17-23-03

May 22, 1939

My dear Dabney:

You, of course, remember Trotter's interview with Woodrow Wilson November 3, 1913. I am writing for a professor of the University of Virginia some impressions of Woodrow Wilson and I would like to get a circumstanial account of that interview.* Have you any idea where I can find it?

I hope you are well and happy. I read the Union each week. My best regards to you and Wilda.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

* Especially the exact words of both.

DABNEY · PUBLISHING CO.
and Office of
"THE UNION"
Phone MAin 5168
238 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

See my Impressions of Woodrow Wilson"

17-23-05

5/24/39

Dear Doc -

Enclosed is part of an article written for me by Tom Clarke of Washington. I got him to rush his article as telegram shows, and then I rush this enclosed which I judge is contracted to what you want; I'm sorry I wish I was

P.S. When you get tired of The Union reading [illegible] - pages I may do not use for laboratory or editorial .. advise & I will cut it out.

17-23-06

May 30, 1939

My dear Dabney:

I want to thank you very much indeed for the information which you sent me about Woodrow Wilson. It was exactly what I needed. If there is any expense incurred let me know. I shall be going North next week. I hope I may run across you sometime this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

17-23-04

May 31, 1939

My dear Dabney:

You are mistaken! I never range beyond philosophy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. P. Dabney
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

M. S. DAVAGE
President

CLARK UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

M. E. TURRENTINE
Bursar

March 20, 1939

17-33-191

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept my thanks for the autographed copy of "The Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned" which you were kind enough to send me. I am reading it with great delight and profit. It happens that I am on program to deliver an Address at one of the important meetings of the Uniting Conference to be held in Kansas City beginning April 26. I am quite sure that I shall receive inspiration as well as information from this Address. I began reading it early this morning and am now on page 9. Thus far, I am in hearty agreement with all you have said.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Davage

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Georgia

MSD*H

79 St. Nicholas Place
New York, N.Y.

October 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

12-33-216

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Miss Ruby R. Drake, an acquaintance of yours was kind enough to acquaint me with your "The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned", your 1938 Fisk University commencement address.

I am writing now to inquire if you will instruct me how I may secure a copy of same.

I had hoped to see you personally while you were in New York during the summer to get your advice on some points which have long been neglected by Negro serving agencies with regard to community organization and providing for education of the Negro masses, but I was unsuccessful in making the contact. If you will permit, I will be glad to send you a copy of a manuscript I have prepared on this subject for your criticism and enlargement. It seems to me that New York would provide the strategic spot for the accomplishment of community organization among Negroes for its psychological value on the remainder of the world. I am aware that New York is possibly the most difficult location to undertake such a thing.

In closing I would like to refer to how much I have enjoyed your most recent book "Black Folk Then and Now."

Yours very truly,

Mac C. Davies

Mac C. Davies

MCD/cm

12-33-217

October 26, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith a copy of Saint Orgne numbered and autographed. The charge is fifty cents. I shall be glad to look at any manuscript which you may send me.

Thank you for your kind words about my book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Mac C. Davies
79 St. Nicholas Place
New York City

17-33-220

GRADUATE SCHOOL

New York City
79 St. Nicholas Place
December 1, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have enjoyed immensely your publication sent upon my recent request. Please forgive my delay in remitting the fifty cents to cover cost of same, which I am now enclosing. Thanks again.

Yours very truly,

Mac C. Davies

Mac C. Davies

March 20, 1939

17-38-28

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have thought over your kind invitation and regret to say that I shall not be able to serve you. First, I do not believe that I have anything new and striking to contribute on the relation of Fascism and Christianity; secondly, I do not believe that I am equipped to talk to theological seminaries. I do not know enough of their recent development. I am sorry not to be able to serve and trust that at some future time I can help.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend B. L. Davis
403 Gartrell Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Request for information - 1939

Wake Forest College
Wake Forest, N. C.
July 8, 1939

Copy sent

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-9-43

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am doing research work concerning your contribution to the Negro race. I need material on the formation and work of the Natl. Assoc. of American People. I wrote to the "Journal of Negro History" in Washington. They referred me to the only article which they had published on the Association and suggested that I write directly to the Association in New York and to you.

I have written to the Association in New York but if there is any additional material or information which you could give me, may I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Very truly yours,

(miss) Dorothy Davis

17-33-68

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Miss Davis:

You will find some information about my life in the first chapter of the book DARK WATER and there is a good deal in the files of the Crisis from 1910 to 1933. Further biographical data will be included in the book of essays which is now in the hands of the publisher. I do not know when or if it will be published. One or two theses have been written upon my work but I do not have the name and college of the writers with me.

very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Dorothy Davis
Wake Forest College
Wake Forest, North Carolina

September 20, 1939

My dear Madam:

In reply to the letter sent me by G. W. Reed, Jr., I beg to say that you are rather late in your application and your letter found me absent on vacation. There is at this institution the regular department of sociology and also the Atlanta University School of Social Work. You should apply for information either to the Registrar of Atlanta University or to the Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-19-3

Mrs. Edith Williams Davis
533 East Moreno Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado

12-9-19

Reply

6/11 Company
Stockton Illinois
October 17/1919

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

With the increasing demand for racial adjustment I believe there is created an unspoken desire for the races to know more of themselves. Some friends and I have started an intensive study of the history of the Negro race. If you know of any missionary organizations or persons

17-19-20

in Africa that maybe
contacted for this purpose
please tell us of them.
We are always open to
any suggestions you may
care to offer.

Sincerely yours,
Eugene Davis.

October 26, 1939

12-6-1-71

My dear Sir:

I regret to say I do not know the exact addresses of any missionary organizations in Africa. If you wish the names of persons who could give you addresses you might write to the Honorable Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia. Also the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York City might give you some information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Eugene Davis
610 Company
Stockton, Illinois

Harry E. Davis
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

17-33-96

March 23, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received your autographed copy of the 1938 Fisk Commencement Address and read it with extreme pleasure and interest. It is a beautiful thing and, in many respects, the finest product of your pen. The marvel is that it was delivered at Fisk, when, it seems only a few years ago as I recall, it was predicted that you had delivered your last address there.

I am thoroughly in accord with your opening proposition--the need for a new type of family. It seems to me that one of our greatest curses has been the loss of Manners. Today we have a brash, sneering, flippant, wise-cracking generation, almost devoid of the graces of life and contented with it. The one virtue which came to us out of the Dark Years is rapidly vanishing. To me this is just as appalling as Ignorance, for as I grow older, I seem to recall a time when even the ignorant possessed some of the amenities of life.

Your proposal is timely, although it will be a shock to some. And I am quite sure that when the Revs. train their batteries on you, you will be still further away from the circle of the righteous. However, someone must say these unpleasant things and this seems to be your burden. Congratulations on the entire address.

I met President Clement recently at a convention in Cleveland. You might suggest to him tactfully that his Bridge technique needs reorganization before his next trip North.

Mrs. Davis joins me in wishing you the best of good things.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Davis

ew

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

17-20-29

September
Eleventh
1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I today suggested your name for appearance on our City Club program for the season 1939-40. Their program is to be somewhat curtailed on account of lack of funds. I learned that they have a number of open dates for January, February, March and April of 1940.

As I know you are accustomed to an annual lecture tour about February, I am writing to see if you could fit in on a Saturday. They will allow about $50.00. Please let me know if you will be available and, if so, possible subjects. I told the Chairman of the Committee that last year you had made a tour of the world, visiting Germany, Russia, Siberia, China and Japan in quest of "Democracy", and that perhaps you could give a discussion on the present trouble from a viewpoint the City Club is not accustomed to hear.

If you can come to Cleveland, of course, I will be glad to have you as my guest as usual, and want to also request that on the Sunday following your appearance at the City Club, you appear at our St. James Forum. However, this last is pure, sweet charity.

May I hear from you promptly?

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

ew

17-20-30

September 20, 1939

My dear Davis:

Your letter of September 11, I found waiting for me when I arrived on the sixteenth. I am making my regular February lecture trip and have tentative engagements in Detroit and Salt Lake City. I will be glad to speak in Cleveland on the Saturday before I speak in Detroit. The fee ought to be seventy-five dollars, the same as that in Detroit, but I will accept fifty if they can do no better. The exact date of course will have to depend upon my other engagements but if Cleveland would make an early decision I could then probably arrange the other dates accordingly. My general subjects of discussion this year are outlined in the enclosed statement. Thank you very much for your interest.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

17-33-47

October 2, 1939

My dear Davis:

I want to thank you for your article on the Negro settlers of Western Reserve. I read it with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

17-20-31

October 6th, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Program Committee of the City Club has assigned February 10th, 1940 for your appearance. I trust this date will be satisfactory. I think it was selected with reference to Lincoln's birthday. If, however, this date is not satisfactory I am quite sure that another date at or near this time can be agreed on.

Mr. Nat R. Howard, Editor of the Cleveland News, who is Chairman of the Program Committee will write you in confirmation of this assignment. The fee of $75.00 is satisfactory.

In this connection may I again request that you appear at the St. James Forum on Sunday, February 11th, 1940 at 4 P. M., as suggested in my letter of September 11th, 1939.

Also, just as soon as it is feasible I would like to know the anticipated length of your stay in Cleveland, because, if possible, I want to have a group of interested friends meet you informally at my residence.

With kindest regards, in which Mrs. Davis joins, I am,

Sincerely

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

47-20-32

October 9, 1939

My dear Mr. Davis:

I shall be glad to speak at the City Club February tenth but in that case I shall have to speak in Detroit February eleventh unless there is a conflict there. In other words if I can get in these two dates over the week-end I can afford this lecture trip; otherwise I cannot. I should be very glad to come on Friday and spend Friday and Saturday nights in the city and if I can speak on either of those nights to a forum or a group I should be glad to do so gratis.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

12-20-35

November 16, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please let me know as soon as you can when the date of your Detroit appearance is definitely fixed. Of course, if you must appear in Detroit on February 11th, 1940 I doubt if you could address the St. James Forum, which meets at 4 P. M. However, if there is any change in this schedule please let me know in time; otherwise I shall have to confine myself to a social gathering at the house, probably Saturday night.

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

November 22, 1939

12-20-39

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have not yet heard from the Detroit people but I am writing them again today and will let you know as soon as I hear.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

November 29, 1939

17-20-37

My dear Mr. Davis:

I speak in Cleveland on February tenth and in Detroit, February eleventh. That will make it impossible for me to speak in the afternoon in Cleveland.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineer Building
Cleveland, Ohio

JEFFERSON 6096

LAW OFFICES
JOHN A. DAVIS
310-311 PEOPLES FINANCE BLDG.
11 N. JEFFERSON AVE.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

March
10,
1939.

17-38-65

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Socialogy,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor:

Sometime ago, I read with a great deal of pleasure, excerpts from a radio address delivered by you in Chicago, Illinois, before the students and faculty of the University of Chicago.

I would appreciate it very much if you would forward me a copy of that address if same is available.

Yours very truly,

JAD:DZL

John A. Davis.

17-19-71

PI ETA CLUB
CAMBRIDGE

Pi Eta Club
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.
Dec. 22, 1939

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Request for information

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a Senior in Harvard College and writing my thesis on "Negro Pressure Groups". My field is American Government and Prof. A.N. Holcombe is one of my advisers on this subject.

Since you were one of the founders of pressure strategy among Negroes I would like to have your present day views on the various organizations that now exist. I am now in New York City getting information from the Schomburg collection, Carnegie Foundation, and N.A.A.C.P. I plan to go to Washington shortly to get additional information.

There are nine of us in the College and sixteen in the Graduate Schools. As you probably know Conant has inaugurated his American Civilization Plan (American History Groups) where students are lectured to by authorities on American historical developments. So far no Negro has been a speaker or any authority on the Negro's contribution.

I trust that you will find time to drop me a few lines on "Negro Pressure Groups" as you see them. Looking you in advance, I am

Respectfully yours,

Paul D. Davis

Pi Eta Club
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM N. DeBERRY
643 UNION STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

March 28, 1939

17-33-202

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I wish to thank you for the printed copy of your commencement address at Fisk last June, entitled "The Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned", which I received a few days ago. Mrs. DeBerry and I have read and discussed it with keen interest and appreciation.

Are we to see your family at Camp Atwater the coming season?

With kind regards in which Mrs. DeBerry joins me, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. N. DeBerry

WND:EMA

Registered

702 Bridge Street, Clay Center, Kans. June 24, 1939.

17-19-57

Dr. W, E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois: --

Are you a be-damned "negro" -- be-damned by the political process of "negro"-ization? I am not. Instead I am a citizen of the United States of America. And, racially, I am of Ethiopian and Hebrew descents; but I lean preferably toward my mother's race. Also, I, many years ago, discarded that false race-name "negro"; refused to credit it with a capital "n", as if it were an historic racename; and even quote the term sparingly, as I re-claimed "Ethiopian" as the correct name of the black race.

As I have opened my communication to you, in an unusual way, I will proceed with the unusual contents of it, hoping that you will soon find time and patience to read it to the end, and being deeply impressed by it, will consider the possibility of your becoming leader of the race-saving movement suggested herein, asI believe that you are the very man to do it. For me to attempt any kind of race-leadership would be impossible. For you to continue in race-leadership, but in a more advanced and effectual way would be a matter of your ownchoice and activities. And I wish I could come and talk these things over, with yours as type is soulless, and letters, at best, do not serve the full purpose of communication

Although I esteem all the race-leaders who have helped this people to advance, and wish there had been one thousand more, you have been my favorite, partly because of your undaunted spirit and partly because you are broadminded and willing to try various means and methods. At one time, you, to avoid "negro" tried the use of "Afro-American", until War-time politicians claimed to see a great evil in the hyphenated citizen. After that, you heroically became willing to use "negro" if the initial letter was capitalized, and set about to experiment with it. You even visioned a nation within a nation, to try to find a way to lead this race out of the wilderness of uncertainty and dilemma. I have not seen that any person of Ethiopian descent has worked his brain morethan you, trying to find every possible way to break through, that we might reach the great free highway cast up for all mankind.

I suppose you read the editorial which appeared about the time that a Pan-African conference was about to meet in Paris, and was headed "Stop Dubois!" I kept a clipping of it until it was destroyed with a trunk; and my memory impresses me that it was in a Kansas City daily. The editor tried to show that harm was being done by the

Pan-African movement. AsI remember it, the writer seemed to have attempted to open the eyes of both races. The writer reminded the blacks that although "negroes" here were descendants of slaves brought from western Africa, that continent, since, has passed into the possession or under the power of white nations. And while there still existed a few minor "negro" countries -- Liberia, Haiti, San Domingo, with Abyssinia no longer a black nation), anyone or all could be wiped off the map anytime two or more white nations agreed that it would strengthen white supremacy to blot black nationality out, as the entire black race and all its mixed relations had no political or naval or military power to prevent it. Therefore, Dubois, no matter how sincere or well-meaning, was both filling the simple minds of "negroes" with false hopes and empty ambitions for Pan-African unity and co-operation, and was inciting those white nations who had African possession to make drastic plans to prevent the progress of the harmful PanAfrican movement. Therefore, it was the duty of both races to discourage the racial delusion Pan-Africanism, and to oppose further exploitation of it -- in other words, to <u>stop Dubois</u>.

17-19-58

And there may have been more uneasiness in many white politicians, in both this country and in Great Brithin, France and Italy, because of your Pan-African movement, than you then believed. It may be that those nations are uneasily watching that part of the Ethiopian race that is in the United States, with concentrated purpose, than even you think, as we are the most free and enlightened part of the race in the world; and that they will plan and participate in any kind of action, to prevent United States blacks from lighting a torch for racial justice that will be seen by and will attract the whole Ethiopian world-- which a Pan-<u>Ethiopian</u> movement would do, <u>if</u> that same "Dubois" were its leader.

As I am stressing the Ethiopian racial identity and it is possible that the authoritive texts on races, upon which you rely are not the same that I perused, in public libraries, I think it reasonable to inform you, before I go farther, that some of my conclusions are
(1) The complexion of man originally was not white, but was between the two extremes, white and black.Ipersonally, as one believing the Bible,feel justified in thinking that Adam was the color of reddish earth, as his name implied -- even as I think that Cush was of the complexion we nowcall <u>black</u>, as his name implied, refusing to become lost in the maze of scientific facts and contradictions of them. In fact, I have never felt that it was necessary for me to explore the depths of biology and ethnology, in order to conclude that "Negro" is no real"race-name"; and that we ought to discard it as being both worthless and harmful.
(2) No matter by what processes came different colors of skin, as well as different colors of hair or fur, and of physical traits, or when the human race drifted apart or was forced to separate, we know that when the age of history began,that part of it which we call white or ruddy had obtained possession of that region of the earth now mostly known as"Europe"; that part of it very dark or black had obtained possession of the inhabited part of that pentnent which we call "Africa" ; and that part who were of various

17-19-59

intermediate skins had obtained possession that part of the earth we call Asia; and had built civilizations of their own, with own languages and forms of religion. And Greeks called the two countries nearest to them across the sea, AEGYPT and AEthiopia, the latter possessed by a people so dark that the fair-skinned discoverers of it named it the land of burnt-faced. And when Jeremiah the Hebrew prophet asked, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" it was shown that in all that part of the world the Ethiopians were known as having skin as extremely different from fair skin as good is extremely different from evil.

2. In the early centuries of the Christian era, for some reason, a part of the Ethiopian race wandered southward, from the civilizations near the Nile river, and became lost in the interior of Africa; and some of their descendants drifted to the west coast and to the extreme south of that continent. As thecenturies moved on, the lost part of the Ethiopian race became degenerate physically and mentally. Some of them lost stature, in the jungles, and became pigmies. Others so completely lost their language that they resorted to gutteral sounds and drum-beats as means of communication. And the terrorized kings of that lost people invented what we call voodooism and devilination worship. But the Ethiopians who remained in their own land maintained their racial identity and traits, struggling against the political power of their invaders and the influences of the western church and civilization, as opposed to the Eastern; sometimes victorious and sometimes defeated. Also race-mixture increased in northeastern Africa, similarly as it increased in other lands where different races contacted one another. But even when Ethiopia was overthrown, it contained in majority the black-skinned crinkle-haired Ethiopians; and was, therefore, still the land of burnt faces. The black slaves who were taken into the New World were of the lost Ethiopians, who had been separated for many centuries from any communication with Ethiopia and therefore retained no tribal, nor linguistic nor religious similarity to the Ethiopians in the region of the Nile. In this country, they were first generally called Africans, a few times on record as "Ethiopians" and finally the Spanish epithet "negro", from the West Indies, was given to them by whites, who wanted the blacks to forget Africa and Ethiopia and believe that they were nothings from nowhere.

Dear Doctor DuBois, I guess that you have plainly discovered that I have never spent one day in college. I would not be surprised to learn that you, by now, have thought I have extreme boldness, to address you at all, a person of fine culture, great learning and with your aims in life already self-determined. I even have no knowledge what your ties to Atlanta University or your racial plans and lines of endeavor to be followed by you. Yet, I am venturing to beg you to lead in a Pan-Ethiopian movement to try to save the black race from the political damnation of "negro"-ization, which is being carried acros the oceans with the deliberate aim to have this race called "negro", in Europe, in Asia, and even in Africa, robbing us of historic recognition and true racial identity, until even the blacks of former Ethiopia will become lost Ethiopians also. When blacks, about the time of the World War, called for the capital "N", they never dreamed that white politicians would bind them in a system of "negro"-ization from one end of this countrythe another and in every part of the government; and afterwardhave them branded as bedamned "negroes", and in a place set apart for them, throughtout the world.

17-19-60

Another important thing about this race. We know that, for generations, those who believed in the Bible pinned strong faith to the prophecy, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," which worried slave-owners, and, in this new century has worried white politicians along with their uneasiness over "Dubois" and his Pan-African movement. And we know, since Ethiopia has been blotted out, as a nation, (while Great Britain, France and the United States winked secretly at Mussolini), many political enemies of the black race gayly regard that as an annulled prophecy, and almost all black Christians have quit quoting that prophecy, as they now think that "Ethiopia" is no more.

Doctor DuBois, it did not cause my racial spirit to droop the leas least when that Semitic, and partly Ethiopian, coward fled to White supremacy as his refuge, (similarly as cowardly Emperor William of Germany fled, for his life), after having excited heroes of the nation to die for a cause he was too cowardly to die for. And I never regarded the area within the boundaries of geographical Ethiopia as the real Ethiopia, because the real Ethiopia is in the souls of the black folk. And anytime the Ethiopian race is gathered in spiritual unity and be- comes Pan-Ethiopia, that, as such, stretches out hands unto Al mighty Jehovah, the fulfillment of that prophecy will be begun; and no power between heaven and hell can stop it. But, "negroes" who stretch out their hands to white powers and to "white friends" can be stopped.

Now, I return, to ask, Has "Dubois" been "stopped"? Forbid it, our God!

I know that "superior" whites will try to impress "inferior" blacks that it will be impossible to discard "negro", after all these years; and a change like that is unnecessary, anyhow; and those blacks who are inferiors will act the cowards that they are. But, today, the white world is teeming with improvements and experiments; and a white man will change even his inherited surname if it causes him the least embarrassment, or is harmful in any way. Name-changing is now practiced world-wide, as we know, in latest histories. We remember when whites, in the days of Thomas Dixon and Gen. Lew Wallace raved over the great "Aryan" race, but today some whites are insulted if called "Aryans". It required only British hatred for Germany to erase "Saxon", when previous to that the "Anglo-Saxons" were the greatest people on earth. And who says that we cannot drop "negro" and escape the damnation of "negro"-ization, no matterwhich intended candidate for the Presidency has carefully prepared his policy on the rights which "negro" citizens should enjoy, with the "negro vote" of 1940, in view. If we, as a race, had the courage, we could change from "negro" to Ethiopian or Ethiop, quicker now, with the critical campaign of 1940 ahead, than at any probably future time. And the whole Methodist church ought to back the movement, after that "nigger" episode in the Unified Conference, as even honest Southerners sometimes pronounce "negro" so that it sounds too much like "nigger"; and certainly it, anyway, is only a slip of the tongue from "negro", "niger", "nigro" or "negre". But no tongue can slip from "Ethiopian" to "nigger". This race has been given a reason to change, by that Methodist incident, which only God could give. And had a white minister said "Japs", instead of "Japanese", or said "Chinks" instead of "Chinese" not only the Methodists, but this nation would have had a fit over it and broad cast their humble apology. But, instead, church politicians and secular politicians alike, want it hushed, and buy off leading "negroes" to forgive and forget, in silence, with 1940 in sight.

12-19-61

I hope that I do not impress you that I think you ought to begin with the Pan-Ethiopian movement as your stated objective, which at the start call down upon you the same antagonism of certain politicians in the same white nations, which the Pan-African movement evoked. Instead I think it would be wise and even necessary for you to keep that as a secret of your own, until you have gained the racial support of the discard of "negro" as a race-name and the return to rightful and historic identity as Ethiopians. And as the name "Ethiopian" has no longer a national significance, political critics cannot maintain that you are usurping the special right of a native or a citizen of Ethiopia; and you will be able to make it clear that you are using the name racially. And if objection is made that compared to "negro", it is too long, it can be shortened to "Ethiop", with Ethiop-ic the relative, similar to Nord-ic. The latest Webster's Unabridged not only allows "Ethiop" as a shortened form of "Ethiopian", but also admits that an "Ethiopian" and a "negro" is biologically and ethnologically the same.

I am only skimming over the surface of this deep racial subject, as it would require a large printed volume, if I presented all the data I gathered while I was a stenographer and social service student, eleven years, in Kansas City, Missouri, as I profited much by private research study on racial, scientific and industrial subjects. Yet I think I am going far enough to impress you that I am very sincere and enthusiastic; that I honestly and desperately hope you will find yourself able to include this work; and that I deserve a definite reply from you whether you can or cannot do it.

I meant not to clutter up this letter to you with much of anything about myself; but probably I owe it to you to mention a few things. Therefore I will begin with the evident fact that I was born with the soul of an Ethiopian, as even in my precocious youth, I began studying for the welfare of the black race, despite that I was raised until an adult in a small town where we were the only permanent colored family. My wonderful balck mother had a great faith in "the Lord"; taught me idealisms that she herself failed to practice; and inculcated in me the ability to keep secrets. Therefore practically no one knows what I intend to do, or my gifts or preparations. Even in Kansas City, I let my musical talent overshadow every other ability. And here the chief thing known about me is that songs I composed have been sung in the First Methodist church here. Only about a year ago, it leaked out to a few citizens, through information unlawfully obtained, that I may have discovered or invented somethings that would damage certain lines of "white" industry or endanger some amount of "white" capital, if I was not suppressed. It was amusing as well as serious the experience I met with, this Spring, when I intentionally, to test the situation, let some leading whites know that I had within my control the only chance they could have to verify the fact that a special new line, in the egg industry was possible. And I was not disappointed, as they thought, when at Swift's poultry and egg plant, the head of the Farmer's Union, and three Hatcheries, did not even want to ~~experiment~~ let me carry on the experiment and prove that it could be done, as they knew it could not, as there was no such line of industry in the United States. Also, as one business citizen remarked, I seemed to know too much about mechanics and wheels of vehickes, which is no woman's business -- (especially if she is not-white.)

7-19-62

in postoffice
Also, what was performed over registered mail I tried to get through to a millionaire in Dearborn, Michigan (although I frankly told him I had no desire to sell him anything; and which communications may never have reached him),is almost unbelievable.I am one "on relief". I suffered two major accidents that disabled me many years, each, the last when a car ran over me here, when I was back from Kansas City, in 1930, making me a dependent unemployable, although my general health now is good, and I am able to live alone. If you could see me here, you could hardly believe that I could be capable of doing any special thing. But, instead, those accidents and the years of physical disability they caused but gave my brain better ability, in my inactive body, as reading, thinking and writing was my way of spending the time. It was as if I thought, as Lincoln said, I will study and get ready; for my time will come." But I will confidentially tell you that my mother instead told me that she had been shown that I "was born to make a great stir in the world", which my own faith has not lived up to.

I will give as references Mr. J H Kerby, president of the Peoples National Bank, here; and my Bishop, the Rt. Rev. James Wise, D,D, of Topeka, Kansas, both knowing me well. (This old Oliver machine, to which I cannot adapt my touch-writing, is trying to balk.) And you probably know both Bishop Demby and Bishop J W. Hamlett. The former, when rector in Memphis, offered special prayers for me, because of my racial idealism. And when the latter was pastor of a church in Topeka, my racial lecture closed a big rally they gave in his church; and I helped him with secretary work, awhile, as he edited a church paper there.

And to mention that I have for many years talked against the use of "negro" , I will say that Mr. J H Guy of Topeka, who was my first employer, (now passed on) and I talked so much on the subject that he had his Club to pass and practive a resolution not to use "negro" in any talk or paper in that Club. Also by his move, a resolution was passed against "negro" in the Interstate Literary convention, at Hutchinson, Kansas in 1915. But the exodus from the South brought members who voted the reform down. Anyway, neither he or I was trying to acquire any race-leadership. I personally am immersed in other subjects and plans.

I have wished I knew your church, if you belong to one, and your party; and frankly say that I am an Episcopalian, and a Kansas-born prohibitionistic Republican. Also I aim to be one of that "glorious company of citizens of the United States, who is God-fearing, and cannot be bought.

As planning is, I think, my best gift, I outlined a plan by which a person wishing to campaign against "negro" and for "Ethiopian" could reach the world on the subject in less than two months. And if you say that you would like to read it, I will gladly send it to you, without any obligation or liability on your part; and you can return it if you do not see that you could make it part of your own plan, with your taking up that work. If this plan were used, it certainly would block power of any majority vote; and one could proceed without depending on the approval of any organization or group, in the beginning. Not even politicians in Washington could stop it.

I am requesting you to send your reply by special delivery, so that it will not lay over; and to seal letter with wax. I hope to hear from you within two weeks. -I thank you for reading this.

Very truly yours, E M DeKonza. E M DeKonza

17-19-63

Note. --

As I thought that wax outside might be too noticeable, I am using extra inner sealing on outside envelope and wax on outise of inner, and both addressing and stamping the inner, to place it in government ownership. I used LePage liquid glue as extra sealing for outer one, under heavy pressure for hours, which will cause the fabric to drag, if it is pulled apart. Yet, only letter-wax serves the best purpose, against steaming of envelopes. And it is not all desired.

My eyes were first opened wide about mis-treatment of mail when the Postmaster of Dearborn Michigan returned to me envelopes that I had registered to that millionaire. But, if the sender never sees the envelopes which he sent, there is no way to catch anybody. I dare say that mail sent by "nee-groes" to important addresees, as well as mail by politicians during hot campaigns, has many-a time been read; and the secret communication thus become known.

Therefore should you say you want me to send

plan I offered, I may send it by express, or mailed from another town. I am amiling this at the train. And you may use wax the regular way outside, as my some correspondents now do; if you prefer to.

E M DeK.

I will add the suggestion that you do not place your name with your return address, but only your street number or room of your office, or some other method, butwhich will insure same service.

49-61-71

35 West 135th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 3, 1939

Dear Madam:

I have just had opportunity to answer your letter of June 24 which found me on vacation. I see no difference between the objects which I have and which you advocate except in name and I must say that I do not think it makes an iota of difference whether the movement be called Pan Negro, Pan African or Pan Ethiopian. Names are symbols of realities and not realities themselves. Personally I like the word Negro and shall continue to use it. I do not belong to any church although my family has been Episcopalian for many generations. Neither do I belong to any political party. I usually vote the socialist ticket. I shall be glad to cooperate with you or anyone else who is interested in the freedom and uplift of the Negro race.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss E. M. DeKonza
702 Bridge Street
Clay Center, Kansas

[Derricotte Foundation]

17-27-10

125 Highland Pkwy.,
Rochester, N. Y.,
April 5, 1939.

Dear Friend,

I am sending you a complete folder of the Juliette Derricotte Memorial Foundation. May I add to it that the students receiving the 1939 award (see Derricotte New Year folder) have been named by their respective institutions and approved by the National Scholarship Committee of the Derricotte Foundation? The students are Margaret Bush of Talladega and St. Louis, and Elizabeth McCree of Fisk and Roxbury, Mass. They are due to sail on SS Normandie, from New York, May 3, 1939. I am sure they will have your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Sue Bailey Thurman
Sue Bailey Thurman.

SBT-bf

[Derricotte Foundation]

125 Highland Parkway
Rochester, N. Y.
April 12, 1939

donations

My dear Doctor Dubois,

May I invite you to become a patron of the Ceremonial and Lecture-Recital-Exhibit program to be given in New York City, the afternoon of April 30th, 1939 in honor of the two women students going out under the Derricotte Foundation for study in Egypt, India, and the Far East?

Misses Bush and McCree are scheduled to sail by S. S. Normandie, May 3rd. A list of National Patrons will be published with their souvenir New York program. These patrons will contribute gifts beginning with one dollar. I hope it may be as much above this amount as possible for the $1200 required of the Foundation this year for two scholarships, providing passage around the world for each student, makes it imperative that large sums be raised through Lecture-Recital-Exhibits.

17-31-8

But there are many people over the country who, for love of Miss Derricotte, to whom this is a Memorial, or because of a wish to see Negro students given their chance at contacts like these, or for devotion to the ideal of intercollegiate, international fellowships, desire to share distinctly as persons in this great adventure.

Will you reply as soon as possible so I may have your name on the day we go to press, April 27th?

With all good wishes,

Sue Bailey Thurman

[Derricotte Foundation]

April 19, 1939

17-31-9

My dear Mrs. Thurman:

I shall be glad to be a patron the program to be given April 30. I enclose one dollar. I am sorry that it isn't much more.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman
125 Highland Parkway
Rochester, New York

$10,000
FOR A NOVEL
Ask for free brochure describing the new Redbook-Dodd Mead contest.
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
449 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

April 5, 1939

17-19-67

Request for information

Gentlemen:

Will you please send information about "the new Redbook-Dodd, Mead contest to:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dodd, Mead & Company
449 Fourth Avenue
New York City

17-23-08

November 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Dodson:

Your play last night was one of the best, if not the very best, ever given at Atlanta University. I congratulate you especially in the light of the difficulties which you have had.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Owen Dodson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-38-71

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
TELEPHONE
ENGLEWOOD 6538

Church of the Good Shepherd
(Congregational)

Fifty-seventh Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago

TELEPHONE
WENTWORTH 9190

March 2, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

May I have a copy of the address which you broadcast from the Sunday Evening Club on Interracial Sunday? I enjoyed it so very much. You will recall that you said should I write you you would send me a copy.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Respectfully, Clara B. Douglas
Secty

17-23-07

September 21, 1939

My dear Rose:

I called you up Saturday and Sunday before I left but I presume you were entertaining the family. I started home on the eleventh and came down the one hundred mile drive of the beautiful Shenandoah sky line drive. It was nice to see you again and especially to know of the excellent work you are doing and the interest which you have in it. After all there is absolutely nothing that compensates for work like one's own personal interest. I have seen people drawing considerable salary who were quite miserable because the work did not appeal to them. I am sending the copy of Darkwater which I promised you and hope to hear from you sometime during the year.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Rose Drake
23 Grove Street, Apartment 1-B
New York City

May 19, 1939

17-23-35

Memo to Mrs. Du Bois:

We leave Atlanta, Wednesday, June seventh at 10:00 a. m., spending the night in Spartanburg, South Carolina. We leave Spartanburg at 8:00 a. m., spending the night in Durham, North Carolina. We leave Durham, Friday, June ninth, spending the night in Richmond. We leave Richmond, Saturday morning June tenth arriving in Baltimore the same day about four p. m. We stay in Baltimore the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, leaving Thursday morning, June fifteenth for New York.

You and Du Bois stay at the YWCA from June fifteenth to June thirtieth. I stay at the YMCA the same time. On July first we move into Miss Moryck's apartment - 35 West 110th Street.

Mrs. N. G. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

September 18, 1939

17-3-27

My dear Nina:

I arrived in Atlanta Saturday afternnon at five o'clock after a very pleasant trip with no accidents and beautiful weather after leaving Warrenton. I stopped in Baltimore Monday night and on Tuesday afternnon went on to Washington. Yolande was well and we went out and looked at the lot again. I have just heard that the mortage insurance has been granted in Baltimore. It is for a smaller amount and a shorter time but in the long run this will be to our advantage. We will not have to pay so much interest.

In Washington, I stopped at Mrs. Davidson's and she sent regards to you. I had dinner with Virginia. The next morning I inspected the Howard library and drove fifty miles to Warrenton where I stopped with Josie Dibble Murphy's brother. The next day I drove the whole length, one hundred miles, of the sky line drive atop the Shenandoahs. It was a magnificent spectacle. At night I stayed with the Spencers at Lynchburg. They had squab for dinner. The next day I drove three hundred miles to Asheville, North Carolina arriving at half past five. On Saturday, I drove to Atlanta - two hundred and eighteen miles.

The rooms have been newly painted and look very nice. The kitchen has been moved to Du Bois' room and I am going to use the former kitchen to store the goods in until they are gradual ly sent away. You said that your keys were in the top of your trunk but where is the key to the trunk. I presume you have it. Yolande says that we already have a chiffoneer which goes with the baby's bed. If that is true, I think it would be less costly to get it out of storage than to get a new one. I shall have the swing and the bed packed and send them as soon as you say. Let me know Mildred's new address so they can be delivered directly at the house.

Everything here seems in perfect order. Miss Diggs was here when I got here and Mr. Reid arrived late Saturday night. I hope you are fairly well settled and reasonably satisfied with your quarters. Let me know about your expenses from time to time. I will write further about that matter as I go over my accounts.

Yours with love,

September 20, 1939

My dear Nina:

Everything is locked up and I can find no keys: I can find no keys to your trunk, none to my trunk and none to either of the cedar chests. I have been unable to find towels, wash clothes, clothes bags or even my own winter clothes which are in my trunk. I have searched high and low. I am sure that I put my keys together and marked them. Probably they are in your trunk with your keys but if so where is the key to your trunk? Please send it if you have it or tell me where it is.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
179 West 137th Street
New York City

September 22, 1939

My dear Nina:

I have searched bags and papers and I still find no trace of the trunk key. It seems to me that I should remember it if I had it in my bag but I have no memory whatsoever of such a key. I have found the duplicate key to my trunk and opened that. I shall have a lock smith and open your trunk and ship the things within a week. Buy the things which you outline at Wanamaker's. I owe an August bill of $86.51 there but I shall pay that the first of October. I shall see that the various things are sent and Miss Diggs will help me pack them.

I am glad you are getting on all right. I will write again soon.

With love to you and Du Bois

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
179 West 137th Street
New York City

17-23-28

September 25, 1939

Dear Nina:

I had a key made and the trunk opened. I shall send the two coats first and then the other things gradually. I suppose the bed and swing had better be held back until Mildred moves to her new home. Let me know about that. As I wrote you I have paid the August Wanamaker bill. Buy the goods as you propose and if you find a better bargain at Gimbel's buy there.

Remember that at the bank you need to leave a margin of two dollars. That is, of the $175 you can spend $173 but of course count carefully and do not overdraw. As soon as you can send me a calculation of your expenses so that I will know when to send the next check and how the budget is coming out.

I think you are wise in taking a room with a bath. I should, however, drive a bargain with the YWCA as to the charge when Du Bois comes to you at the week end. Certainly it will not be necessary to move to a larger room.

With regard to Du Bois' things. I shall of course send the pink cabinet, the typewriter, the globe and the books. How about the toys and the dolls and the big ball? Are there any of yours or her winter clothes that you will need immediately? Miss Diggs will help me pack so I think everything will go all right.

I am not going to cook much if at all. I arise at half past six Monday, Wednesday, Friday when I have an eight o'clock class and at seven or later on the other four days. I have my breakfast sent up and go to my other meals and I am going to confine my food expenditure to $2 a week or less. There are not many changes around her but a few. Mrs. Shivery's mother died in August. Henrietta is at home with Mrs. Shivery and studying for her master's in education at Atlanta University. Her husband has a scholarship and will spend the year at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Reid will be here with her husband until Christmas. She is doing some part time teaching at Spelman but expects to return to her New York school work after Christmas. I have seen Miss Prophet once and tried to get in touch with her again but have not been able to. Her studio looks very attractive and she has quite a number of flowers planted. Mrs. Cannon and Mrs. King came to call upon you and the baby. Mrs. King brought a beautiful pink rose. The janitor at Oglethorpe asked after the little girl this morning. Mr. Huth says that the repairs on the old A. U. buildings made possible by the General

Education Board have been very well done indeed; rooms equipped, a new heating plant, etc. The Boule met at President Clement's the opening session and the service was much better than usual. The President looks well. Mr. Davis, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Spelman died just as school opened. I do not know that you ever met him but he was a very fine man. His funeral was large and impressive. My work is light this term so far as classes are concerned. I have only five hours a week of teaching but of course plenty to do in my writing, etc.

Give my love to Ruth and the Streators. I hope you will let people like the Bells know that you are still in town and that you will get out to the Fair two or three times before it closes.

Yours with love,

P. S. The mortgage for the house in Baltimore has been arranged through the FHA and ground will be broken Monday or Tuesday. Will write you further about this.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
YWCA
New York City

17-23-29

BUDGET SEPTEMBER 10 to OCTOBER 15
1939

I calculate your expense as follows:

September	10-16 board and room	$18
	17-23 " " "	18
	24 pay Mildred	30
	24-30 board and room	13
October	1-7 " " "	13
	8-14 " " "	13
	furniture	25
	Wanamaker	25
	Miscellaneous	18
		$173

New check due October 14. Is this correct?

Future Budget

Monthly

Nina, board and room	$60
Du Bois " " "	30
Clothes, Wanamaker, recreation, extras	83
	$173

September 25, 1939

September 25, 1939

My dear Nina:

Here is the key to the big brown bag that I am sending you by Railway Express today insured for fifty dollars.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
YWCA
New York City

September 26, 1939

My dear Nina:

I am sending you today by express two bags with clothes and bedding. I presume that I have packed a good many things that you did not want but I hope most of them are what you need. This week I am going to have the swing and bed and mattress crated and unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall have all of this sent in care of Miss Johnson, 131st Street. Then I shall pack up the typewriter, little pink cabinet and toys. I will be glad if you would give me some idea if you can of which of the toys you want sent, for instance there are six or eight dolls. Do you want them? Is there anything more you should like of bedding and clothing? Do you want one of the clean army blankets? I sent you the key to one bag yesterday and the other is roped. I am going to try and prepay them on this end but if I do not succeed, you pay for them and let me know and I will reimburse you.

Yours with love,

17-23-31

October 2, 1939

Dear Nina:

Enclosed is my check for $175 for deposit in the Manufacturers Trust. Keep careful account and we will see how we come out for the month of October. I have sent several things and am afraid perhaps I have sent too much but I hope not. Three bags have gone to you containing coats and dresses and the small electric iron. The rest of the things including the bed, books, the pink cabinet, the typewriter, the victrola, the large iron and some other things have been packed but the carpenter has not yet crated them or headed up the barrels. I shall have them off this week. I have directed them to Mildred but you had better go down and oversee the unpacking as there are several things that belong to you rather than to Du Bois. If there are things that you don't want, you could have them put in a box or barrel and stored in the YWCA cellar until the Baltimore home is ready. Miss Diggs packed your dresses and we are hoping they got there all right. I found a small box of hats which I sent along. I do not know whether they belong to you or Du Bois but I thought you would need them.

When the things all get there, let me know what is missing, if anything, and what else I can do. I think the budget will be all right but do not skimp yourself as to food and recreation; that must be covered and we will find a way to do it.

I have got my board down here arranged pretty well. They send up my breakfast and make no charge so that most of the time I do not get up until seven. I go to lunch and dinner except once in a while I cook eggs or have shredded wheat or something like that in my room. I hope you let me hear about Louis Wright. Reid knew about it and in fact was there when Louis returned from his vacation. He says that Louis has tuberculosis of the lungs and has had several operations for deflation. In any case if he survives he will be an invalid for at least two years. I have seen Miss Prophet twice for short times. She seems to be cheerful. I called at her studio but it was locked. I shall get in touch with her again as soon as possible. We had a pleasant but crowded tea at the President's Sunday afternoon. The weather on the whole has been beautiful; hot hitherto but cool today and yesterday. I hope you are already feeling the effects of a good rest. Yolande writes that excavation for the house has already begun.

Yours with love,

October 3, 1939

Dear Nina:

I am awfully sorry of your being charged for express. The express was prepaid and I have the receipt. Please send your receipt to me. I am enclosing my check for $1.75 to reimburse you. Two other bags are due both of which are prepaid. If they have charged you or attempt to charge you tell them that they are prepaid or if you pay for them send me the receipt. I am sorry that many of the things I sent you were not needed. I did the best I could.

With love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

October 6, 1939

My dear Nina:

I am so glad the things have arrived satisfactorily. It was rather a difficult job and I knew that you wanted to do it yourself but I realized that the cost of sending the things was going to be about $25 and that a trip for you down here would cost nearly $75 and be a strain upon you. I thought that if possible I could get the things to you satisfactorily that this money might be saved and that later when you could take a trip as a sort of vacation and we had gotten financially more adjusted you could come down. I realized that I was sending more things than you wanted but I was so afraid that I would leave out something vital. I do not need the suit cases so that you can pack up such things as you do not need and store them in the YWCA cellar. Enclosed is the bill of lading for the bed, toys and swing. You will receive or rather Du Bois will receive, because the goods were sent in her name in care of Miss Johnson, 154 West 131 Street, a notice from the freight depot. You must send a wagon immediately to fetch these things. If they stay over twenty-four hours you will be charged storage. Remember this shipment is completely prepaid as proved by this bill of lading. Hang on to this bill and do not surrender it.

By the way I wrote you air mail Monday asking for a receipt for that bag which you paid for. I sent two bags in one shipment paying for both. One of them apparently they delivered free but the other they charged for. In case you neglected to get a receipt go down to the office and make complaint telling them that I have the receipted bill for payment on both bags. Don't neglect this. We must not let them get away with $1.75. I presume, however, that you have the receipt and have already sent it to me.

With regard to the Wanamaker bill we must have some definite understanding. My calculation was $75 for Du Bois and $100 for you including the Wanamaker bill which you were to pay out of this allowance. Of course furniture and things like that would have to come in extra and I would pay for them but you see if you have a definite allowance and then outside of that the bill at Wanamaker there is no way in which I can calculate my expenses. $175 to you plus fifty or a hundred at Wanamaker's each month would be impossible. In other

words I want to make you an allowance which will include the Wanamaker bill except inevitable extras. That was the reason I paid entirely the August bill so that we could start September clear.

You will have to superintend the unpacking of the barrels as there are several things that belong to you. I had packed all the dollars before you wrote advising not to. I hope they will come safely. I included two Japanese prints framed which I thought you would like to have to brighten up your room or Du Bois'.

There is one more package coming by express. It will be prepaid and I shall send it to 131 Street. It contains the pad for the mattress, we small pillows, Du Bois' ball and a small piece of chain that was dropped from the swing.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

17-23-36

October 7, 1939

Dear Nina:

After writing you yesterday I began to figure again on your budget. I am afraid that it is not going to be possible for you to live on $175 a month and also pay the Wanamaker bill. I figure expenses this way:

room at $8, 4½ weeks average per month	$36
board when you are alone	30
Du Bois' board, room and schooling	60

This makes $126. In addition to that there are extras for Du Bois which will amount to at least $10 and your own money for recreation, entertaining Du Bois, etc. which could hardly be less than $15. That amounts to $151 leaving only $24 for clothing, furniture, extras, etc. I think, therefore, the best way to arrange it will be for me to send you $150 a month and to pay the Wanamaker bill from here. I hope you will try to keep that bill within a total of $500 from September first to July first. Of this $500 you have already spent $107 which leaves $393 to be spent between now and July first. If at any time you should want some of this money in cash so as to buy elsewhere than Wanamaker's that will be all right. You see I have calculated this expense at the rate of $50 a month.

Think this over and tell me if you think it will work.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

17-23-33

October 17, 1939

Dear Nina:

I have your letters of October 4, 5 and 11. I have also heard of Dr. Waller's death. I am writing a weekly letter for the Amsterdam News for which they have promised to pay. I have asked them to send you a free copy. I am returning the Wanamaker bill. I am glad that Du Bois is getting on well and is happy. I hope that the goods were not too much broken up and that I did not send too much unnecessary junk but that is better than not sending enough. We are having some cool weather here but it is still very pleasant.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

October 24, 1939

My dear Nina:

I have at last heard from the Railway Express Agency here. I am enclosing a copy of the letter. You see we must have proof that $1.63 was paid and will you secure that proof from the YWCA and sent it to me? I am writing Mrs. Cabaniss Saunders about it. I enclose a copy of the letter.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

17-23-34

November 1, 1939

Dear Nina:

Here are the receipts for pre-payment of the three bags which you received. Use them and then return them to my as I may have to have them here in case you do not get refund there.

Everything is going on nicely here. Yolande writes me that she is expecting to come to New York Thanksgiving or have you come down; and that the house is getting on splendidly.

Do not worry about your table linen; I have not touched it.

My best regards to Du Bois. I hope she is well again.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
179 West 137th Street
New York City

November 2, 1939

Dear Nina:

Here is your check for $150.00 for November. I hope you are well.

With love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
179 West 137th Street
New York City

17-23-35

November 9, 1939

Dear Nina:

I am glad you and Du Bois had such a satisfactory weekend. I hope you are keeping well and comfortable. Of course you must buy enough clothes to keep warm and well-dressed.

The house has the roof and sides on and seems to be all right; bad weather has hindered them somewhat. I wish I could come up for Thanksgiving but I see no opportunity.

Please attend to this immediately: I want to know your father's full name and your mother's full name, that is, her maiden name if you know it. Also do you know the names of their parents? Send me this information immediately. I want to put it down on a chart I am making.

I am quite well and getting on all right with the food. The breakfasts which they send up are all right and the dinners will do. The lunches vary; sometimes I piece them out. I keep quite well.

Yours with love,

Love to Du Bois

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

November 15, 1939

17-23-23

My dear Nina:

I have your letter of November 13 with your parents names. Thank you.

I am so glad you are beginning to feel a little rested. I hope you will keep it up and when necessary get the kind of food that you want down town.

The express company has refunded me the $1.62 which they wrongfully charged you. Will you please repay the girl at the desk and thank her? You remember that I sent you $1.75 extra to cover this. I am returning the Wanamaker bill. I am paying fifty dollars on the bill. I hope you will keep warm and comfortable.

Dr. Clement has been in town attending an executive committee meeting of the board of trustees. They accomplished several good things, I hear, but I am awaiting official news.

I shall probably be in New York for a few days the first week in December. My expenses are being paid by the Phelps Stokes Fund. I could have come Thanksgiving but if I go to Alabama I get a chance to make fifty dollars so that I think I will come early in December instead. I will let you know the exact date.

I have had several letters and notices about the Amsterdam News articles. They may be worthwhile although the organization is not altogether a reliable one. I ask them to send you a copy each week. Let me know if they do not.

My best regards to Ruth and of course to Du Bois. I am glad she is having such exciting times. We are all well here. I have not had a cold yet this winter but have been carefully guarding against it. We have had some of those bad fogs but not very many.

Your friend, Mrs. Moore, who taught at Oglethorpe is not there this year; instead Minnie Rose's aunt is teaching and is said to be a better teacher. She couldn't be worse. Otherwise all is going well. Ira Reid's wife seems to be enjoying her stay with us. Yolande and the architect have written me about the house. It seems to be getting on nicely. I am glad she is coming up Thanksgiving.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

November 29, 1939

17-23-24

My dear Nina:

I shall arrive in New York, Friday, December eighth. I have a meeting Friday afternoon and Saturday but I shall have dinner with you Friday night and if you would like we might go to the theatre. I shall leave either Saturday night or Sunday morning but will be able to see Du Bois on Saturday.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

December 5, 1939

17-23-245

My dear Nina:

I shall arrive in New York about noon Friday, December eighth. I will telephone you. I have a meeting that afternoon but will be up in time to have dinner with you about six. I am writing for reservations at the YMCA.

I meant to say before that I think you will have to go ahead and get a fur coat. We will talk about that when I get there unless you have already done it. I am sending a $50 payment on the Wanamaker bill today. I was pleased with the letter from Du Bois and I am answering it. I shall stop in Baltimore and inspect the house on the way back.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

December 6, 1939

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is your check for $150.00.

Yours with love,

17-23

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

December 12, 1939

17-23-25

My dear Nina:

I got home safely this morning. It was very nice to see you more rested and to spend a few hours with the little girl. I found Yolande having that pain in the side again but she had already telephoned Virginia and she came over and examined her and prescribed. We all went out and saw the new house. I think it is going to be very nice indeed. We had dinner with Mr. Hawkins. I then rode back to Washington with Virginia and stayed at the Davidson's. Mrs. Davidson sends regards.

The notices in Child Life and Child Activities were not for expired subscription but for Christmas gifts to others. When the expired subscription blank appears in your copy, send it to me. Everything seems all right here. The weather is lovely.

I shall be waiting to hear from you.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

[DEC. 13, 1939?]

30-10-5

Dear Will;

Yolande has sent the enclosed letter for you to consider.

I don't know how much Yolande knows about property as I understand it that is the price for the house the land belongs to the city or state.

We are all well. I talked with Ma Bell yesterday over the phone they are working up your lecture at the Y.W.

We send our love and are looking forward to your coming.

Nina.

Wednesday 13th
New York, N.Y.

December 15, 1939

My dear Nina:

I have received the enclosed from Arthur Spingarn. It will be correct and proper for you to execute this correction of the deed and send it to Mr. Spingarn. Find a notary public, the YW can tell you somebody. Go to him and in his presence sign where I have put your name in pencil. Then he will stamp it and probably furnish somebody as a witness to your signature. This will cost about twenty-five or fifty cents.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina C. Du Bois
New York City

December 18, 1939

My dear Nina:

In a Christmas card that came last year from Catherine Latimer and her son was this little handkerchief for Du Bois which we overlooked.

I shall arrive in New York, Sunday afternoon I think before four and shall pick up Yolande if she is ready. I am going to stop at the Y and will get in touch with you as soon as I come. If I am late, I will go directly to the ~~Johnsons.~~ school.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
New York City

179 West 137th Street
New York. N.Y.
Dec. 18- 1939.

23-51-1

Dear Will

We had the third examination of Du Bois eye this morning. Dr. Collins says there has been no change since the drops were put in and his decission is the same that the trouble can not be removed.

He is going to talk with Dr. Patrick. I will see him again. Du Bois was with me so I did not question him further this morning.

Your letter & the deed came to day I will see to it. I'm going this evening to sew on the children's costumes for the Christmas Festival.

With love. Nina.

Tuesday [1939?]

Dear Will:

This is a last minute not. Hoping you can get here on time. I've gotten a room for us to use as a sitting room during the time you and Yolande are here. also a bedroom for Yolande.

If you can bring me two or three books to read. If you see my ivory colored jewelery box look in it for my Wanamaker shopping coin.

With love.

Nina.

28-51-3

January 4, 1939

Dear Rachel:

This is to wish you a Happy New Year and to hope that that cold is gone. Do not for goodness sake work yourself to death. Take it easy and remember that you have been unusually successful so far. I received a personal greeting from Dr. Studebaker recently through one of his colleagues who was traveling through Atlanta and stopped here. With regard to the broadcast it is not so much what you actually get in as what you keep out and I think in that respect we were fairly successful. Let me hear from you once in a while.

Very sincerely yours,

17-36-44

Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois
Service Bureau for Intercultural Education
106 Waverly Place
New York City

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Persons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

RECEIVED'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Form 3

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letter

January 16, 1939

Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois
106 Waverly Place
New York City
New York

17-36-35

Engagements have come up which make Cuban trip impossible stop very sorry stop letter follows.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Main 5328

January 16, 1939

My de r Rachel:

I thought for a time that I could slip in a trip to Cuba during our pause between semesters but like other mice I am afraid that I shall have to give it up. Just as I had got it pretty well fixed and saw free time between January 21 and January 30 there comes a meeting in Washington called by the Phelps Stokes Board for the morning of January 28. That would mean that I should have to leave Havana probably by the 25th, certainly by the 26th, which would leave me, as I figure it now only about two days. Also I had plans for taking in a large amount of revenue by lectures but I have only one in Savannah and that instead of coming Friday night must come Monday night. So there you are.

17-36-36

On the other hand, I think you are making a serious mistake by trying to do more than you can do. I have several times been tempted but have cannily withdrawn. A human being is capable of just about so much effort. Then he must either stop or die. If he could die completely and immediately that wouldn't be so bad but this gradual dying which is called po r health is hell on earth. Don't try it. You have been unusually strong and healthy and you can keep it up. You must simply, definitely and with determination cut down what you are attempting to do.

I had a personal letter from Mr. Studebaker. I am enclosing a copy. What we want to look forward to, of course, is a permanent job for you to do a reasonable amount of work and not work yourself to death. Do keep this in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois
106 Waverly Place
New York City

January 26, 1939

17-36-25

Dear Rachel:

I am very glad indeed that you are having a rest and I don't care how much it coasts and I hope you don't. The first commandment is to get well and the second is to keep well. I am afraid that none of my various duties, and they are getting rather multitudinous now, will take me any where near your hideout but by summer when you are quite well and have a few months to rest, I shall certainly be glad to see you again.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois
The Greenbrier
White Sulphur Springs
West Virginia

SERVICE BUREAU for
Intercultural Education
106 Waverly Place · New York City GRamercy 7-5222

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L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Second Vice-Chairman
MAURICE HAMMOND, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS

April 12, 1939

17-33-111

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of our Negro script. As I told you, we are having to gather funds from our friends for the mimeographing of this. It will be used by schools in New York City and elsewhere.

I am writing to a few of my friends with the hope of collecting about $40. for each script. A check from you would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Rachel Davis-DuBois

RDD:d

Rachel Davis-DuBois
Director

April 14, 1939

My dear Rachel:

Enclosed is a contribution of ten dollars to your deficit. It was good to see you. I find I had not sent you a copy of Saint Orgne. It went forward yesterday.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois
106 Waverly Place
New York City

17-33-112

SERVICE BUREAU for
Intercultural Education
106 Waverly Place · New York City
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS

April 17, 1939

17-33-113

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks very much for your check of $10.00 for our work. It is a very "present" help in time of trouble. I shall look forward to receiving a copy of St. Orgne.

It was good to have seen you and I shall look forward to seeing you again in the Summer.

Cordially,

Rachel Davis DuBois

Rachel Davis-DuBois
Director

RDD:AR

[DuBois, Rachel Davis.]

12-36-46

PROSPECTUS

for

AMERICANS ALL - IMMIGRANTS ALL

SECOND SERIES

Based on

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR RADIO PROGRAM

Rachel Davis-DuBois, Ruth E. Davis
in consultation with Gilbert Seldes
May 9, 1939

PROSPECTUS

TITLE: Americans All - Immigrants All, Second Series.

TIME: Thirty minutes each week

SERIES: Twenty-six or thirty-nine.

DISTRIBUTION: Afternoon over C.B.S. coast-to-coast hook-up.

AUDIENCE: Adults: parents, teachers, educators.

AIM: To continue the work that was begun in the first series through a closer analysis of all sections of our country, and the part that immigrants played in each section. This series would differ from the first in that we would describe, in documentary form, all sections of the country, first from the historical approach, and secondly from the social-economic approach.

COOPERATORS: Service Bureau for Intercultural Education, historical associations throughout the country, the National Institute for Immigrant Welfare, Foreign Language Information Service, etc.

PUBLICITY PROMOTION: Excellent opportunities for close tie-ups with all regions of the country, consideration to be given to possibility of originating at least one program from each of the eight regions.

WRITER: Gilbert Seldes, if possible, or writers and research people working under his direction.

FOLLOW-UP: Listener aids and supplementary material to be distributed throughout the country with the cooperation of local historical societies, labor organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and Rotary Clubs.

47-98-71

17-36-48

THE PROGRAMS

Americans All - Immigrants All
Second Series
(18 programs)

PROGRAM I

The Regions of the United States and their People - A Panorama

"We are members of one body, though it is a varied body.....We shall not give up our American ideals and our hopes for man, which had their origin in our own pioneering experience.....Rather we shall find strength to build from our past a nobler structure, in which each section will find its place as a fit room in a worthy house." (Turner)

PROGRAMS II to IX inclusive. (8 programs) Presented from New York.

1— Historical

The interaction between land and people. The economic development of the regions and their dependence on each other. Their relation to the whole.

PROGRAM II

The New England Region

Although this is a part of the great Industrial Region - or the Northeastern Region - it is none the less distinct. This region presents, very clearly, the picture of a fishing, small-grain culture developing into an urban industrial region.

PROGRAM III

The Southern Region

Takes in most of the "Deep South" - the "Cotton Kingdom," although within it are minor areas, specializing in the production of tobacco, fruits, vegetables, rice, etc. (Such an area is the Gulf Coast Region which the National Resources Committee sets off as a distinct region.) It takes in all or a part of: Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri.

PROGRAM IV — The Northeastern (Industrial) Region

Includes the middle states and the states north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, together with West Virginia. It is essentially an urban region with industrial and commercial interests. Within it, agriculture is for the most part subordinated to urban interests. With the New England Region, it includes over half of the urban population of the country. Here are nine tenths of the largest cities, and here is done more than three fourths of all the manufacturing.

PROGRAM V — The Ozark-Appalachian Region

This region - the Southern Highlands - takes in parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. Its problem is, in part, physical, but in even larger part human and economic. "It is characterized by a dominance of general and self-sufficing agriculture, with commercial specification in only a few areas." The National Resources Committee's Report calls it "probably one of the most distinct geographic regions in the world."

PROGRAM VI — The Mid-Western Region

Takes in all of Iowa, and parts of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. It is the "agricultural heart" of America. Although this region is essentially rural and agricultural, it focuses upon Chicago as a center, and around its margins stand numerous cities - Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Milwaukee. This gives the region a dual aspect, urban industrial, and rural agricultural.

PROGRAM VII — The Pacific Coast Region

Includes Washington, Oregon, and California. It is a region historically rich and also rich in many natural resources and beauties. Farming and fruit-growing, fishing, lumbering, and mining are important industries.

17-36-49

PROGRAM VIII — The Great Plains Region

Takes in all of North Dakota and parts of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota. It includes the great American Wheat Belt, together with a few areas of specialized irrigation agriculture and much livestock ranching.

PROGRAM IX — The Mountain-Plateau Region

Takes in most of the Rockies south of the Columbia River line, and extends southward to include Arizona, New Mexico, and part of Texas. Takes in the following states; all of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, most of New Mexico, and parts of Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and California. This is a generally arid section, with a cover of sagebrush and mesquite grass, broken here and there by elevated forest tracts. It produces over one-third of the world's lumber supply for a year. Mining is carried on in the region, and it includes the California-Arizona Desert - the Mission country.

17-36-50

PROGRAMS X TO XVII inclusive (8 programs) Presented from New York

2 - Social and Political

Social and political development in the eight regions. The contest between the capitalist and the democratic pioneer from earliest colonial days until the present. Movements which have gone out from the regions and have affected other regions and the Nation. Those forces which operate and interplay in the making of our American culture.

PROGRAM X — The New England Region

The New England "mind," product of the Puritan church and a relentless environment, leaves its indelible imprint upon our national development. In New England, precedents for compulsory support and standards of education are established and are later carried by New Englanders to practically all new western states.

PROGRAM XI — The Southern Region

Here agriculture early becomes a well-organized business. Through passes over the mountains from the South flow many thousands of people: English, Scots, Scotch-Irish, Germans, Huguenots..... Gradually, the South builds up a culture of its own, becomes the "Solid" - the Democratic South.

PROGRAM XII — The Northeastern (Industrial) Region

Here the "mind" of the people is not a united mind as in New England; rather it is a diversified mind, product of the thinking of many peoples of many religions. As these varied peoples move westward, cooperate, blend, they develop a keen sense of social solidarity and responsibility. When they frame their new state constitutions, they defy the experience of the seaboard states in numerous ways, among them by inserting provisions for universal manhood suffrage. Their insistance on land helps to bring about the Louisiana Purchase, thus forcing the country away from its narrow colonial attitude.

PROGRAM XIII — The Ozark-Appalachian Region

Of Scotch-Irish, German, French Huguenot and English background are the dwellers in Appalachia. Numbers of men from this region help to win the Civil War. Industrialization scarcely touches them. They hold long to their old social values.

PROGRAM XIV — The Mid-Western Region

Beyond the area of the social and political control of the thirteen colonies, there arises a new and aggressive society. Old Americans and New Americans settle in this region. It furnishes a new social order to America, at the same time that it preserves the old Americanism. Its universities set new types of institutions for social service and for the elevation of the plain people. It is the center of the Republic, having more in common with all parts of the nation than has any other region. Here the Grangers present economic and social issues, and the cooperative movement flourishes.

17-36-51

PROGRAM XV — **The Pacific Coast Region**

The "End of the Rainbow" is discovered in California, and California gold soon gives an impetus to business everywhere. All types mingle here. In Oregon we find peaceful means of settling our differences with England. Soon the thrust of migration to the Pacific Coast changes the balance of the United States, forcing upon Congress the political disposition of a great domain. The Western states are among the first to grant the ballot to women.

PROGRAM XVI — **The Great Plains Region**

Here the settlers engage in their hardest struggle with environment since the days of early New England. It is not strange then that agricultural discontent as evidenced in the Greenback, Populist, Free Silver, and Progressive Republican movements, receive their most enthusiastic support in such states as Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Texas and Montana.

12-30-52

PROGRAM XVII — **The Mountain-Plateau Region**

The open frontier disappears, and a final group of states is created.

PROGRAM XVIII TO XXV incl. Presented from the Regions. — **8 - Arts and Crafts**

These eight programs will be presented from the Regions themselves. Many groups already exist, capable of putting on excellent and significant programs. The difficulty will be one of choice, and such choice would probably have to be left up to experts within the regions.

PROGRAM XXVI — **Grande Finale**

The Prospectus based on thirty-nine programs would differ from that based on twenty-six programs from point 2. As:

[DuBois, Rachel Davis]

NEXT YEAR'S

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR RADIO PROGRAM

Rachel Davis-DuBois, Ruth E. Davis
in consultation with Gilbert Seldes
~~April 22,~~ May 9 1939

Suggested Titles

"Americans All - Immigrants All" - Series II
"From Every Mountain Side"
"Thy People Shall Be My People"

based on a regional approach

Definite Objectives for Radio Program and Follow Activities: To promote social and psychiological health by indirectly making people aware of the basic laws of sociology, history and psychiology. It is hoped that this knowledge will help:

I. To produce more of a community of feeling on the part of all Americans

II. To develop more pride in fundamental American concepts of democracy

III. To reduce inter-group prejudice

IV. To reduce sectional prejudice

V. To develop understanding of regional values, - of culture-group values as expressed in each region's customs, arts, institutions and industries

VI. To help release creativeness in people in various walks of life, by pointing out that our future American culture will be rich to the extent that all groups here, both old and new immigrants, share with each other the best of their customs and folk ways. The last 13 programs on the 39 program basis will point the way toward cooperating activities in the local regions.

VII. To develop on the part of leaders an ability to analyse critically our present social trends in regard to intergroup relationships.

VIII. To aid in decentralization movement.

What to look for in Research.

1. What to look for in general -
   a) How have the various regions helped to build together our common democratic institutions and what unique contributions to democracy have the regions made? As far as possible find the part played by each culture group.

   b) What were the best of the old social values - as the welcoming of the stranger on the frontier, the ability of the people to get together in solving their own problems. (Examples: The Mayflower Compact; the New England Town Meeting; Scotch-Irish organization of townships; counties, states, on the frontier. It was the home - and land-loving Scandinavians, Germans, Slavs, who settled the Upper Mississippi during the period of the Gold Rush.)

17-36-54

b) What culture groups cooperated in the development of institutions and customs which expressed and now express those values? (Example: In New England the Poles and the French Canadians are taking on some of the old values, but are also keeping some of their own folk arts and customs. - Here we would need to check with leaders in the regions.)

c) What do people value most in their own communities, or regions? Of what are they most proud? Also - what are their pet "hates"? (Examples: The Eastern banker, by the Westerner. The "damn Yankee" by the Southerner.) What minority groups are most disliked? How are these dislikes expressed?

2 - What to Look for in a Regional Novel

a) General material on region or community. (May not be much, but what there is usually valuable. Ex: So Big, by Edna Ferber. Here is quite a bit about the "Dutch" in the Middle West.)

b) Specific material on immigrants in the community or region, which will show their problems of adjustment, and to what extent they have become incorporated in the present life of the community.

c) Episodes, including conversation, which will help with the dramatization.

17-36-55

3 - What to Look for in a Sociological Survey

a) How is the section different from other sections - and why?

(1) In its basic industries
(2) In its ethnic group makeup
(3) In the way the people act

b) What are its outstanding institutions

c) What contributions to the country as a whole has it made?

d) What art - what folk-art and music has it contributed?

e) What folk-ways? (As New Year in New York; Thanksgiving (in New England and New York, etc.), Spanish Fetes in the Southwest.)

f) How does the region express the American Dream (See T. Jefferson and J. T. Adams - "The Epic."

4 - What to Look for in Regional Human Interest Reports

(Examples:

Carl Carmer's Listen for a Lonesome Drum
" " Stars Fell on Alabama
Ann Hark's Hex Marks the Spot
Havighurst's Upper Mississippi (One of the Rivers of America series)
All of the Rivers of America Series now available, etc.

These books are very rich. One person should review every one that is available. Make an annotated bibliography at the same time, adding to it as new books are discovered (on cards). Human interest material rich. Perhaps each chapter should be summarized, so that final researchist may know what is available.

5. What to Look for in Research

a) Historical Society in each State - These should tell us of our major requirements. Ex: Local history of Hatfield, etc.

(Problem: Are these regional centers - key states? How save time and energy? Could we find specialists in each region who know its history well enough to send a brief outline?)

b) How did the geography of the region affect its history - especially the immigration. Also how did immigration affect the region?

c) What political movements - what specific legislations, and social movements originated in the region (as women sufferage, cooperative movements, etc.)?

d) What habits of mind exist in the region (as cosmopolitanism in N.Y.) Special nature of these habits in mind. Ex: German beer gardens in St. Louis)

e) How did the settlement of the country affect the region? (as explorations - forests, rivers. The saving of these resources as well as the exploiting of them.)

f) What native arts exist or existed in the region? (Newark Museum - W.P.A. Project - A Federal Project in the native arts). What fine or other arts? What immigrant arts were preserved?

g) What immigrant colonies now exist in region? (Treat as we are now treating immigrants.)

17-36-56

TENTATIVE BASIC PLANS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PROGRAMS

1 - First New England Program - (from New York City)

Historical Presentation.

A. Creation of the Region

a) Exploration
b) Exploitation
c) Changes it went through
(As: "Here is New England - Its life. . . ")

B. Specific culture groups which cooperated in building its institutions.

C. This region expressed itself by being in such movements as the Women's Suffrage Movement, the Abolition Movement, etc. In other words, how has New England benefitted the rest of the country?

D. How have other regions contributed to the making of New England?

17-36-57

2 - Second New England Program

Dramatic documentary evidence of life in rural sections of New England

3- Third New England Program — arts - Fine + Folk

Dramatic documentary evidence of life in industrial centers, or an industrial center.

May 30, 1939

My dear Rachel:

Are you still alive? How is the louse? I am coming North and shall be in New York about June 15 and from that time on and off all summer. My address will be - 35 West 110th Street. I shall look you up when I get there. I hope you are all right.

Very sincerely yours,

17-36-26

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
106 Waverly Place
New York City

[c June 1939]

SERVICE BUREAU for
Intercultural Education
106 Waverly Place · New York City GRamercy 7-5222

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L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Second Vice-Chairman
MAURICE HAMMOND, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS

17-36-53

31 VII "A"
Wed Eve
10 P.M.

Dear W E B D'——

I felt as if I'd like to write a letter but haven't had all time end tonight, altho it's not so late I feel too weary to write anything worthwhile. After swallowing all contents of two sociological books in less than three weeks I spilled it all out on paper last Sat. from 9 to 12 - felt so much better afterwards that I went on a binge - to the Fair with Aunt - saw the pageant of the States being challenged on the one side by Fascism and on the other by Communism. I think the latter has it on all the others.

This week, aside from lecturing 2 hrs. each A. M. and attending

to office matters in the afternoon I am working at nights putting in the final revisions of my thesis - hope Dr Thrasher can give it his final O. K. before the summer session is over.

I haven't had time to see a movie, or go to the Stadium or even listen to my own radio -

Last week, just before the exam I went to my sisters on Long Island and had 3 good swims in the Ocean + Bay -

I can just see you being recuperated in body, mind and soul with sleep, walks, swims, novels and I hope - good food. I'll be eager to hear if you got much writing done, and what effect a call from you - goodnight dear - I'm so sleepy as ever Rachel

September 18, 1939

Dear Rachel:

I tried in vain to get in touch with you before I came away but I had been so sure that you would be at leisure Sunday the tenth that I had arranged everything accordingly and although I called two or three times I did not reach you. I presume as you said that you had been called out of town. I was sorry not to be able to say good bye. I had a lovely drive down here along the crest of the Shenandoahs and out to Asheville. Let me hear about your work as it develops.

17-36-29

With best regards

Mrs. Rachel Davis-Du Bois
104 Waverly Place
New York City

Rachel Hewson Lewis

33 E 22nd
Oct 1-'39

Dear H E B D:-

The above is my new home- and it's around the corner from our new office - 300 Fourth Ave - phone Ms the same. But you'll never guess what I did last - bought myself a plaid in the country - a little red colonial red-brick house in Bucks Co. Pa - just across the Delaware from Frenchtown N.J. I paid cash with my cut & my name - and now I must have a bath room, oil heat & electricity put in and probably get a 2nd hand car & some sort because I want to go my week-ends rather 1 3/4 hrs to drive from here. I know your careful soul will ask a million questions and I want to be able to answer them - but I just decided that I had to get back to a bit of the soil - one in a while - perhaps it's preliminary to permanent retiring from this mad mad world - I always said that when I owned

17-36-31

And don't mind that if explosion occurs - remember smile we sent again.

stand American nature no longer I'd go (2)
back— Well anyhow the country is
beautiful there - right on a canal and
3 minutes from the Delaware -
I have a house & a nice barn
+ 3 odds + ends of out - houses & fruit
trees and about ½ acre - and the
stars and a grand view - so
when are you coming up & drink
it my future in - I think I'll call the
place "Twin Doors" or "Double Doors"
since for some queer reason it has
2 doors in front. - I can only have
odds + ends of furniture, my kid brother
is bringing his truck up next Sat with
some cast offs - Did I hear you say
you need a new car + that I
could buy yours for a song - Tommie
Hall is going to be my handy man - I don't
think I'll try to learn to drive until next
summer. - As for my work, I have enuf
to keep me busy like 14 + 16 hrs. a day -
our last years radio program
rec'd its + "national prize last
week - the American Legion auxiliary
- I all Wrap - voted it the best program
showing "the American Way of Life" -
but as yet no plans for a 2nd series

Mr Studebaker says he doesn't get any government money - he wants pressure brot so we can ask for more - as we're now sending out letters to leaders asking them to write to him asking that a Red series be started - will you? - but our E B appraisal is getting underway & I have 4 classes & teachers a week - I don't give all the lectures but I organize them - and I course all sorts of committee meetings etc - last week I had to go to Pittsburg to speak - 3 v and speeches I'll get into that - but I really can't leave - Let me know when you'll be coming up - I'd so sorry we missed each other at the end of the summer - As ever Rachel

Since I'm living alone now I'd deeply enjoy a meditation B & B. after breakfast.

17-36-32

October 17, 1939

Dear Rachel:

12-36-30

I am glad you have bought a home. So have I and it isn't impossibly far from yours. I and Yolande are building a house near Baltimore and I shall plan to spend my vacations there and then I can surely look you up. I have written Studebaker a letter commending the work of the broadcast and hope they are going on all right. I did not get a chance to look them over in time to make any thoughtful and worthwhile criticisms. I hope your work is going on but don't press yourself too hard. I am feeling the necessity of letting down before I crack up but if you go on at the rate you are going you won't last long and you are too valuable not to. We are having lovely weather as I presume you are. Let me hear from you now and then.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Rachel DuBois-Davis
33 East Twenty-second
New York City

October 26, 1939

17-36-34

Dear Rachel:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I received from Studebaker. I am glad to know that my letter reached him personally.

Are you still alive and how are things getting on?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rachel DuBois Davis
33 East Twenty-second
New York City

DuBois Circle

YEAR BOOK

1938-1939

Meetings the Third Tuesday in the month.

Organized
1906

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October the Eighteenth

Hostess ..... **Mrs. L. Beatrice Braxston**

Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte
Experiences of a Policewoman

November the Fifteenth

Hostess ..... **Miss Edna H. Brown**

Mrs. Hilda Anderson Hill
James Weldon Johnson

December the Twentieth

Hostess ..... **Mrs. Julia A. Carr**

Mrs. Virginia Hall
Recreation in Baltimore

January the Seventeenth

Hostess ..... **Mrs. Florence C. Carter**

Mrs. Sara C. Hartman
Consumer Problems

PROGRAM CON'T

February the Twenty-first

Hostess ..... Mrs. Augusta T. Chissell

Dr. Charles Burch
Some European Observations

March the Twenty-first

Hostess ..... Miss Caroline Cook

Dr. S. Vernon Mc Casland
Political Situation in Palestine

April the Fourth

Business Meeting

April the Eighteenth

Hostess ..... Miss J. Elisabeth Carr

Mr. Edward Lewis
Industrial Outlook for Negroes in Baltimore

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Miss Edna H. Brown ..... 416 Mosher Street
Mrs. Julia A. Carr ..... 515 Mosher St.
Miss J. Elisabeth Carr ..... 515 Mosher Street
Mrs. Florence H. Carter ..... 1417 Madison Ave.
Mrs. Augusta T. Chissell ..... 1534 Druid Hill Ave.
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Mrs. S. Elizabeth Fernandis ..... 1912 Druid Hill Ave.
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Mrs. Edna O. Gray ..... 1039 Edmondson Avenue
Mrs. Bertha Hatchett ..... 2026 Druid Hill Avenue
Mrs. Gladyce J. Hawkins ..... 1532 Druid Hill Ave.
Mrs. Margaret G. Hawkins ..... 1532 Druid Hill Ave.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Henderson ..... 549 Bloom Street
Mrs. Anne E. Hitchens ..... 1530 Mc Culloh St.
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Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst ..... 1008 W. Lafayettee Ave.
Mrs. Josephine G. Lansey ..... 1701 Druid Hill Ave.
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Mrs. Edith D. Meyers ..... 509 W. Lafayette Ave.
Mrs. Maud W. Morsell ..... 2416 Mc Culloh St.
Mrs. Marjorie L. Palmer ..... 2231 Madison Ave.
Mrs. Edna L. Reid ... 1115 Arlington Ave., Govans, Md.
Mrs. G. Clara Rhetta ..... 2139 Druid Hill Ave.
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Mrs. Georgine Wilkins ... 3306 New Hampshire Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Miss Norma Wilkins ..... 3306 New Hampshire Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary K. Woodhouse ..... 539 Presstman Street

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Mrs. Benjamin Locke

Mrs. Lewis Fenderson

Rev. Garnett R. Waller

Mrs. Helen Irving Grossley

[DuBois Club, Va. Beach]

DuBois Club.
17th St. at Parks Ave.,
Virginia Beach, Va.

17-31-42

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia
Dear Sir:

Our Club is composed of a group of civic minded men in our County, and we saw fit to name it in your honor. We are hoping in the near future we will be able to receive an encouraging statement from you, so we can frame it for posting in our Club room. Where is The better Place to secure a large photo of you. I personally have heard you speak several

tinies, and our Club of Twenty young men admire you and your Past, Present and future works as much as any one on earth. We Are.

Very respectfully Yours
The Du Bois Club

W. Francis Taylor Jr.
President

P.S. Would you object to Autographing your photo for us when we receive one.
Many Thanks in advance

[DuBois Club - Virginia Beach, Va.]

May 2, 1939

17-31-43

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith a small photograph with my autograph. If you wish a larger one you can order it of Scurlock Studio, 900 U Street, Washington, D. C.

I appreciate the naming of your club but please spell it correctly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. Francis Taylor
17th Street at Parks Avenue
Virginia Beach, Virginia

18-61-81

Request for information

808 Pinewood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
May 15, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing a thesis on "A Comparative Study of the Educational Concepts of Washington and Du Bois." Will you be kind enough to give me the title and publisher of your autobiography? Where can I find the article in which you wrote about the "Talented Tenth"?

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Lillian Duffy

28-61-11

May 26, 1939

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of May 15, I beg to say that there is an autobiographical chapter in my book DARK WATER. There was a longer autobiography published privately on my seventieth birthday. This edition has been exhausted but it may appear in a future book of essays now in the hands of a publisher.

I do not know exactly where I first used the phrase Talented Tenth. I think it was in the SOULS OF BLACK FOLK but I am unable to place it just now.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Lillian Duffy
808 Pinewood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

17-33-11

556 Wabash Street
Toledo, Ohio
December 7, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing a thesis in which I am comparing the educational concepts of Washington and yourself.

I am planning a special trip to Atlanta to do further research. any help you will render me will be appreciated.

I expect to arrive one day next week.

Yours truly,
Lillian Duffy

December 12, 1939

17-33-12

My dear Madam:

When you arrive Miss Diggs, my secretary, will allow you to consult the manuscript copy of a new book of mine which has not been accepted for publication. It treats the differences of opinion between Mr. Washington and myself in education and other matters. Also my speech at Howard University in 1931 may help.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Lillian Duffy
556 Wabash Street
Toledo, Ohio

ht-61-t1

April 17, 1939

My dear Sir:

Would it be possible this summer between June fifteenth and September fifteenth to subrent a furnished apartment in the Dunbar for our family? If so, will you kindly let us know and also the price and number of rooms?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Manager
Dunbar Apartments
150th Street and Seventh Avenue
New York City

January 13, 1939

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with bill two large jars of Elcaya Cold Cream and one large jar of Elcaya Foundation Cream. Your former shipment was prompt and the goods fresh.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-36

The Dunbar Pharmacy
Eighth Avenue & 149th Street
New York City

PHONE AUDUBON 3-9432-9435

New York, January 27 1939

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Dunbar Drug Co., Inc.

A. FROLICH & A. EPSTEIN

PHARMACISTS

2802 EIGHTH AVENUE

N. E. COR. 149TH STREET

17-36

Three (3) Jars

Elcaya Cream @ 1.00

Total 3.00

Paid 1/31/39

Thank you

DUNBAR DRUG CO., INC.
2802-8th AV. cor. 149th St., N. Y. C.
AUdubon 3-9432-9435

Kindly note that we have mailed them to you under separate cover.

January 10, 1939

17-38-15

My dear Sir:

Your name has been sent me from Savannah. I am lecturing in Florida during the last week of January and I am writing to see if there would be an opportunity to come to West Palm Beach. My terms are fifty dollars and entertainment for one night. I pay my own expenses. I am enclosing a list of my lecture subjects.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. H. Russell Dyett
826 Third Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

OFFICE
PHONE 4569

RESIDENCE 814 15TH STREET
PHONE 7680

J. H. RUSSELL DYETT, M. D.
528 THIRD STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

17-38-16

January 18, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am so sorry a date could not be arranged for you the last week in January. On account of the winter season, the clubs, churches, schools and all other organizations are having something.

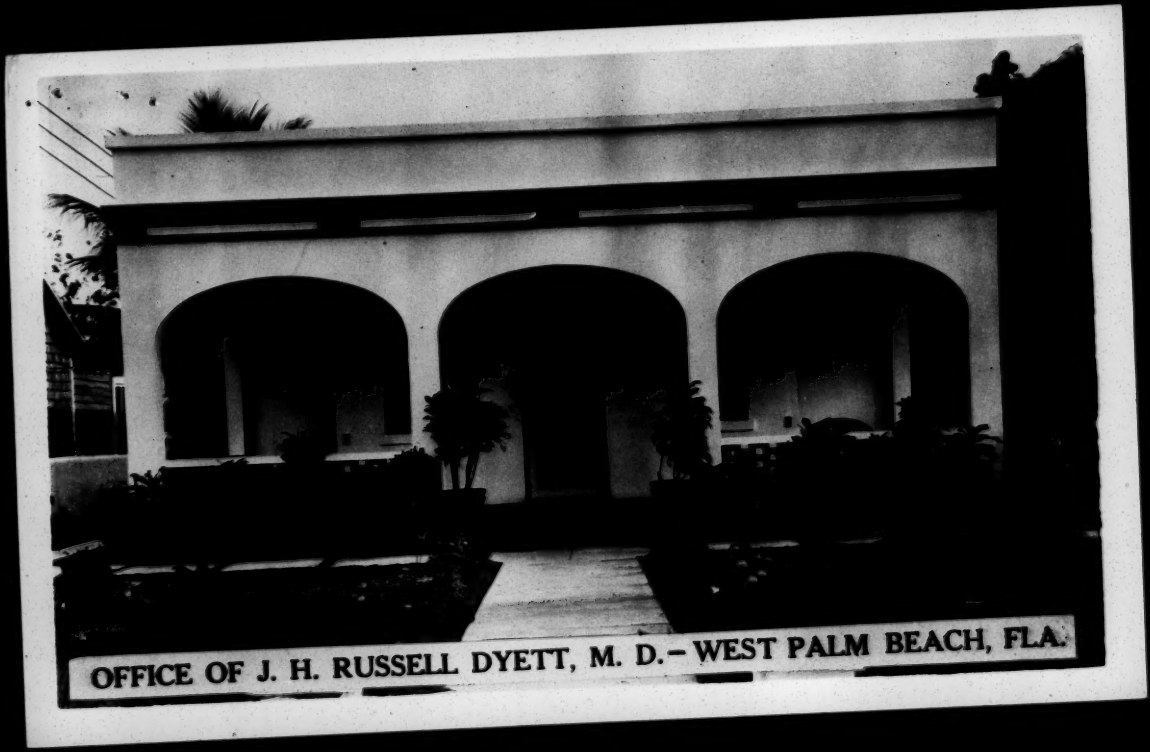
If I had known earlier, a date could have been arranged, and I can get one later.

I should like to have you visit West Palm Beach, whether you lecture or not, if your time will permit. I hope you can arrange to come.

Yours very sincerely,

J.H.Russell Dyett

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia



OFFICE OF J. H. RUSSELL DYETT, M. D.—WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GREETINGS FROM
J. H. RUSSELL DYETT,
M. D.

17-19-113

February 10, 1939

My dear Mr. Eagleson:

In accordance with our conversation this morning, will you kindly talk to my class in Race Problems at 4:10 p. m. Tuesday, February fourteenth on the "Psychology of Race Prejudice"? The class consists of five graduate students and meet in my room 209 Administration Building. I shall be under deep obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. W. Eagleson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Request for information

Department of History

October 3, 1939

12-19-11

Professor W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student in the history department of the graduate school of Emory University. I should like to write my master's thesis on some phase of the establishment of the African Methodist Church in Georgia during Reconstruction. I am now searching out source materials which are available in the libraries of Emory University. I know that you are conversant with the material in the field, and I should like an appointment with you to discuss sources which you might be able to bring to my attention.

I am a graduate assistant, helping with the freshman history courses, and have conferences with students on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. On any other afternoons, and on Saturday, my time is free, and I should like an appointment at one of those times which is also convenient for you.

I should appreciate an answer as soon as possible since I should like to arrange a seminar on the subject.

Yours truly,

Tom M. Eidson

Tom M. Eidson

October 6, 1939

12-19-21

My dear Sir:

Your best source of information for the African Methodist Church in Georgia will be the Presiding Bishop of this district, Right Reverend William A. Fountain whose address is: 242 Bouleverd Northeast, Atlanta. Such information as I have you will find in my book BLACK RECONSTRUCTION pp. 495 to 511 and the bibliographical references p. 524.

I could see you for a short time on almost any Monday or Friday afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Tom M. Eidson
Emory University
Georgia

14-61-41

April 14, 1939

My dear Mr. Elzy:

I am looking for a furnished cottage or apartment in or near New York from June fifteenth to September fifteenth. Can you give me any information or tell me anyone to get in touch with?

My best regards to you and Mrs. Elzy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Robert Elzy
428 Lewis Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

[ELZY]

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

FOR NEW YORK CITY

265 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

HELEN M. HARRIS
Director

17-19-41

April 21, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received your letter stating that you were looking for a furnished cottage or an apartment in or near New York from June 15 to September 15. I shall be very glad to see if I can find such a place for you.

I think it is going to be much harder, this year, to find decent places because of the World's Fair. There was one place that I had in mind yesterday; when I went to see about it last night, I found out that somebody from Minneapolis had it. I have spoken to Mrs. Saunders, at the Harlem Y.W.C.A., and to Miss Anne Arnold, the Brooklyn Y.W.C.A., because I am sure that they have such places listed for rent this summer. In the meantime, I shall do all that I can, and shall let you know as soon as I find a place which I think you would like. You didn't say how large a place you would want, but I should imagine you would want one with two bedrooms anyway.

If you want to write me further about this matter, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Du Bois from Mrs. Elzy and me.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Elzy.

RJE:lh

17-24-36

December 13, 1939

My dear Mrs. Evans:

I heard Sunday of your husband's illness and yesterday of his death. You have my deepest sympathy and I hope that sometime soon I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Eva Knox Evans
1016 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[Fauset, Arthur H.]

Sixteen Eleven Pine Street
Philadelphia

1939

Room 700
YMCA - NYC

Social Menus

17-32-2

dear Dr DuBois — I spoke to — a few
minutes ago on the phone and — did not
even help — get to see who was addressing
— —

so dear doctor — have never learned!

some of us younger chaps were discussing this
very matter — they only yesterday — we said by God
negroes shall not receive from us the cavalier
manners that some of — those white were before
we assumed to be right and proper —

no harm done dear doctor - but

Gee I wish that all the 7 cans of

7 - life could have given 7 — heart

more human blood even as the sentence

perhaps of 7 — brilliant mind!

said with all deference -

and cordially not with standing -

arthur Brisbane

6-30-39

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Fauset:

I am sorry that I did not recognize you at the New York Y. M. C. A. June 30. I should like to have talked with you.

It occurs to me to add that if I had met a person upon whose acquaintance I set any value whatsoever, I should not only have spoken but have mentioned my own name especially if the meeting was in an unusual place and after a lapse of five or ten years or more.

Very sincerely yours,

17-32-3

Mr. Arthur H. Fauset
Sixteen Eleven Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

17-28-32

Black Folk - the Town

[1939]

416 So. Main Street
Bowling Green
Ohio
26 June

My dear Mr. Hurston,

I want to thank you for giving to me and to the world the interesting book you have just written. Mrs. Faust and I have just finished reading it together; and when we read so vital a book as this one, we really mark it and study it carefully. I enjoyed it especially because of

17-28-33

having known you personally for a good many years ago from the book "Black Faces" the book lent a great emotional interest to me, too, because of my most pleasant year just spent in Atlanta University. Read it with a feeling of home-coming for the Negroes there.

Of course the book will be of great value and interest to thousands of readers. I have felt the need of just such a thorough and comprehensive study

17-28-34

for years. Your points that the slave trade gave us capitalism is logical and convincing, and that the future problem of society is one of the color line is more and more obvious, which is fearful enough. Pho we needed your book to state the points for us.

I hope you are having a pleasant vacation and will remember Mrs. Faust and me kindly to Mrs. Du-Bois.

The book is now on its way, circulating amongst my various friends

Sincerely
Wirt G. Faust

[1939]

17-28-35

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
New York

My dear Mr. Faust:

Your kind letter of the 28 of June reached me at last. I thank you so much for your good words and I am glad that you enjoyed the book. It was very pleasant to have your family at Atlanta University and I am truly sorry that you are not returning next year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Wirt S. Faust
416 South Main Street
Bowling Green, Ohio

17-19-105

February 9, 1939

My dear Sir:

I have a class of five graduate students who are studying race problems throughout the world and just now we are taking up the Jews in Germany. I am wondering if you could find the time either Tuesday, February fourteenth, at four or Thursday, February sixteenth, at four to speak to them for a half or three-quarters of a hour concerning the problems of the Jews in Germany. The class meets in room No. 209 in the Administration Building. I shall not be in town but my secretary, Miss Diggs, will be glad to show you the place of meeting. It would be a great service to us if you could see your way to do this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. A. L. Feldman
Puritan Chemical Company
209 Peters Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

17-27-13.

JOSIE B. SELLERS
PRINCIPAL

Jessenden Academy

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The American Missionary Association

NEW YORK CITY

Martin, Florida

February 15, 1939

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are interested in securing a copy of your production, "The Star of Ethiopia" and we are writing at this time to ask if you would kindly let us know where we can secure a copy.

Sincerely yours,
Josie B. Sellers
Josie B. Sellers

JBS:LGP

[Fessenden Academy]

17-27-14

February 27, 1939

My dear Madam:

The manuscript of my pageant "The Star of Ethiopia" is not available. The pageant can only be produced under my personal supervision.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Josie B. Sellers
Fessenden Academy
Martin, Florida

JOHN GEORGE HARTWIG, President OSCAR F. KECK, Secretary WILLIAM O. WEBER, Treasurer

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTHORS AND JOURNALISTS
ORGANIZED TO PERPETUATE THE NAME OF EUGENE FIELD
Chartered by the State of Missouri October 17, 1936

EUGENE FIELD HOUSE
(Where Eugene Field Lived While Editor on the St. Louis Journal)
2826 SPRUCE STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

17-85

August 10th, 1939.

To William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,

Author of: Black Folk, then and now,

Dear Fellow Author:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY a resolution was adopted to the effect that an Honorary Membership may be conferred upon an author, in recognition of his or her outstanding contribution to contemporary literature.

The literary skill and craftsmanship of your published works entitle you to an Honorary Membership in the society, and I am therefore pleased to advise you that we will, (subject to your approval,) enter your name on the Roll of Honorary Members, and issue a certificate of Honorary Membership.

There are no dues or assessments connected with this membership. A certificate, engrossed on parchment paper, suitable for framing will be mailed to you upon request.

Wishing you continued success in your writing career, I am,

Cordially yours,

NATIONAL PRESIDENT

[Encl] 17-25-23

Eugene Field Society

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTHORS AND JOURNALISTS

ORGANIZED TO PERPETUATE THE NAME OF EUGENE FIELD
and Chartered by the State of Missouri

CERTIFICATE OF

Honorary Membership

KNOW ALL MEN, *by these presents, that:*

W. E. B. Du Bois

having by his writings made an outstanding contribution to contemporary literature; and the Board of Governors of the EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY being desirous of granting recognition to Authors who distinguish themselves in the field of letters; and the Board of Governors having adopted a resolution to that effect at one of its regular meetings;

Now, therefore, I, John George Hartwig, National President of the EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY, by authority vested in me by the said Board of Governors, do hereby confer on the Author whose name is above written, an HONORARY MEMBERSHIP in the EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY, with all the rights and privileges to that membership belonging and appertaining.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature as National President of the EUGENE FIELD SOCIETY, at the Eugene Field House, (where Eugene Field lived,) in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, on this 31st day of August in the year of Our Lord, 1939.

John George Hartwig
National President

Attest: Gladys Dahlquist

[Field (Eugene) Society]

17-25-24

August 16, 1939

My dear Sir:

In accordance with your letter of August 10, 1939, I am glad to accept honorary membership in the Eugene Field Society.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John G. Hartwig
2826 Spruce Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Mar. 17. 1939.
Chicago. Ill.

17-33-69

Dr W. E. DuBois.
Atlant University.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Please inform me if it is still possible to have your pamphlet entitled "Should the Negro seek Social Equality" debated with Mr Stoddard in Chicago about 1927. I would also like to have your recent radio address given from the University of Chicago Chapel on the "Origin of the Races"

Thanking you in advance
Yours Truly
Douglas Firse.
5644 Calumet Ave
Chicago Ill.

17-33-70

March 20, 1939

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March seventeeth, I regret to say that I haven't a copy of the pamphlet on social equality to spare. However, I am asking the University of Chicago to send you a copy of my address there February twelfth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Douglas Firse
5644 Calumet Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

RUTH ANNA FISHER
REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND

c/o U.S. DESPATCH AGENT
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, W.1

~~LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED~~
~~150 GREAT PORTLAND STREET~~
~~LONDON, W. 1~~

March 15, 1939.

17-34-39

Dear B,

I have moved a little nearer in areas from the Park (Regents) and have the Embassy now as a permanent address. It's a bit easier to let one person know my moving whereabouts than my friends. And with the European situation as it is I judge many of us will make many moves in the near future. You will be glad to know that I still enjoy fine health as at the present moment I'm at the sea side recuperating.

Do you know my new Chief - St. George L. Sioussat who was formerly at the University of Pennsylvania (I give it up I can't spell it). and what do you know about him. He came since.

Are you having your permanent abode in

Atlanta soon, or when?

With kind regards always, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Anna Fisher

May 2, 1939

12-34-40

My dear Ruth Anna:

I was glad to know that you are still living, suffering and busy. I do not know your new chief at all - never heard of him but I hope he will prove all right. If I get any information I will let you know. My permanent address and income tax center is Atlanta but I shall be in the North during the summer. I imagine that in the midst of the Hitler-Roosevelt debate you are having an interesting time.

Two colored friends of mine are resident in London just now: Reid, a Ph. D., Columbia and his wife. They are interesting people. If you would like to met them call at: Apartment 05, Endsleigh Court, Upper Woburn Place, London, W. C. 1. If you wouldn't, don't.

I should like to drop over to London for a few minutes. Can you think of any special inducements. When you are coming to the United States notify me. I have just finished the index on a new book of four hundred pages. Of course it is about your people. Malinowski is in the country and I hope to see him before he goes. I have a couple of other books in sight. When you've nothing else to do write me again.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
29, Abercorn Place, Flat 174
St. John's Wood
London, England

[1939]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

RUTH ANNA FISHER
REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND

c/o U.S. DESPATCH AGENT
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, W.1

~~LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED~~
~~130 GREAT PORTLAND STREET~~
~~LONDON, W. 1~~

18-6-3

Dear B.

I spent last year enjoying myself in a nursing home having my nineteenth operation - now I'm enjoying wonderful, nearly miraculous good health.

And here we are at war and will be in it too, before it's over as will several other nations.

What's my native land like now?

I should have looked up your friends here, for I'm not the one you think me, but I was then too ill - gentle caused by the Lack of iodine in Lake Erie - thrilled of having that to remember my birth place by.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Anna F.

[Fisk University] Alumni Assoc.

17-33-32

January 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Allison:

I am going to have my speech reprinted as a pamphlet by Hemphill. There will be two hundred-fifty copies* and I want to put an advertisement concerning their sale in the next number of the Fisk News. Will you let me know when the next News will appear and what the cost of advertizing is?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

* numbered & signed

Mr. Frank J. Allison
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

[Fisk Univ.]

FISK UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF ALUMNI SECRETARY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

17-33-32

January 11, 1939

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

The next issue of the Fisk News will be the January-February edition and we hope to have it out about the middle of February. We do not carry advertisements in the Fisk News but there would certainly be no objection in giving you a blocked space in the Fisk News. We make no charges for such. A contribution in the form of alumni dues, which takes care of the expenses of the Alumni Office, including the publication of the Fisk News, would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:GHA

(Over)

The Commencement Address of Dr DuBois, June 1938, is being reprinted in pamphlet-form, with cover, on Strathmore paper, with 250 numbered and autographed copies. They will sell for fifty cents each, but ~~They~~ may be ordered from

E. I. Diggs, Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

[Fisk Univ.]

17-33-34

January 13, 1939

My dear Mr. Allison:

Answering your letter of January eleventh, will you kindly give me a blocked space in the Fisk News for the following statement:

> The Commencement Address of Dr. Du Bois, June 1938, is being reprinted in pamphlet-form with cover on Strathmore paper, with two hundred fifty numbered and autographed copies. They will sell for fifty cents each, postpaid. They may be ordered from
>
> E. I. Diggs
> Atlanta University
> Atlanta, Georgia

Send me a bill for the alumni dues and I shall be glad to remit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Andrew J. Allison
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

[Fisk University]

General Alumni Association
FISK UNIVERSITY

January 18, 1939

17-34-42

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

I have your recent letter including the statement which you wish carried in the next issue of the Fisk News. I will see that you get good space and that it will be carried through this school year.

In the absence of our having printed forms for billing persons, I might indicate that the annual alumni dues for each graduate is $5.00.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:M

Paid 1/20/39

Fisk Alumni Assoc.

No. 5733

Fisk, February 15 1939

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Five & 00/100 DOLLARS

Alumni Dues, 1938-1939

Class 1888

$ 5.00

Andrew J. Alfion
Alumni Secretary

12-34

[Fisk University]

FISK UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF ALUMNI SECRETARY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 16, 1939

11-43-71

Dr W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your letter to the Hemphill Press. Mr Allison is not on the campus at present but I shall bring it to his attention upon his return.

A receipt for alumni dues is enclosed, for which we thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Grace H. Anderson
Secretary.

GHA

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 25, 1939

17-33-03

Mr. E. I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Diggs:

I am enclosing a money order for fifty cents to cover the cost of the autographed reprint in pamphlet form of the address which Doctor DuBois gave at Fisk University in June 1938.

Sincerely yours,

Luanna J. Bowles

Luanna J. Bowles
Director of Publicity

LJB:L
Enclosure: M.O. 50¢

February 27, 1939

17-34-43

My dear Mr. Allison:

Can you send me a list with addresses of the members of the Fisk college class of 1938. I shall be glad to pay any charge.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank J. Allison
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF ALUMNI SECRETARY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

March 4, 1939

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

Enclosed is a list of the graduates of Fisk University of the class of 1938.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:GHA
Enclosure

17-34-44

[Enclosure]

12-34-45

1 9 3 8 Graduates

1 Mr Samuel W Allen
2193 E 89th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

2 Miss Frances S Anderson
R R #2
Gary, Indiana

3 Miss Harriet L Ashley
919 Cleveland Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

4 Miss Mary Louise Brown
327 Washington Street
Rahway, New Jersey

5 Mr Melville C Bryant Jr
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

6 Mr Louis Cason
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

7 Mr Ross W Churchwell
910 1st Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

8 Mr William A Collier
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

9 Mr Wythe F Cooper
5838 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

10 Mr William Burnell Davis Jr
518 E 8th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

11 Miss E Alberta Dixon
434 E 42nd Street
Chicago, Illinois

12 Mr Stanhope J Dolton
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

13 Miss Josephine J Dorsey
917 Cedar Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

14 Miss Frankie M Dwiggins
102 Birch Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

15 Miss Marie E Ferguson
Senior High School for Negroes
Meridian, Mississippi

16 Mr Shirley R Foley Jr
2227 West Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

17 Mr James A Gibbs
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

18 Mr Walter S Houston
106 N Wayne Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

19 Miss Mae Etta Hubert
104-63 165th Street
Jamaica L I, New York

20 Miss Wylene F Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

21 Mr William L Jones
1510 Chapel Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

22 Miss Gertrude Mayberry
2710 Heffernan Street
Nashville, Tennessee

23 Mr Otha Morgan
6014 Calumet Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

24 Mr Raleigh Morgan Jr
4300 St Ferdinand Street
St Louis, Missouri

25 Miss Carolyn B Parker
405 N Grove Street
Gainesville, Florida

26 Mr James E Parker
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

27 Mr Thomas G Patton
1024 28th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

28 Mr Raymond C Pharr
711 4th Street
Morgan City, Louisiana

12-34-46

29 Miss LaBertha Reddick
1605 Phillips Street
Nashville, Tennessee

30 Mr Clarence P Reid
Box 811
Austin, Texas

31 Miss Eleanor W Ross
23 Rochelle Place
New Rochelle, New York

32 Miss Frances A Ross
23 Rochelle Place
New Rochelle, New York

33 Miss Martha P Ruddock
1313 Jefferson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

34 Miss Dorothy L Scott
2101 Ogeeche
Savannah, Georgia

35 Miss Mary Lou Taylor
25 W 15th Street
Covington, Kentucky

36 Mr George H Upshaw
1617 Williams Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

37 Mr Carl C Weems
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

38 Miss Lillian G White
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

39 Miss Bertha Whittington
306 S James Street
Goldsboro, North Carolina

40 Miss Wenonah E Williams
249 West 138th Street
New York, New York

41 Mr Rollins L Winslow
Centralia, Illinois

42 Miss Frances S Work
314 E Cabarrus Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

43 Mr James R Buck
1927 Washington Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi

44 Mrs Lucyle B McAllister
2320 North 26th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

45 Mrs Lois Morton Turner
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

46 Mr Ernest E Neal
Texas College
Tyler, Texas

47 Miss Rheva A Speaks
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

48 Mr Frank G Yerby
3560 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

49 Mr Wendell Bailey
1220 Clay Street
Paducah, Kentucky

50 Mrs Mary Jones Carter
1608 Holly Street
Houston, Texas

51 Mr Norman Harris
1031 18th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

52 Mr Russell R Lawson
1505 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

53 Mr Frank Lloyd Smith
1334 Carrol Street
Baltimore, Md

54 Mr James Alpheus Butler
1312 Marion Street
Tampa, Florida

55 Mr James C Peterson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

56 Mrs Dorothie Marrow Beasley
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

17-34-47

Fisk University Graduates Receiving Master of Arts Degree in 1938.

57 Alexander Carothers Jr
Morristown College
Morristown, Tennessee

58 Mr Arthur L Nicholson
856 McLemore Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

59 Mrs Frankie McClain Wilson
1539 14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

60 Mr Horace W Melvin Jr
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

61 Miss Dorothy O anderson
McAdams High School
Shelbyville, Tennessee

62 Mrs Mildred Freeman
410 8th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

63 Mr Cornelius W Dawson
1708 West 2nd Avenue
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

64 Mr John A Galloway
1303 Laurel Street
Nashville, Tennessee

65 Mr Charles O Rogers
Douglass High School
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

66 Miss Preston R Merry
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

67 Mr Herman D Burrell
120 West 138th Street
~~Nashville, Tennessee~~ New York City

68 Mrs Augusta M Morgan
1439 Jackson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

[Fisk University]

Fisk University Library
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FISK UNIVERSITY
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

NEIL C. VAN DEUSEN, LIBRARIAN

April 7, 1939

17-33-206

Dr W E Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

We have just received autographed copy number 1 of your Commencement address last year at Fisk. We are indeed grateful to you for this. I was not at Fisk last June and therefore did not have the pleasure of hearing you give it, but I have read it with profit and enjoyment.

When you are in Nashville again, I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

NCVD:g

Neil C Van Deusen

[Fisk Univ.]

May 11, 1939

84-43-71

My dear Mr. Allison:

I am enclosing a copy of your letter of January 18. The dues were paid January 20. I do not find in the current March-April number of the FISK NEWS the advertisement which you promised to insert.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Andrew J. Allison
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Fisk University Alumni Assoc.

Nashville, Tennessee

May 15, 1939

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

I regret exceedingly that the omission was made in the March-April issue of the Fisk News. I will take that blame absolutely on myself but probably you do not know that I have been on the road constantly during this year working on the endowment. However, I shall see that the advertisement is included in the next issue, which I hope to get out before commencement, and if there are still copies left over and you desire to run it in the next issue next fall I shall be glad to carry it.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:GHA

17-34-49

May 31, 1939

My dear Mr. Johnson:

We have at last succeeded in getting an appropriation of two thousand dollars from Atlanta University for a quarterly journal. You will remember the visit of Mr. Logan, Dr. Reid and myself to you May 8, 1937. We followed this interview up for a while and then because no action seemed possible in any quarter I have said nothing about it in the last year. Since, however, a journal is now possible next year, I am writing to ask you frankly: do you still think that collaboration between Fisk and Atlanta is desirable in this matter? And in case you do, what steps would you advise? On the other hand, if for any reason, the plan does not seem feasible at present we will drop it. I am writing this entirely on my own responsibility. While President Clement knows of the proposal of two years ago, nothing has been said to him recently. Mr. Reid is out of the country so that I cannot consult him.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience. I do not expect, of course, any definite commitment as yet but simply your present feeling. Personally I still think collaboration would be wise and farsighted but of course I can see many obstacles.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

17-24-40

June 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Van Deusen:

I wonder if you could give me some information: first, I should like to know during what years Mr. Booker T. Washington was a member of the board of trustees of Fisk University. Secondly, could you furnish me a brief biography of President James G. Merrill - just the main outline of his birth, education, activities, etc. Third, could I get a copy of the course of study that was offered at Fisk University in the year 1907-08? If you have a catalogue of that year, I should be glad to have it and return it to you or if you prefer could you have the courses of study copied for me? I would be glad to pay the expense. I hope you will be able to furnish this information without too great trouble. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Neil C. Van Deusen
Fisk University Library
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK UNIVERSITY
Department of Social Science
Nashville, Tennessee

Charles S. Johnson
Director

June 3, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am still interested in the prospect of the quarterly Journal, but I had not urged the matter recently because there had been no further discussion.

I am glad to learn that you have had a commitment of some funds from the University for this purpose, but I shall have to get our budget re-studied with the view to making available our share of financial responsibility. This may mean a week or so, because it just happens that I shall have to be away practically the whole of the time until the 15th of the month.

I want you to know, however, that the idea is still alive, and I am hoping to be able to come up with our part of it.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

17-12-12

17-24-44

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MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

NEIL C. VAN DEUSEN, LIBRARIAN

June 5, 1939

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

An examination of the Fisk University catalogues shows that Mr Washington was a trustee of Fisk University from 1910 until his death in 1915.

James Griswold Merrell, clergyman; b. Montague, Mass., Aug. 20, 1840; s. Rev. James H. and Lucia (Griswold) M.; brother of William Fessenden M. (q.v.); A. B., Amherst, 1863; student Princeton Theol. Sem., 1863-4; grad. Andover Theol. Sem., 1866; (D. D., Shurtleff, 1887, Amherst, 1903); m. Louisa W. Boutwell, of Andover, Oct. 11, 1866 (died 1919). Ordained Congl. ministry, 1867; pastor Mound City, Kan., 1866-68, Topeka, Kan., 1868-9; supt. missions in Kan., 1869-72; Pastor Davenport, Ia., 1872-82, First Ch., St. Louis, 1882-9, Payson Memorial Ch., Portland, Me., 1889-94; editor Christian Mirror, Portland, 1894-9; acting pres., 1899-1901, pres. 1901-8, Fisk U., pastor Somerset, Mass., 1909-12, Lake Helen, Fla., 1912-17; retired. First Asst. Moderator Nat. Congl. Council, Cleveland, O., 1907. Author: Children's Sermons, 2 vols., 1876-8; From Servitude to Service. Contributor to religious and secular press. Died Dec. 22, 1920.. (From Who's Who in America. 1920.)

I am forwarding under separate cover a volume which includes the Fisk catalogues from 1902-09 to the Atlanta University Library on inter-library loan.

If we can furnish you with any additional information at any time, we shall be very happy to serve you.

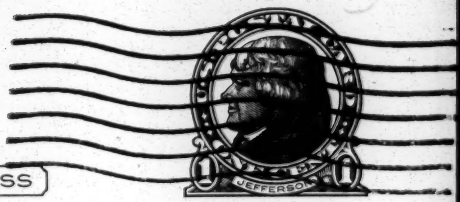
Yours sincerely,

Neil C. Van Deusen

NCVD:g

(Fisk)

NASHVILLE
JUN 6
4:30 PM
1939
TENN.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Atlanta University Library
Inter-library Loan Dept
Atlanta, Georgia

111-1177

17-24-41

Fisk University Library
Nashville, Tennessee
June 5, 1939

Librarian
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are sending you a volume containing our catalogs for 1902-9 on inter-library loan at the request of Dr Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

Neil C Van Deusen

[Fisk Univ.]

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

June 17, 1939

17-34-50

Dr W E B Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr Dubois:

The General Alumni Association in session at Fisk University June 13, unanimously voted that a word of greeting be sent to each Fisk graduate who has been out of Fisk University fifty years or more.

Therefore, on behalf of the alumni throughout the country, I am happy to congratulate you on your life of service. I trust that all goes well with you in every way. I wish for you to know that this suggestion came from one whom all at Fisk University know and love--Miss Mary E Spence, of the class of 1887, who, though retired, still resides on the campus of Fisk University.

With every good wish for you, and may God's choicest blessings rest over you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:akh

17-24-45

November 9, 1939

My dear Mr. Van Deusen:

Last summer you were kind enough to send me as an inter-library loan a volume including catalogues from 1902-1909 for Fisk University. They were sent back before I could use them as the library did not realize that I had designated a clerk to go through them. I wonder if you will be good enough to let us have that volume again? I need it only a few days and will see that it is returned immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Neil C. Van Deusen
Fisk University Library
Nashville, Tennessee

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MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

NEIL C. VAN DEUSEN, LIBRARIAN

November 10, 1939

17-24-42

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your request of November 11 for the Fisk University catalogues from 1902-1909 and have sent them to you this afternoon under separate cover. We are very happy to be able to serve you, and hope that you will call upon us at any time we may be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Neil C. Van Deusen

ncv/dlb

17-24-43

November 15, 1939

My dear Mr. Van Deusen:

Thank you for the volume of Fisk catalogues. I have used it and am asking the library to return it. May I trouble you for the answer to one further question: when was the Fisk department ~~of~~ "applied science" abolished? It was probably somewhere along 1910 or 1911 but these catalogues do not go quite far enough for me to determine. I shall be greatly obliged if you will give me this information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Neil C. Van Deusen
Fisk University Library
Nashville, Tennessee

17-24-46

Fisk University Library
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FISK UNIVERSITY
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

NEIL C. VAN DEUSEN, LIBRARIAN

November 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have searched the Fisk catalogues looking for the year when the "department of applied science" was abolished and find that the statements are somewhat ambiguous. The 1908-9 catalogue mentions the "department of applied science" with the B. S. degree. In the 1909-10 catalog, this department does not seem to be mentioned, but there is a "scientific course which aims to teach the pure science of the classical and educational courses and their practical application. Laboratory work is made a specialty and students are made familiar with the principles underlying the most important industries. This course has been developed in order to meet the increasing demand for trained leaders and teachers along industrial lines." The B. S. degree was given for this course in 1909-10.

In 1910-11 the college offered "three courses of study, all leading to the degree of B. A., as follows: Classical, Scientific and Education." The statement under "Scientific Course" is substantially the same as that above.

I trust that this answers your question. In case you need further information that we can provide we shall be happy to serve you.

Yours sincerely,

Neil C. Van Deusen

ncv/dlb

February 27, 1939

17-33-61

My dear Sir:

Dean Gilkey writes me that he is sending you a copy of my talk. With regards to my other books: you will find a list in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA under my name and another book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW is in the press and will be published next month by Henry Holt and Company. I appreciate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. R. Fitzharris
Turin
Michigan

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

DuBois to J.R. Fitzharris, Feb 27, 1939

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

University of Chicago to DuBois, Feb 21, 1939

814 2nd ave
Salt Lake City Utah
June 3rd 1939.

Lectures pending 1939

My Dear Dr Dubois:- We are arranging a series of four attractions of Operas and Musicians of our Race in Salt Lake City for next season and hope that might be a possibility of your coming West. Let me know if your plans will bring you West next season & so, would it be possible to include Salt Lake on your itinerary. We are still anxious to have you lecture here. My program is now being arranged for the press shall await a reply from you before completing.

Yours Truest
M.H.F. Cunning

17-22-14

P.S. some time ago I saw in the papers where your latest book would be out in March haven't seen any thing more about it. how the book been Published? I am very anxious to get a copy as soon as it is Ready.

12-20-15

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Fleming:

Answering your letter of June 3, I beg to say that I shall be making a short lecture trip next February and could come to Salt Lake City if I had a sufficient number of engagements there and enroute.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. H. Fleming
814 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

814 2nd ave
Salt Lake City Utah
Aug 24th 1939.

Prof W. E. B. Dubois
35 West 110th st apt 5-B
New York City.

My Dear Sir: your letter of
Aug 2nd is now before me. I will see if
I can get some other engagements for
you in route. how far west do you
care you? and how many engagements
would you have to have in route and
Salt Lake to make it worth you while?
If you will let me have this information
at once as possible with what you charge
for each lecture I will get busy and see
what I can do.

Thank you
Respectfully yours
W. H. Fleming

17-20-12

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 28, 1939

17-20-13

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I have already an engagement in Detroit for next February and usually have engagements in Chicago, Indianapolis and vicinity. To make a trip to Salt Lake I should have to be sure of one hundred dollars for travel and a minimum of two hundred and fifty dollars in fees in addition to board and lodging while in the various places. For this two hundred and fifty dollars I should be willing to make four separate addresses which would make the cost about $87 a lecture. I would be glad to add other lectures at a flat rate of fifty dollars. As I have said I should have to know about these engagements before Christmas and have a reasonable guarantee or bank reference before undertaking so long a trip. I will send you information as to my lecture subjects next year later but they will hinge mainly around the history of the Negro peoples, the relation of Asia and Africa to Europe and the economic program of the American Negro.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. M. H. Fleming
814 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

Air Mail

814 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 9, 1939

17-20-16

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

Answering your letter of August 2, in behalf of the University who would like very much to have you lecture here for them in February on any date that will be most convenient for you.

Please forward at once, by Air-mail, the available date you will be able to come.

Respectfully yours,

M. H. Fleming

12-20-17

September 20, 1939

My dear Sir:

I could speak at the university in February but would have to wait a little later before I could fix the exact date. I am writing the university and mentioning your letter. I have sent them and am enclosing for you a general statement of my lectures.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. M. H. Fleming
814 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

[Florida A and M]

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

January 3, 1939

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
A. L. KIDD, REGISTRAR

17-34-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The publications committee of Florida A. & M. College is preparing a volume of anniversary letters which are to be presented to Pres. J. R. E. Lee on his birthday, January 26.

These letters, which we will receive from persons in the various professions who know of his work, we hope will bear testimony to the worth of our president as a career educator, as an individual, and as a leader of his people in many lines of human endeavor. With the end of this academic year Dr. Lee will have completed fifteen years of progressive service at this institution. We would appreciate very much a letter from you for this anniversary volume.

We urge your immediate compliance with the above request in the event that you care to have your expression included in this volume. As the letters have to be collected and bound, please send your reply directly to this office not later than January 14.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Kidd

A. L. Kidd
Director of Publicity

ALK:lkt

P. S.
This letter would have reached you earlier but for the intervention of the holiday and the consequent suspension of work here during that period.

Florida State Conference of Social Work

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. MAY PYNCHON, PRESIDENT
MRS. CONSTANCE RUDD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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March 9, 1939

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
P. O. Box 1224
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Room 300
Vocational School
Orlando, Florida

Dr. W. E. DuBoise
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-34-27

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

At this time we are arranging a program for the State Conference of Social Work, which will meet in Tallahassee March 19 - 22.

I am glad to say that this year provision has been made for negro delegates to attend all of the sessions of the Conference, except the banquet session. We are, therefore, interested in arranging a banquet for negro delegates at the Florida A & M College, and in securing as able a speaker as possible for this meeting. You have been very highly recommended to us by serveral people as the principal speaker for this occasion. Would you be willing to consider accepting this assignment?

Our budget is quite limited, but I think we can manage actual expenses from Atlanta to Tallahassee.

If you are able to accept this assignment I hope that as quickly as possible you will forward to Mrs. May Pynchon, Box 119, Jacksonville, Florida, a photograph and biographical data that can be used in the publicity of the Conference.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry Redkey

Henry Redkey, Chairman
Program Committee, SCSW

HR:VC

[Florida State Conference of Social Work]

March 13, 1939

17-34-28

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the invitation of March seventh and regret very much that I will be unable to accept.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Henry Redkey
Room 300
Vocational School
Orlando, Florida

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
J. S. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SCOTLANDVILLE, LA.

February 18, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Request for appointment

P. O. Box 202

Air Mail

17-34-36

Dr. W. E. B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In connection with a literary endeavor which I hope to have completed by Fall I find it necessary to consult you on the following problems: methodology of Negro Social Scientists, the Negro and the Philosophy of History, and some points of interpretation in your "Black Reconstruction."

Any date between March 1 and 14 will suit my schedule well, but if your program necessitates a later one I can arrange to come to Atlanta at your convenience.

My major field is Philosophy and I had the pleasure of forming your acquaintance as colleauge on the Atlanta Univefsity summer session staff '37.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. Fontaine
W. T. Fontaine.

February 20, 1939

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of February eighteen, please permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in the Middlewest. Your letter will be brought to his attention when he returns to his desk the latter part of the month.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. W. T. Fontaine
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am planning to be in my office regularly during the month of March and should be glad to see you if you call.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-37

Mr. W. T. Fontaine
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(48)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
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The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

NSA379 11=BATONROUGE LA 25 240P

1939 MAR 25 PM 2 49

DR E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

DEAR SIR SHALL CALL FOR CONFERENCE MONDAY MORNING AT YOUR CONVENIENCE=

W T FONTAINE.

12-34-38

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 14, 1939,
3435 Van Buren St.,
Chicago, Illinois,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was present Sunday evening, at the Orchestra Hall, when you spoke to the Sunday Evening Club, February 12, 1939. Being seated in the upper balcony, I was unable to get most out of your address, but what I did get, impressed me as being very good philosophy of economics.

Being a student minister, and feeling that this is a major problem for the profession to face, I feel that you have a definite contribution to make. And I should like to read after you some. Would it be too much bother for you to send me a copy of your address, "Progress by Poverty"? And if you have any current literature on the "race" and "labor" questions, in the form of pamphlets, or cheap books, would you send me that which is free, and a list of that which I must pay for?

If this is too much to ask of you, I am sorry to have bothered you, but if you can favor me, I will appreciate it very much.

Yours very truly,

James Ford.

17-33-180

17-33-181

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am having my address "Progress by Poverty" copied. Examplars will be available in a week or so at a cost of fifty cents.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James Ford
3435 Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

lecture 1939

January 10, 1939

17-38-13

My dear Mr. Ford:

During the last week in January, I am coming to Florida on a short lecture tour. In Savannah I am going to speak at the College and before going to Miami I would like to stop in Jacksonville. My charge is fifty dollars and I am enclosing a list of the lecture subjects which I am using. I am wondering if your church or any other organization in Jacksonville would like to sponsor such a lecture. I should be glad to hear from you at your leisure.

I trust you have not forgotten our former association.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend John Ford
Bethel Baptist Institutional Church
Jacksonville, Florida

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

December 25, 1939

Dear Friend:

You are known to us as a friend of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute, and of the late Henry A. Hunt, who for so many years toiled to build this institution - and to build womanhood and manhood into the fibre of young Negro men and women.

You may know that following the death of Mr. Hunt this institution was made a State College, and is now supported by the State of Georgia. This perpetuation of the life of this institution is a tribute to the life and work of Mr. Hunt, and is an assurance that the monument he builded will have continued existence.

17-34

Many of the friends of Mr. Hunt have thought that his work deserves an even more tangible remembrance, in the form of some memorial which might take its place on this campus as a perpetual reminder to students and to friends of his continuing presence and good works. For some time, under the Chairmanship of Bishop Mikell, these friends have been engaged in raising a Memorial Fund which might be consecrated to the provision of a suitable memorial for this purpose.

With the final transference of the interest of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Mikell has thought it wise to relinquish the chairmanship of this Fund, and by vote of the former trustees of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute the stewardship of the Fund and its further care was delegated to a committee composed of Mr. A. J. Evans, of Fort Valley, Mrs. Florence J. Hunt, and myself.

As Mr. Hunt's successor, and as joint custodian of this Fund, I feel a deep obligation which I feel is shared by you and by other friends of Mr. Hunt to see that a noble memorial is appropriately provided for so noble a character.

The Committee has therefore empowered me to write to the friends of Mr. Hunt in the hope that, at the time when the Christmas season extends its message of peace on earth and good will to all men, you may remind yourself of the work of this great and modest man who brought peace and good will to all men whom he met in life.

Contributions may be mailed to this office, or to Mr. W. W. E. Blanchet, Dean of the Fort Valley State College, who has been designated as local Chairman of the Hunt Memorial Fund.

With best wishes and greetings for the Holidays, I am,

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond

Horace M. Bond,
President, The Fort
Valley State College

This letter came to both of us

[Franklin Settlement]

17-19-121

THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH COUNCIL
of the
Franklin Settlement
3360 Charlevoix
Detroit,
Mich.

March 2, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In our efforts to secure a library of writings, lectures, compositions and biographies by Negro authors, I am writing you for a contribution toward this project.

The Progressive Youth Council of the Franklin Settlement here in Detroit is composed of serious minded young men and women who have a keen interest in works done by men and women of our groupe. Aside from creating the reading habit, we are stressing the establishment of trade associations amoung our people, encouraging all citizens both young and old to register and take an active part in all elections, and to promote athletic and musical programs in Detroit and near by cities.

We are also making a large scrap book of photographs of buildings and activities of our schools throughout the country and photographs of our leading characters and a brief account of their works. We consider it a fine contribution to get the people in this section to see what has ben done and is being done by our people. This collection will be on exhibit at a vantage point in order that all who come to Detroit may view the collection. I am writing the leading men and women all over the country to make a contribution.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of the matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. W. O. Bell, Chairman,
Progressive Youth Council.

JWOB/ac

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 2, 1939

15-31428

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I had the University of Chicago Press to send to you a copy of my recent book, The Negro Family in the United States. In this book I have noted your pioneer contribution to the study of the Negro family. In fact, my feeling in regard to the work which some of us are doing has been that we are building upon a tradition inaugurated by you in the Atlanta studies.

My chief purpose in writing to you is to apologize for a mistake in the spelling* of your name which appears in a footnote in the Author's Preface. I can't understand how this error slipped by. However, I am writing to the Press, and will see that they make the correction in subsequent printings.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

lh

* i.e. a small d instead of capital D in DuBois.

15-31-129

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
New York
August 7, 1939

My dear Mr. Frazier:

Thank you very much for the copy of your recent book. I shall not see it until I return to Atlanta but I shall be glad to have it and to read it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Request for information

Hot Springs, Ark.
10/22/19

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am writting you for some information. I have had one year of college training in straight Education. But I am not able to attend this Semester. Do you know of a school in the East, any place where I may go and attend school with a small amount of money. Hoping that you know of a place where I can work my way threw.

your information will be deeply appreciated.

I am,

yours truly
Howard F. Fuller
7th Hot Springs
Ark.

17-19-17

October 26, 1939

17-19-18

My dear Sir:

Nearly all of the colored schools have some provision for students to help pay their expenses through work. Among these are: Howard, Lincoln, North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham and Morehouse College here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Howard Fuller

#499

Hot Springs, Arkansas

17-19-66

April 4, 1939

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my draft for $2.20. Will you kindly reserve me one seat for Oscar Wilde Monday night, April tenth. If you cannot fill this order put this draft in an envelope. I will call at the box office during the day.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Box Office
Fulton Theatre
45th Street West of Broadway
New York City

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
FOUNDED IN 1867 BY
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL G. GALLAGHER,
PRESIDENT

March 28, 1939

17-33-203

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am flattered and pleased to receive your autographed address. Like other of your writings, it carries a rapier in a velvet sheath — and the alternate unsheathing and returning of the shining blade is as fascinating as it is deadly.

Ever,
Buell Gallagher

Saint Orgne

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 28, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH HISTORY

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-38-29

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Church History Club of Gammon Thelogican Seminary invites you to speak for them on a specail program April 12 at seven o'clock in the evening. We truly hope you can very easily serve us at that time. If you find that you cannot come to us at that time please indicate the time best suited to your convience.

Hoping that you can serve us, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. A. Talbert

C. A. Talbert

HAMMERMILL BOND MADE IN U.S.A.

April 4, 1939

17-35-38

My dear Sir:

I regret that your kind invitation of March 28 has been unanswered on account of the illness of my secretary. I am speaking in North Carolina the weekend of April seventh and shall return on the twelfth when I have a seminar in the evening. I am sorry not to be able to serve you nor do I see any other date this year when I can because of the large number of commitments that I have made.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. A. Talbert
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

May 29, 1939

My dear President Gandy:

If you are sure it will not discommode you and Mrs. Gandy, I shall be glad to step over with Mrs. Du Bois and the granddaughter Friday, June ninth. We shall arrive about four o'clock in the afternoon and leave about nine in the morning.

17-11-17

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President John M. Gandy
Virginia State College for Negroes
Petersburg, Virginia

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, SECRETARY

LUTHER H. FOSTER
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

May 31, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-11-18

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Gandy and I shall look for you and Mrs. DuBois and the baby sometime Friday afternoon, June ninth, and we shall be glad to have you stop overnight with us.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Gandy

John M. Gandy
President

JMG:VC

June 6, 1939

17-11-19

My dear President Gandy:

We shall arrive in Petersburg, Friday, June ninth, at about four o'clock. We shall need but a light supper. Thank you very much for your kindness in letting us come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President John M. Gandy
Virginia State College for Negroes
Petersburg, Virginia

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
(INCORPORATED 1903)
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN EDUCATION
ALBERT R. MANN, DIRECTOR
JACKSON DAVIS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
LEO M. FAVROT, FIELD AGENT

17-28-02

February 15, 1939

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Mr. Herman Hodge Long of Miles Memorial College has made application to the General Education Board for a fellowship grant to enable him to pursue advanced study in psychology for the session 1939-1940, and has named you as a reference.

In considering requests for fellowships, the officers of the Board would like to be assured that applicants are fully qualified and competent to carry on advanced study in their chosen fields. Our fellowships are designed only for persons of distinctly superior promise or attainments. We should appreciate it very much indeed if you would be willing to write us your opinion of Mr. Long.

We are particularly interested in having assurance that he has demonstrated marked capacity in his field, that he has developed habits of work and study to enable him to make worthwhile contributions in teaching or research, and that his personal traits and attitude give promise of valuable service in the future. Whatever you say will be held in strictest confidence, and we hope you will therefore write frankly.

Thank you for this courtesy. A stamped envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely,

Ward N. Madison

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WNM

17-28-02

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I know Mr. Herman Hodge Long of Miles Memorial College and I am glad to recommend him. He is a fine young man both in appearance and ability and needs an opportunity. He has been handicapped by having to help support and educate his brothers and sisters and is teaching in a small college with a lot of work and very little opportunity. If he is given a chance to study he will make, I am sure, an excellent teacher and a good influence in athletics and general school life. His character is beyond reproach.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ward M. Madison
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

[GENERAL ED BD]

17-28-01

November 22, 1939

My dear Mr. Davis:

After five years of urging and emphasizing the need of a quarterly journal to be published by Atlanta University, the trustees have at last authorized such a journal. It will be published quarterly beginning with January, 1940. I have been designated as editor-in-chief and on my board are W. Stanley Braithwaite, the well-known literary critic; W. Mercer Cook, Ph.D., in modern languages of Brown; Oran W. Eagleson, Ph.D., of Indiana in psychology and education; Ira De A. Reid, Ph.D., from Columbia in sociology. A number of other persons are going to be brought in for advice and contributions.

We propose to make this journal a first class effort not only for scientific research but for literature and art. I had hoped in this effort to get the support and cooperation of Fisk University. Mr. Reid and myself went to Nashville and consulted with Mr. Johnson and have had meetings and correspondence with him since. He seemed to be very favorable of the idea of making this journal a joint production of Fisk and Atlanta but lately we have been unable to get any further response from him. We are, therefore, starting out on our own hook. The Board of Trustees have appropriated two thousand dollars for the four issues of the year 1940. President Read of Spelman has from the beginning opposed this venture and one of her arguments has been that the appropriation was too small and yet that the University could not afford more. In respect to the size of the appropriation she is right. We ought to have at least four thousand dollars a year for this quarterly.

I am, therefore, writing to ask if you would not consider making an appropriation of one thousand dollars a year for a period of from one to five years to help this publication. I understand that you have tried this in another instance with no conspicuous success. I think here that we have a group of scholars whose cooperation will insure our success if we can only get sufficient funds.

I shall be glad if you would take this matter in consideration and perhaps consult some of your colleagues like Mr. Stevens and Mr. Mann.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

[Gen. Ed. Board]

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
(INCORPORATED 1903)
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN EDUCATION
ALBERT R. MANN, DIRECTOR
JACKSON DAVIS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
FRED McCUISTION, FIELD AGENT
WARD N. MADISON, ASSISTANT

15-31-135

December 2, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have delayed replying to your letter of November 22nd until I could discuss it with my colleagues. Dean Mann, Mr. Stevens, and I are interested in your proposal to publish a quarterly journal as a means of encouraging research and creative work in literature and art. Your effort to undertake this project on a cooperative basis with Fisk seems a wise approach. However, it does not seem advisable that the Board should be in any way responsible for its publication.

Could your purpose be advanced if there were available a modest fund for productive studies? This might take the form of assistance to a member of the staff to cover the additional expense to which he would be put in making a study, or it might take the form of assistance to a graduate student who needs the maturing experience of a field study under the guidance of and in cooperation with members of the University staff.

I should like to discuss this matter with you and President Clement. I am not sure what we could do but I know how much concerned you are with giving encouragement to young students of ability and promise who are just getting a start in social

studies. Activity in this field would assist the University in making contributions to some of the basic social and economic problems of the South.

The next time I am in Atlanta I hope to discuss this matter with you and Dr. Clement. In the meantime, if you care to write me your further thoughts on the subjects, I should be glad to hear from you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

15-31-136

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

JD:BER

[GENERAL ED]

17-33-01

December 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Davis:

I have your kind letter of December 2.

Our purpose could certainly be advanced if we could have a fund for productive study. We have right here in this institution the following persons capable of scholarly work if they can receive some encouragement: Helen Albro, Ph.D., Brown University; Clarence Bacote, A. M., University of Chicago; W. Stanley Braithwaite, Litt.D., Talladega College; Elizabeth Cannon, A. M., Columbia; G. Lewis Chandler, A. M., Harvard University; Walter Chivers, A. M., New York University; Mercer Cook, Ph.D., Brown University; Rushton Coulborn, Ph.D., London University; William Dean, Ph.D., Harvard University; Oran W. Eagleson, Ph.D., Indiana University; John Hope, Jr., A. M., Brown University; Joseph Jenkins, A. M., Harvard University; Edward A. Jones, A. M., Middlebury College; Samuel M. Nabrit, Ph.D., Brown University; Anna G. Newell, Ph.D., University of Illinois; Joseph Pierce, Ph.D., Michigan University; Ira De A. Reid, Ph.D., Columbia University; Nathaniel Tillman, A. M., University of Wisconsin; Elizabeth Prophet, Diploma, Ecole National Des Beaux Arts de Paris; Frank Snowden, A. M., Harvard University; H. V. Eagleson, Ph.D., Indiana.

Many of these persons might be induced to write papers or monographs if they could be helped outside their salaries by a small remuneration for time and expense and these papers could be published in our review. Later the best of them might be reprinted as issued as Atlanta University publications for general distribution at a small cost.

Especially in the case of graduate students very often they lack funds to pursue and complete interesting subjects upon which they are writing theses or subjects which would involve an extension of study which began with a thesis. These papers might be published. We already have several theses which deserve to be published either completely or in summarized form.

If we could offer quarterly anywhere from one hundred to five hundred dollars for such works of scholarship to be published in our review, I think we could greatly stimulate scholarly work among our teachers and graduates.

I should be glad to talk this over with you whenever you are in Atlanta and have the time.

I am also venturing to send you copies of the correspondence to date with Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

(GEN. ED BD.)

17-33-02

December 5, 1939

My dear Mr. Davis:

We forgot to include the enclosed correspondence. I simply would like to have you know of the efforts that were made between Fisk and Atlanta. There has been no further information received since the last letter of Mr. Johnson dated June 3, 1939.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
New York City

[General Education Board]

December 7, 1939

My dear Mr. Davis:

I enclose outlines of four special research problems which the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University would like to take up with the object of eventual publication of the results in PHYLON, our new quarterly:

1. Much attention is being given to the problem of the rural life of the American Negro. Little attention has been given to the problem of the Negroes in Cities, save as the problem related to social welfare. The Department of Sociology is undertaking a comprehensive approach to this problem from the point of view of social fact, by beginning the construction of an Atlas of Urban Negro Communities. This Atlas will be a statistical and social reference on all aspects of urban living, with special reference to the problems in Southern cities. Our initial inventory is covering the eighty-six cities in the United States having ten thousand Negroes or more. This inventory will be supplemented by special studies, such as a carrying on of the studies in Negro immigration initiated by Ira De A. Reid. These will be continued in Florida cities.

2. The use of graduate students in social sciences in planned research projects in Southern cities. This is to be done on a work-study basis wherein students will spend from eight to sixteen weeks on a field project in some Southern city, working under the supervision of the Department. This work will be a necessary requisite for a degree in the field of sociology for those undertaking a social research major.

3. There is a Negro rural community in Mississippi which since Emancipation has been carrying out a communal economic life evidently traceable to African influence. Mr. Will Alexander's resettlement work is entering this community and Mr. Alexander has suggested to Dr. Reid how interesting it would be if a careful study of the past economic activities could be made before they entirely disappear. We would like to send a member of the staff, a graduate student or both to live in that community for three months or more.

4. Dr. Coulborn, head of the History Department tells us that he has a graduate student who is engaged upon a study of isolation or segregation of certain racial groups in the British Empire and possibly in other parts of Europe. He thinks the man is doing unusually good work but needs funds for supporting the work a year or more until completion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

January 4, 1939

Gentlemen:

You have a new store on Fair Street and I try to trade there; but if the sales record of that store is not encouraging, I venture to say that it is because so often you have nothing to sell. I have tried repeatedly to buy butter and cream there and at least a half dozen times there has been none in stock. The girl in charge often complains "they sent me no butter today or they brought no cream". I imagine that if you thought it worth while to carry on a store there, that you ought to keep in stock the things that we should like to be able to buy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Georgia Milk Producers Confederation
661 Whitehall Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

[Georgia School of Technology]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 13, 1939

15-31-126

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Here at the Georgia School of Technology our faculty presents a series of radio programs called the Georgia Tech Radio Round Table. Subjects of widespread public interest are discussed by the participants in these forums. On May 27 the last of the series for the present year is to be presented on this theme: How would you spend a million dollars in the South today.

I have been wondering if you, one who has devoted a lifetime of service to this South of ours, would have time to pause in your busy activities to write me a letter concerning your ideas on this subject. The ideas of about fifteen prominent southerners are to be presented on this program. I should like very much to be able to include your opinion.

Our plans for the program are to be completed by May 20. Thank you very much for your kind consideration of this request.

Very truly,

John A. Griffin

John A. Griffin

[Georgia School of Technology]

May 19, 1939

15-3-122

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of May 13, I am inclined to think that if I were able to spend a million dollars in the South today, I should try to give small sums from fifty to five hundred dollars to colored young men and women of promise; those young Negroes who in their school work or in their occupations exhibited possibilities of development if they received some help. Of course the difficulty would be that while in some cases a small sum would be a needed reward or incentive a very considerable sum would be needed to accomplish results and I should doubtless have a good deal of trouble not only in picking out the recipients but in making gifts adequate for my purposes. But at any rate I am convinced of the great waste of talent in the South today arising from the wretched public school facilities and the difficulty which Negroes in particular have in finding proper careers.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John A. Griffin
Department of English
Georgia School of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

[Georgia School of Technology]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

17-19-83

May 25, 1939

Request for information

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your very great kindness in writing me a letter on how you would invest a million dollars in the South today. I think your suggestion reflects a very real need -- certainly a way that a million dollars could well be spent.

The program is to be presented Sunday night, May 28, from 6 to 6:30 P.M. on Station WGST, and the ideas will be presented in a round-table discussion. I hope you will listen.

Thank you again for your letter.

Very truly yours,

John A. Griffin

John A. Griffin

[Georgia State College]

January 10, 1939

My dear Sir:

Mr. Lemon write me that I am to speak at the college auditorium, January twenty-third, at the invitation of yourself and the Business Men's Improvement Association. I appreciate the opportunity and thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-4

President Benjamin F. Hubert
Georgia State College
Savannah, Georgia

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

W.E.B. DuBois to President F. Hubert, January 10, 1939

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

Savannah Business Improvement Association to W.E.B. DuBois, January 10, 1939

W.E.B. Du Bois to Savannah Business Improvement Association, January 10, 1939

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GEORGIA

BENJAMIN F. HUBERT
PRESIDENT

Lectures 1939

January 18, 1939

17-34-10

My dear Dr. DuBois: I received your letter some days ago stating that we might expect you here for an engagement on Monday evening, January 23.

Mr. J. G. Lemon of 511 East Henry Street, Savannah, Georgia, with whom you are acquainted, has made all arrangements relative to your entertainment while in the City.

We shall expect you, and shall be happy to have you here.

Very truly yours,

President

BFH:R

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

January 26, 1939

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you for the opportunity to lecture in your auditorium and for the excellent and attentive audience which you gave.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-14

Mr. Benjamin F. Hubert
Georgia State College
Savannah, Georgia

17-33-72

WINTHROP GIRLING, D. D. S.
MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX
25 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO

Feby 28/39

W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta - Ga

My dear Dibs:

Listening to your address over the Radio, at the Sunday Evening Club in Chicago recently, I was greatly interested and if you have a copy of the address and could conveniently spare it I should greatly enjoy having a copy.

Next time you are in Chicago dont be so exclusive come in & say hello!

Cordially

Winthrop Girling

17-33-73

March 13, 1939

My dear Girling:

I am very glad to hear from you assuming that you are the Winthrop Girling of Great Barrington. I shall try to look you up the next time I am in Chicago.

I am sending herewith a copy of my address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Winthrop Girling
Marshall Field Annex
25 East Washington Street
Chicago

[The Gleaner,

January 18, 1939

Sir:

When I was in Jamaica in 1915, I had the pleasure of meeting the Editor of the Gleanor several times. I cannot assume that the same editor is still in harness, but whether that be true or not, I want to introduce to you my friend, Ira De A. Reid. Dr. Reid is my colleague in the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University and has been associated with the United States Government as Social Economist. He is now touring the West Indies and some parts of Europe on a Rosenwald Fellowship. I shall be very glad for any information or courtesy that you could extend to him. Mr. Reid is a doctor of philosophy of Columbia University in sociology and has done notable work in his field.

17-35-4

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Editor
The Gleaner
Kingston, Jamaica

DOROTHY GOLDSTEIN

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE, SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

March 8, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I-31-116

I am spending a year on an honor paper at Mount Holyoke College which deals with the attitudes of Negro leaders on economic and social questions, and I am now working on labor problems. I would appreciate it very much if you could possibly answer the following questions, as I am anxious to obtain a representative cross-section of opinion.

I. Is the Negro worker benefited by trade union organization?
a) How widespread has been the use of Negroes as strikebreakers?
b) Are you in favor of separate trade unions for Negro workers?
c) What do you consider the advantages and disadvantages of separate organization? Would you advocate a different policy for the South as compared to the North?
d) Do you know of instances where segregation in work has been practised in the North?

II. Is there any difference in regard to Negro labor in the policies pursued by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. ?

III. What political objectives should Negro unionization have?

I do hope that you will find it possible to answer these questions soon.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Respectfully yours,

Dorothy Goldstein

Dorothy Goldstein.

15-31-112

March 13, 1939

My dear Madam:

Enclosed are answers to your questions of March 8:

1. yes
   a. They have been widely used
   b. Separate social institutions for racial minorities should only be resorted to when the use of the general group institutions is denied; or when, if permitted, there are such limitations and conditions laid upon their use that the persons involved suffer and do not get the full benefit of membership.
   c. The one and only advantage of a separate social institution is that it will do for the members of the race what the group institution cannot or will not do. Any difference in policy between the North and the South as to such a matter would depend entirely upon the specific circumstances.
   d. yes
2. Yes, the CIO welcomes Negro membership much more generally than the A F of L.

3. The political object of any union movement should be to bring economic matters, that is, questions of the production and distribution of wealth within the democratic control of the nation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Dorothy Goldstein
North Rockefeller Hall
South Hadley, Massachusetts

P.S. Can you, your contemporaries in U.S.A. suggest a place to be found for Prof. Frederick Hall, Dillard University, New Orleans. Va? He is still young, but has made a real mark among Negroes over here in West Africa. He is doing an extensive + original work on Mr Dillard, on lines which show the administrative qualities of his group.

31 Lowndes Street,
London, S.W.1.
Feb. 3rd, 1939.

17-30-35

foreign letters [Gollock]

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I have spent some time going through the five preliminary lists for the Negro Encyclopaedia which you have been kind enough to send me. I have only had a limited number of hours free from other work so my comments do not carry great weight. I make the following points:

1. "The inclusion of contemporaries is essential, for the last few decades has seen an immense advance in the Negro contribution to the world. I do not see much evidence that you have included the younger group of distinctive artists, poets and musicians. They are of great interest and promise." Gollock.

2. I personally attach great importance to the adequate presentation of Native African ability and enterprise. You have Moshesh and a very few others from among the chiefs, but why omit Khama? They are remarkable men, in character and in administrative capacity. There have been - and are - real African statesmen in Uganda, men like Apolo Kagwa and Ham Mukasa. It seems to me that these fine Africans who have not been educated in the West represent a quality which the American Negro alone brings into American life. Some of these men will appear in area studies, but a good many are of more weight than some of the names selected for biographical treatment.

3. There should be considerable expansion on the religious side. There are really big African Christians. Khama of course is really great. You have Bishop Crowther, a pioneer and an ex-slave, but why not Bishop Oluwole, Bishop Howells, Bishop Adjayele in West Africa, Canon Apolo Kivebulaya of the Pygmy Forest was a hero of splendid force and ability, a real leader of men. The boys of Eton College gave him his Canon's robes.

4. African women stand for a great deal that is of high value in the contribution of Negro women in the States. You have Nefertiti (Egyptian and ancient) but I see no trace of such people as the Queen Mothers of Ashanti, the great warrior woman of Chaka's day [illegible] who led great armies to victory, the old queen of Swaziland, full of character and wit, and many more. Then on the Christian side there are some outstanding women [illegible] in the head of the great Midwifery training school in Uganda). Gollock.

5. I notice you have an entry for S.P.G. work on behalf of Negros but no mention of C.M.S. Eugene Stock's 4-volume history of the

12-30-26

C.M.S. is full of the old liberationist work, for the liberators were the founders of the Society; his history also gives lots of material on Africa and Africans. The Universities Mission to Central Africa, an off-shoot of Livingstone's work, also have a group of very fine people who did great things for Africa. The London Missionary Society and the Methodist Missionary Society have also good material of men who served Africa and of Africans who were fine men.

6. I was talking to my friend Evans Lewis, who brought out the great Catalogue of the Royal Empire Society. He was very interested in your project, of which he had not heard. His help would be invaluable. He has massive knowledge and is extremely kind. He gives a warm welcome to all Negro visitors. If you think it worth while to get into touch with him direct, I will readily transfer to him the preliminary surveys you have sent me me.

I wish I could be of better service in this matter but this is the best I can do.

With hearty good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. T. Loram.

Mr Lewis's address is Evans Lewis, O.B.E.
Royal Empire Society
Northumberland Avenue.
London. W.C.1.

I miss the names of

1. Rev. John Dube, (Dube) head of a large school of his own at Ohlanghe, South Africa. He is a man of wide influence, I believe, a pure Zulu.
2. Mr John Tengo Jabavu, pure Bantu. His father was a leading editor. He himself is a lecturer at Fort Hare Native College, Alice - C. P. He has lived in America.
3. Mr Mat Yonge, an American Negro Y.M.C.A. who is doing quite a remarkable work in S. African universities & colleges in racial friendship.

17-24-38

31 Lowndes Street,
London, S.W.I.
Feb. 3, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have spent some time going through the five preliminary lists for the Negro Encyclopaedia which you have been kind enough to send me. I have only had a limited number of hours free from other work so my comments do not carry great weight. I make the following points:

1. The inclusion of contemporaries is essential, for the last few decades has seen an immense advance in the Negro contribution to the world. I do not see much evidence that you have included the younger group of distinctive artists, poets and musicians. They are of great interest and promise.

2. I personally attach great importance to the adequate presentation of Native African ability and enterprise. You have Moshesh and a very few others from among the chiefs, but why omit Khama? They are remarkable men, in character and in administrative capacity. There have been - and are - real African statesmen in Uganda, men like Apolo Kagwa and Ham Mukasa. It seems to me that these fine Africans who have not been educated in the West represent a quality which the American Negro alone brings into American life. Some of these men will appear in area studies, but a good many are of more weight than some of the names selected for biographical treatment.

3. There should be considerable expansion on the religious side. There are really big African Christians. Khama of course is really great. You have Bishop Crowther, a pionner and an ex-slave, but why not Bishop Oluwole, Bishop Howells, Bishop Akinyele in West Africa, Canon Apolo Kivabulaya of the Pygmy Forest was a hero of splendid force and ability, a real leader of men. The boys of Eton College gave him his Canon's robes.

4. African women stand for a great deal that is of high value in the contribution of Negro women in the States. You have Nefertiti (Egyptian and ancient) but I see no trace of such people as the Queen Mothers of Ashanti, the great warrior woman of Chaka's day (I forget her name at the moment) who led great armies to victory, the old Queen of Swaziland, full of character and wit, and many more. Then on the Christian side there are some outstanding women (one of them is the Muganda who is the head of the great Midwifery training school in Uganda).

5. I notice you have an entry for S.P.G. work on behalf of Negores but no mention of C.M.S. Eugene Stock's 4-volume history of the C.M.S. is full of the old liberationist work, for the liberators were the founders of the Society; his history also gives lots of material on Africa and Africans. The Universities Mission to Central Africa, an off-shoot of Livingstone's work, also have a group of very fine people who did great things for Africa. The London Missionary Society and the Methodist Missionary Society have also good material of men who served Africa and of Africans who were fine men.

6. I was talking to my friend Evans Lewin, who brought out the great Catalogue of the Royal Empire Society. He was very interested in your project, of which he had not heard. His help would be invaluable. He has massive knowledge and is extremely kind. He gives a warm welcome to all Negro visitors. If you think it worth while to get into touch with him direct, I will readily transfer to him the preliminary surveys you have sent to me.

I wish I could be of better service in this matter but this is the best I can do.

With hearty good wishes,
Sincerely yours

(signed) C. J. Gollock

17-24-39

P.S. Among our contemporaries in U.S.A. ought not a place to be found for Prof. Frederick Hall, Dillard University, New Orleans, La. He is still young, but has made a real mark among musicians over here and in West Africa. He is doing an extensive and original work at Dillard, on lines which show the administrative qualities of his group.

Mr. Lewin's address is Evans Lewin, O. B. E., Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.I.

I miss the names of:
1. Rev. John Dube head of a large school of his own at Olanghe, South Africa. He is a man of wide influence and, I believe, a pure Zulu.

2. Mr. John Tengo Jabavu, pure Bantu. His father was a leading editor. He himself is a lecturer at Fort Hare Native College, Alice, Cape Province. He has high standing.

3. Mr. Max Yergan, American Negro, Y.M.C.A., who is doing quite a remarkable work in South Africa universities and colleges in racial friendship.

17-24-37

June 1, 1939

My dear Miss Gollock:

I thank you very much for the time and thought which you put on our preliminary list and I am very glad to have your criticisms. They will be given careful attention as our work proceeds.

I regret to say that we have not y t definite promise of sufficient financial aid. We are still in hopes. I will keep Mr. Frederick Hall in mind. I have no direct influence in filling positions in the various institutions but sometimes I am consulted.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss G. A. Gollock
31 Lowndes Street
London, S. W. 1
England

G. A. G.
31 Lowndes St
London S W 1

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148 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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THE CRIMSON & GREY
Editor's Office

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
Industrial College, Ga.

17-23-01

January 24, 1939

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I wish hereby to place on record my appreciation of your visit to the Georgia State College last evening and an expression of my conviction that your visit was a great blessing to this community and a great inspiration to many of our students who had heard so much of you but had never seen you or heard you speak.

I am sure that you have never before known just how great an admirer I have been through may years of your personality and your work - especially of tour courage and intellectual power.

I enclose a release I made through my weekly column in The Savannah Journal, Negro weekly, just prior to your coming. I think you might be interested to know that some of my friends have said to me that they were not led to expect too much by my forecast which, I think you will admit, is quite a deal to say in view of the statements I made in the article. I think they told the truth however.

I hope you did not forget to remember me to Doctor Clement especially in the name of A. U. If so, please do so when you conveniently can.

The A. U. people felt proud of you as we always have.

Again thanking you, I am

A long-time admirer and supporter

Asa H. Gordon, A. U. '17

January 31, 1939

17-23-02

My dear Mr. Gordon:

I was very glad to meet you and thank you for the article which you wrote concerning my work. My visit to Savannah was very interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Asa H. Gordon
Georgia State College
Industrial College
Georgia

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4657

P4266

March 2, 1939.

17-35

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

When you placed the order for casting the portrait bust with us last August, you advised you wanted it held for six months.

We are now writing to ask if you can send us a check for the balance due and let us have the shipping instructions.

Very truly yours,

THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION

William J. Drake
WILLIAM J. DRAKE

WJD:DML

[Gorham Co.]

March 6, 1939

My dear Sir:

17-35-19

Our understanding was that you were to keep the bust six months after the casting was finished and that the casting would take five or six weeks from August thirty-first. This would make payment due May 31.

I regret to say that I doubt if I shall be able to make full payment even then. However, beginning Aprist first I shall send you a partial payment on the first of each month until the balance is paid. After that the bust may be delivered to me here at Atlanta University. I trust this arrangement will be satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William C. Drake
The Gorham Company
6 West 48th Street
New York City

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4657

17-35-16

P4266

March 8, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of the sixth, and you are quite correct in your statement regarding the six months' period. The Foundry dropped me a line stating that they were holding the Bust for your final disposition, but the date was picked up from the time the order was placed rather than when the casting was completed.

We shall be very pleased to credit the monthly payments to your account, starting April 1st, and when payment is finally completed, to ship the Bust to you at Atlanta University, in accordance with your request.

Very cordially yours,

William J. Drake

WILLIAM J. DRAKE
THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION.

WJD:DML

P.S. - Incidentally, we did not patine the Bust, as we feel this should be done just before it is ready for shipment to you, but at your convenience, will you advise us as to the color you desire. The writer would suggest a nice rich brown patine.

[Gorham Co, The]

April 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Drake:

Enclosed is my check for fifty dollars on account of what I owe on the bust. I should think that your judgment as to the rich brown patine that should be put on the bust would be satisfactory. I will remit again May first.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-36-17

Mr. William J. Drake
The Gorham Company
6 West 48th Street
New York City

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4657

P4266

April 6, 1939.

17-35

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

This will acknowledge, receipt of your esteemed favor of the fourth, enclosing check for $50.00, which we will have credited to your account.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

William J. Drake.
WILLIAM J. DRAKE
THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION.

WJD:DML

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4657

P4266

August 28, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your check for $50.00, which we will have credited to your account.

Very truly yours,

William J. Drake

WILLIAM J. DRAKE
THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION.

WJD:DML

17 - 33

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4637

P4266

October 4, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

W. E. B. - Priest

17-35

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Just received another note from our Credit Department, advising that they have not received a check since August. The balance due on the account is $30.00.

Would you be so kind as to forward us a check for same and at the same time let us have shipping instructions for the Portrait Bust?

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION

William J. Drake

WILLIAM J. DRAKE.

WJD:DML

[Gorham Co.]

October 6, 1939

17-35-18

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is the thirty dollars due on the bust. However, please do not ship it yet. I am building a home in Baltimore, Maryland and have no place to put the bust until the home is finished which I expect will be on or about January first. Please, if possible, hold the bust until then and I will give directions for shipment and payment of shipping costs.

Very sinc rely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William J. Drake
The Corham Company
6 West 48th Street
New York City

ESTABLISHED 1831

The GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

6 WEST 48TH STREET - NEW YORK

FOUNDRY AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

TELEPHONE
BRYANT 9-4657

October 10, 1939.

P4266

17-35

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We have your esteemed favor of the sixth, enclosing check for $30.00, and will be very happy to hold the Bust for you until you advise us where to make shipment.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

THE GORHAM COMPANY
BRONZE DIVISION

William J. Drake

WILLIAM J. DRAKE.

WJD:DML

17-35

THE GORHAM COMPANY

BRONZE DIVISION

INVOICE NO. 34233

PROVIDENCE, R. I. 10-16-39

SHIPPED TO To follow

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN WJD

CUSTOMER'S ORDER DATE 8-27-38

OUR ORDER NO. P4266-1

TERMS

YOUR ORDER Letter

SHIP

VIA to follow "Q" S

	CLASS	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	TOTAL
1		Cast Bronze Bust 20" high 23" wide			$240.00	$240.00

PAID
OCT 18 1939
THE GORHAM CO.
By

PLEASE MAKE ALL REMITTANCES TO THE MAIN OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Form 1994-V-1-234-6-19-39

[Graham]

45 Dickerman Street
New Haven, Connecticut
May 21, 1939

17-29-12

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Greetings! As my year at Yale draws to a close I am faced with the utter impossibility of telling you all I should like to tell you in a letter. But, I am thinking of another way. Since I am returning to Yale in the fall I am not going west this summer. For many reasons I want to remain near New York. And so I am taking a little place out on Long Island where my boys will join me as soon as school is out. We will be not too far from the beach. I can rest for a while and then I can continue some work and peddle my new play on Broadway.

It's been a good year. I've managed to do enough creative writing in "drama and music" to completely satisfy Mr. Rosenwald and I've also managed to do all the graduate work necessary for one year on my Ph.D. in Fine Arts. This summer I must study German because in September I shall take my langauge examainations for my degree. They require French and German.

They produced here a short play of mine and broadcast two scripts - a comedy and a "tone-poem". The last two were half-hour broadcast over the Mutual net-work. I completed a three-act play. It was too late for a major production here, but Mr. Nicoll recommended the unfinished manuscript to the Rockefeller Foundation who were looking for plays for the Negro Theatre. That Foundation has recently endowed the Gilpin Players in Cleveland. The play were accepted. I had to finish it in a rush and it was played for two weeks in Cleveland just closing the first part of May. As a matter of fact, I still intend to do some polishing on it before offering it to a professional producer. Enclosed is a program of our final big production here. In it, I made my debut as a dancer. Imagine! Owen Dodson graduates this year. His play was given most colorful performance They spared neither time nor expense.

17-29-13

At the moment I am very tired. I might even say I am exhausted. Only the realization that there are only ten more days makes it possible to keep driving. This letter is an attempt to relax a little.

Shall I have the opportunity of talking everything over with you this summer? After June 10th my address will be:

111-48 142nd Street
Ozone Park, Long Island
New York.

From that time until summer school opens at Columbia I shall do absolutely nothing. Summer school will mean classes in German and much reading of dramatic literature. But, I do not intend to work too hard and there will be another two weeks of complete rest the first half of September.

I trust this letter will find you and family well and enjoying all good things. My boys are quite excited over coming to the Fair. That happens to be a nice feature for them. You probably know that the rather bedraggled W P A unit of the Federal Theatre to which you spoke in Chicago is now featured on Broadway! The sensational success of "The Mikado" has placed all of them in independent positions with a private producer. Our Negro Unit of the Chicago Federal Theatre has full filled the highest dreams of those promoting Federal projects. This has been one of the most satisfying events of my life.

All in all, the gods are very kind. But I want more. Let their faces continue to shine on me!

Sincerely,

Shirley

17-24-35

35 West 11oth Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 15, 1939

My dear Shirley:

I have got to go to Baltimore on important business Thursday morning. I shall not be back until Sunday. I must therefore put off the call, much to my regret, until the following week. I will telephone you.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Shirley Graham
111-48 142nd Street
Ozone Park, Long Island
New York

[Graham]

17-29-14

45 Dickerman Street
New Haven, Connecticut
September 20, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Rosenwald takes very good care of his "favorite" child, so my check came on here ahead of time to facilitate my getting settled for the new year. Therefore, I can immediately pay my debt to you. That is - so far as money is concerned. For twilight, and soft ruby wine and golden bubbles sparkling on my tongue - there is no repaying, only warm memories.

As a matter of fact, money is wholly inadequate for me right now. We learn that Mr. Nicoll has not returned. The office is very vague as to his whereabouts and intentions, but by means of the very efficient "grapevine" information about the campus we gather the information that he is a part of England's war department. His wife is Polish. He speaks seven or eight languages fluently. He's probably in the Intelligence Office. He cabled a friend to close his apartment and store his things as he did not plan to return this year. He may be shot as a spy. We are all disconsolate, but the Ph.D. students, who were his special wards are completely lost. With true feminine point of view, I feel harder hit than the rest. But, my reason is because Mr. Nicoll, with his thoroughly European attitude, was utterly free from making racial discriminations. I believe he took more personal interest in what I was trying to do because I am a Negro. Also, he was arranging special work for me combining Music and Drama. Now, you know few American"scholars" can guide me along this way. The man who has been appointed to carry on his work is an upstart whom I loath on sight. It is perfectly reasonable to expect him to return my dislike with interest. If I could think of any other way to spend this year I'd do it. But where shall I turn? What can I do?

A much more petty source of annoyance is the fact that my landlady has raised my room rent a dollar on the month. The room isn't worth it. I think I told you it was a long ways from the school and had other inconveniences. And so, I resolved to find a tiny apartment where I could do my own cooking. There are many of them around the school, designed for the students. I was so heedless as to think that I could get one. Even went with a number of other students to the place they were going to live. They introduced me - etc. etc. Everything was perfect until I reached the real estate office. Need I say more? This has happened several times, because I decided to put the thing to a thorough test. The result being merely lacerated nerves and fatigue.

17-29-15

My year, therefore, is not starting off with a bang - rather, with the roar of cannon. I hope that I'll be able to adjust myself. I'm going to see the dean of the Graduate School today and ask if I can substitute the course I was to have taken with Mr. Nicoll with a course in the Graduate School on English Drama given by Tucker Brooks. If I can I will be getting something.

The room situation dangles in mid air. Perhaps, I'll stay here. I can't spend much time looking around since my German examination comes up very soon.

I trust all goes well with you. The summer passed all too quickly. But, the gods were very kind. I must not complain now. There is something about compensation.

Best wishes for a good year - the kind of year you want most.

Sincerely,

Shirley

[Graham]

17-29-16

45 Dickerman Street
New Haven, Connecticut
December 30, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

When you receive this the bells shall have pealed out another New Year. Never has time passed so quickly for me. I have not heard from you at all this winter and I've intended writing so many times. It has been my misfortune to lose several letters since being here and I wanted to check on that letter I wrote in September in which I enclosed the payment of a debt. I mention it now for that reason.

I hope this New Year finds you well and happy. To so many people the old year brought sorrow and suffering passing anything they could have imagined. I have just ordered a handful of flowers sent to the wife of Professor Allardyce Nicoll. She is a Polish Jewess and when they returned late in the fall (six weeks after school had opened) her face bore the ravages of the suffering she had been through since they happily sailed for home in June. I wrote on my card "For a Happier New Year".

For me the year has been good. Never have I been under such a severe strain of work, but that is my own fault. It isn't that I am exceptionally dumb - the Ph.D. work alone here would not stump me. But, against advice, I have insisted on doing a great deal of playwriting also. And not a bit of credit is accorded towards my degree for that. But there's all sort of pressure both outside and inside that keeps me grinding away at it. I've just finished my second three-act play. It's being done by the Gilpin Players at Western Reserve for two weeks in February. Also it's being presented at Oberlin, sponsored by the Oberlin Alumni Association. It is a comedy - frankly written to lighten people's hearts and make them laugh. I have high hopes for it. My first long play, the one you glanced at was done in the Yale Theatre in November. It's being considered now in New York, but I realize that it is almost too heavy for immediate production. They are doing a one-act play of mine here at Yale in February. Honestly, I wish they wouldn't. It was written for a Negro cast. It is highly emotional and has an impressive dignity which I do not believe these young students can achieve. I think the same play will be done at Fisk this winter. Although, I know Yales production will have all

17-29-17

the advantages of superior staging I haven't the slightest doubt which will actually be the better performance.

I rushed out to Indiana to spend Christmas with my boys - cooked a big turkey out there and dashed away the day after Christmas - stopped in New York for one hectic evening and then back here to my typewriter and musty tomes. All I seem to be doing now-a-days is rush and still I'm always way behind myself! There is a possibility that I shall work at Vassar this summer and my mind has begin to dart around considering jobs for next year. Were it not for the absolute necessity of regular schooling and care for the boys I would not concern myself with this future. I think I have sufficient irons in the fire for some of them to turn, but I dare not gamble with the boys' schooling. They are well and doing nicely. Believe it or not in one more year the elder should enter college! Now, you know I'd better be getting out of college.

I'm sure you had a Merry Christmas with the family - especially where there is a granddaughter Christmas is a very lively affair and I know you had to be Santa Claus himself. There's a play in New York I wish you could see. It's quite the hit on Broadway this winter - "The Man Who Came to Dinner". The leading character bears a startling resemblance to you. Perhaps I had better not be quoted in this. You will laugh, however, when you see the play.

May this New Year see the realization of some of your fondest dreams - not all of them. One must not tempt the gods!

Sincerely,

Shirley

Grant info

17-181-84

Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Ga
Sept. 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to thank you kindly for the conference you allowed me Sunday at 4;00 P. M.

I am located at Morris Brown and shall make every effort possible to use the opportunity you gave me of coming to your office for research and study.

Yours very truly,
Hilda V. Grayson

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17-38-3

April 3, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear DR. Du Bois:

On behalf of a group of citizens and civic leaders, I was instructed to write you an invitation to come to our city and deliver and address commemoration the late Captain Jonathan Walker, the man with the branded hand. The time we would like to have you come would be around about the first week in August. If you can and will come please write me at once, and at the same time stating how much compensation you would expect. And if you could spend about two days in Muskegon.

Yours very truly,

M. J. Jones

M. J. Jones, Director

[GREATER Muskegon Negro Crusaders]

April 13, 1939

17-284

My dear Sir:

I could come to Muskegon in August but there are two difficulties. In the first place I do not know about the career of the late Captain Jonathan Walker and in the second place I should have to charge you round trip railway expenses and a lecture fee from New York City which would make it rather expensive. As I calculate it, it would be about one hundred seventy-five or two hundred dollars. If these difficulties are not insuperable I should be glad to hear from you here in Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. M. J. Jones
15 East Webster Avenue
Muskegon, Michigan

17-19-54

8, Saunders Road,
London, S. E. 18,
England.

Dr. Burckhardt Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

I have recently read two of your books and this has created the desire to read more. Accordingly I recently sent some money to the Editor of the "Crisis" and asked him to send me some back numbers of his paper. This was some weeks ago but so far I have not heard a word. I would much appreciate it if you would kindly look into the matter and have a proper reply made to my letter.

With thanks in anticipation.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

S. Greenberg

Request for information

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

APRIL 11, 1939

My dear Colleague:

I am making a study of educational and social background factors of persons of the Negro race in America who are recognized as scholars from the standpoint of highest academic standards. The findings of the study, with interpretations, will be published in 1939. Along with the publication, a directory of the persons studied will be carried. You are one of the persons chosen for study.

Will you please cooperate with me by supplying the information requested on the attached blank? I have compiled some data about you as collected from other sources. A copy of the publication will be sent to you without charge.

Very sincerely,

Harry W. Greene, Chairman
Research Council

17-19

47/1981/1935/19

MISS C. VERNETTE GRIMES

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 15, 1939

Request for photograph

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

My work as Secretary to the Dean of Women and Director of Senior Cottages at Fisk University brings me in contact with a large number of college girls. In one such group I am sponsering a "hobby club" which plans among its activities a hobby show.

I shall be very grateful if you will tell me what is your hobby, and give me the benefit of your opinion as to the value of a hobby and the desirability of encouraging young people to have hobbies.

My own hobby is compiling scrap books. This year I have a book --"T-O-P-S" which I consider just that --tops. This book is to be composed of autographed photographs of Negroes whom I think of as being tops.

Wont you please send me an autographed photograph of yourself (preferably about 8 x 11, unmounted) for inclusion in my "T-O-P-S"?

Sincerely yours,

C Vernette Grimes

C Vernette Grimes

11-31-44

December 13, 1939

17-31-45

My dear Madam:

I am sending you an unmounted photograph herewith. I am afraid th t I have no habit which could be exactly described as a hobby. I like novels, theatre, movies and walking but these are simply recreations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss C. Vernette Grimes
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

[Groves]
[April 10, 1939]

Holy Monday.

Dear Doctor:-

After such a long and deadly silence I should come right back at you with a large dose of silent contempt. But dear Nurse Bill I love you too much to do it; besides with the Easter season here and

17-28-14

all that, hope arises within that you may mend your ways.

I received your last commencement address and enjoyed it. However, many questions are what I would like to ask you about. I am looking forward to the reading of it again when you are here. Thank you for sending it.

[2]

I am praying that Margy will graduate. She is working hard and is doing well in everything except math. Her math. teacher is just too bad. Lucy Ivett has had to give up the post office altogether, I know I will not be able to send her to Pitt next year. It is too expensive. She must look elsewhere to be Howard. What do you think of that?

[3]

Sorrel seems better
the rest of the family
is well and sends heaps
of love to you.

Write soon

Loving ly

Dennie

17-28-15

May 19, 1939

My dear Emma:

I have at last got to the place that I can look through the mist and contemplate a trip North. We have sublet an apartment in New York at 35 West 110th Street and shall be there from July first to September eleventh. I have not yet made up my mind about the camp in Maine but I shall certainly run up to Boston. Tell me about Marjorie and how she is coming out as to graduation. As between Howard and Fisk, of course I would prefer Fisk. There is so much city life at Howard but nevertheless there is a chance there to do good work and I think you ought to consider it. A even better school in some respects is Talladega but of course that is way down in Alabama and her New England soul would shudder at that. I hope Lovett's eyes are improving.

My best regards to you, Marjorie and Lovett Mason.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Emma Lee 26

June 22, 1939

17-28-13

Dearest, dear:-

I am glad you met a boat your visit as soon because I have some things to straighten out and it gives me time in which to do it. My cousins, Nan and Edith Mason of St. Louis, are planning to visit me in July. After receiving your letter I met them & they would reach here on July 15th - the day you have to be in camp. I felt you would enjoy your

visit more if just the home folks were here.
It now that I have closed for the extra guests. The house will be yours until July 15-24. Write as soon as possible and let me know how soon before the 15-24 you can come. In other words how long you can stay with us. It will be so good to see you.
Margie graduated last Thursday — and is that a burden off my mind! Lott seems to have

improved some and the heat if no one will, and need gang of love to you.

Smiggly Emma

17-28-12

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 8, 1939

My dear Emma:

I got home safely after a rather nerve racking time in negotiating the streets of Providence and New Haven. Everybody was well. We did not go to see Du Bois but she came down later in the week and seems to be very well and happy in the camp. I think that Mrs. Du Bois is getting some rest. I hope by this time your troubles are over and that you are getting rest and thinking of a vacation. Let me know if and when you are coming to New York.

My best regards to you, the children and Lovett.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

17-28-30

557 N. Elm St.
Ainsworth, Nebr.
May 12, 1939

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please tell me where I can secure copies of your books, The Negro and Black Folk, Then & Now?

I am interested in reading of the social development and educational advancement of the southern negro. Could you suggest books on the subject?

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Robert A. Hanks

Encyclopedia of the Negro
Letters - 1939

17-30-22

Department of History
Howard University
Washington, D.C.
April 18, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

During the past several months I have been engaged on two special projects in connection with our program of expansion, which - along with my regular teaching duties - have kept me so busy that I have not had time until now to comply fully with the suggestions in your letter of December 12th. I have, in the meantime, however, been giving what attention I could to your request.

Shortly after the prospectus was received from Dr. Stokes' office, I reviewed it carefully and have since then been putting down from time to time suggestions and supplementing topics and titles which I trust may be of some service to you. Through this means I have assembled a list of something over two hundred additional titles which, I would think, might be appropriately included in your list when it is complete.

I have just been reviewing this list preparatory to having it typed and sent to you, but in looking it over it has occurred to me that I have perhaps included a number of items for individual consideration which you may be planning to include in the body of articles already proposed.

For example, I have on hand a complete list of the kings of Bornu - 106 in all - from about the 8th Century A.D. to 1900 - when the country was taken over by the British. I am aware that each of these could not be given, and would not be worthy of, an individual article or biographical sketch; but there are some six or eight of these who, on the strength of their achievements and the amount of information available about them, would be worthy of such treatment. But as your list includes the topic "Bornu", it has occurred to me that you might be planning to have the more notable of these rulers treated in the body of that article. I am inclined to the opinion that if it is proposed to treat them in this wise it might be well if their names could appear as separate titles with a cross-reference indicating that information on them could be found under "Bornu".

If space permitted, there are some twenty or more Bornu kings who, in my opinion, would merit at least passing reference. I may suggest that the problem could be met by including in the Bornu article a chronological list of all of the known kings with the more important of them indicated by an asterisk, or some such symbol, and special reference made to them in the body of the text. I note that only a few of the sovereigns of the other leading African kingdoms have been so far included for special treatment. I think that by employing the device just suggested, all or most of the rulers of these kingdoms could be included without an undue use of space.

In my supplementary list I have included, as separate titles, the names of each of the cultural periods of Africa in the Old Stone Age as these have

17-30-23

been worked on the basis of latest archaeological finds in the continent. I note that the prospectus already includes "Broken Hill Man" but none of the other important skeletal finds dating from the prehistoric Ages. I have, therefore, included in my list some dozen or more of these.

But here again, it has occurred to me that you may be planning to have these prehistoric cultural periods and prehistoric types of men treated in one or two articles which would be inclusive enough to take in these cultural periods and ancient types of men.

As my professional interests center mainly around Africa in Antiquity and in the Middle Ages, I am aware that I might be inclined to place too much stress on topics belonging to the earlier periods of African history. But as knowledge of, and interest in, these aspects of the continent's past are increasing with each year, I am inclined to feel that the inclusion of a reasonable number of items belonging to the Categories mentioned might anticipate what will prove, I believe, a pressing need in the near future.

It has been with this thought in mind that I have drawn up my present supplementary list. There are two or three points, however, on which I would like to have your advice, before sending it on to you in complete form. First, how much attention is to be given to items appertaining to the earlier periods of African history? Second, will cross-references be employed to any considerable extent and, if so, shall I include, as suggested in the case of the kings of Bornu, titles which I think should be listed with cross-reference in their proper alphabetical position, though suitable for treatment in general articles?; and third, shall I include bibliographies for the titles in my list - the primary as well as the secondary (cross-reference) ones? In looking over the list of titles which you sent I noted here and there a few instances where I might suggest additional sources of information; if you wish, I shall be glad to note these.

I am appending herewith a tentative and partial list of the supplementary titles and topics which I have so far assembled; if you will add your comments in the margin and return the list to me, I am sure this would be helpful as a guide to me in drawing up my complete list.

Very sincerely yours,

William Leo Hansberry.

Wm. Leo Hansberry.

P. S. If you are passing through Washington any time soon, I would be glad to see you and talk the above matters over more completely.

17-30-17

June 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

I thank you very much for the criticism and suggestions which you have made in your letter of April 16. They will be of great value to us. Whenever you publish anything further I hope you will let me know so that I can get a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William L. Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Phone: HArlem 7-5671

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National Negro Congress
Negro Peoples Art Committee
N. A. A. C. P.
Theatre Arts Committee

April 11, 1939.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Harlem Cultural Conference is composed of individuals and groups whose interest is in the cultural needs of the Harlem community particularly, and in contributing to the cultural whole generally. Its emphasis is on the Negro artist, his integration into the cultural life of the nation.

Without doubt the Federal Arts Projects have afforded the Negro artist, except in rare individual cases, the fullest opportunities for creative expression that he has ever had. These opportunities have not been abused. Several Negro theatrical productions have been more than self supporting. Negro painters, sculptors, writers, and musicians have accredited themselves well, often gaining recognition for their projects as well as for themselves as individuals.

Senator Byrnes' bill and the House Appropriations Committee threaten the existence of the arts projects, and the artists who now enjoy some security under the present organization of the Federal Arts Projects. This threat is a dire one to all artists, but is doubly ominous to Negro artists.

The Harlem Cultural Conference is calling a conference on May 6th and 7th toward the end of mobilizing community support for the fight to maintain existing facilities. There will be craft sessions led by recognized authorities in the cultural field, and a mass meeting is being planned to close the conference.

If you will be in New York on the above mentioned dates, we should like for you to participate in the mass meeting. In the event that you will not be in the city, will you be good enough to send us a statement which we can use?

Hoping for an early and favorable reply, I am,

Very truly yours,
Marian Minus
Marian Minus
Secretary

[Harlem Cultural Conference]

17-33-245

April 17, 1939

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of April eleventh, I beg to say that I sincerely hope that the United States Government will continue to support Federal Arts Projects. I know of no more important activity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Marian Minus
Harlem Cultural Conference
290 Lenox Avenue
New York City

[Harper's Magazine]

November 15, 1939

15-31-133

My dear Sir:

There have taken place recently some culminating facts in a long story which as to do with Mississippi. Before the War Isaiah T. Montgomery, a Negro, was a slave on the plantation of the brother of Jefferson Davis. Eventually as a freedman he bought that plantation. The plantation was near the Mississippi River in the celebrated Delta region half way between Memphis and Vicksburg. It was near the place where recently social studies have been made by Powdermaker and Dollard and near where Theodore Roosevelt appointed a colored post mistress who was a center of fierce anti-Negro controversy. In the capital of the state, Jackson, a hundred miles away, during Reconstruction times John R. Lynch who died this month at the age of ninety-two was Negro Speaker of the House of Representatives and was commended by that House, whose majority were Southern white men as being unusually fair and efficient. He was given a gold watch for his services. Later Mississippi disfranchised Negroes and Isaiah Montgomery was a protesting member of the convention which did it. He later established on his plantation a Negro city of refuge, Mound Bayou, which attained considerable notoriety during the heyday of Booker T. Washington's Negro Business League. Montgomery's daughter married a man named Booze and a second daughter fought for part of her father's fortune but was kept out of it by Booze. Between Booze, representing the disfranchised Negroes, and the surrounding whites an agreement was entered into so that Booze as a leading Republican helped the whites to office and preferment. The wife of Booze became a member of the Republican National Committee from Mississippi.

Recently the disinherited sister, almost poverty stricken, forced herself into the Montgomery home where Booze lived and from which she had been restrained by court injunction. Booze called in white law officials and they shot and killed her. Thereupon the black citizens of Mound Bayou or of the neighborhood shot and killed Booze.

* buried in Arlington!

Here are an extraordinarily interesting series of dramatic events which I should like to combine into an article for Harpers. In order to do this I should have to make some local investigation. Would you be interested in giving me such commission?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Editor
Harpers Magazine
44 East 33d Street
New York City

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers

49 EAST 33rd STREET
New York

15-31-134

November 22, 1939.

Dear Mr. DuBois,

We wish to thank you for your letter of November 15th, but the story which you kindly offer us of Mound Bayou and the Montgomery-Booze feud would not fit into our heavily crowded schedule. Discussions of the war and related subjects have preempted so much of our limited space that we are obliged to say "no" to articles which in more normal times would have claim upon our consideration.

We appreciate none the less your kindness in making the suggestion to Harper's.

Sincerely yours,

The Editors

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Esquire ?

October 23, 1939

12-32-10

My dear Mary Harris:

Do you mind telling me whether you are dead or alive and what in heck has become of you? Send me your correct address and telephone number.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mary C. Harris
P. O. Box 809
Athens, Georgia

17-33-85

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HEAD OFFICE:
12a WESTBOURNE GROVE
LONDON, W. 2, ENGLAND

2 March 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will have met our common friend, Shigeyoshi Sakabe, by now, for he is in New York, where he will be for the next three years, according to his statement when I last heard from him.

This note is sent to enquire whether I have your permission to re-print your recent article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS in the anthology which I am editing. When I last heard from you you were very busy, but you promised to send an original piece as soon as you could; I dare-say, however, that the article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS suits my purposes admirably.

I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With every good wish,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

William Harrison

e

17-33-86

March 14, 1939

My dear Mr. Harrison:

I should be very glad to have you reprint my article from Foreign Affairs but in addition to my consent you will have to get also the permission of the publishers. The address is 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Harrison
Negro Cooperative League
12a Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2
England

17-22-04

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NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE

DR. PETER M. MILLIARD, PRESIDENT
T. R. MAKONNEN, DIRECTOR
WILLIAM HARRISON, M.A., SECRETARY

HEAD OFFICE:
12a WESTBOURNE GROVE
LONDON, W. 2, ENGLAND

27 March 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

Request to write article

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter of 14 March and for your permission to reprint your article from FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I shall write to the Editor immediately.

Sometime ago you published a series of articles in the American Negro press on the co-operative movement. As one of the editors of THE NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE REVIEW, the quarterly magazine of the League, I have suggested that your articles ought to be reprinted for wide distribution either as a pamphlet or as a series of articles in the magazine. Will you please send me copies of them? I am sorry to trouble you soosoon again for a favour of that sort.

Can you tell me where I can find a history of the Pan-African Congress in brief compass?

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I await your reply.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,
William Harrison
Secretary.

e

17-22-05

May 30, 1939

My dear Sir:

This answer to your letter of March 27 has been delayed by work in finishing the publication of my new book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW. It will appear June 14 published by Henry Holt and Company and is an history of the Negro race the world over from earliest times to the present. I hope you will see it. This book treats briefly cooperative enterprise among Negroes in Africa. The articles in the Pittsburgh Courier which I published sometime ago I have been unable to unearth but in another book of essays which I hope to publish next year I shall go into this matter more thoroughly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Harrison
12a Westbourne Grove
London, W. 2
England

17-24-07

c/o The American Express Company
6, Haymarket, S.W.1
London, 11 June 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of 30 May.
I am no longer connected with the Negro Co-operative League, but I am still interested in the co-operative movement to a considerable degree and so I read attentively the account of the recent conference at which you and Mr. William L. Patterson spoke at Chicago, I believe.

You may be certain that I shall order immediately a copy of BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and review it in the magazine which I help to edit.

My anthology is being prepared for the press. Mr. Armstrong gave me permission to reprint your essay. It ought to be a good companion volume to your history, for it is, I think, the first anthology of world Negro literature and, like a ferret, I have sought and found and ephumed much which stood in danger of perishing.

I have seen a great deal of Professor Ira Reid, your colleague, who leaves for Africa on the 16th.

P.T.O.

There is considerable literary activity here among the Africans, Indians, and West Indians.

Undoubtedly you know the work of Theophilus E. Samuel Scholes. He is now a very old man and in straitened circumstances, for the Civil List pension which he receives is very small indeed. I have been planning a testimonial dinner for him, and I have tried to interest various persons in him. By this very post I have written to ask Lord Olivier to finance the re-publication of his Sugar in the West Indies, which is now out of print, but which every student of the West Indies recognises as of importance to-day.

If you are acquainted with Dr. Scholes I shall be happy if you will send some words of greeting which may be read at the occasion of the dinner.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I congratulate you at the publication of your book and express, for my generation and especially for my Indian and African and West Indian colleagues here, a deep appreciation for your pioneer efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

(William Harrison

P.S. In the process of moving to new quarters, hence the above address, at which I can always be reached.

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 3, 1939

17-22-08

My dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 which has been long in reaching me because I was on vacation. I am afraid that this will be too late for the dinner to Mr. Scholes but in any case will you kindly present to him my felicitations for the good work which he has done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Harrison
c/o The American Express Company
London, England

[Harvard College] Class of 1870

March 13, 1939

My dear Corning:

Enclosed please find my check for $12.50 which is half the subscription which I am making for the Fiftieth Anniversary. I will send the other half next year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-30

Mr. Howard Corning
15 Hathorne Street
Salem, Massachusetts

HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS of 1890

HOWARD CORNING
Class Secretary
15 Hathorne Street
Salem, Mass.

March 16, 1939

Dear Du Bois:

I want to thank you for your generous contribution to the Class Fund which is slowly growing.

I note that you will pay the other half next year.

When this Fiftieth Anniversary comes around the real thing is to have everyone present irrespective of their contributions.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Corning
Secretary

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-34-29

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

WM. H. CLAFLIN, JR., *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

March 27, 1939

Dear Prof. DuBois:

The Executive Secretary of the Harvard Endowment Fund has recently turned over all his records to the Treasurer of Harvard College for final disposition. Subscriptions to the Harvard Endowment Fund were first solicited from Alumni in 1919, and this Fund should not be confused with class funds, the Harvard Fund (to which all Alumni have been asked to contribute annually since 1926), or any other endowment fund campaign sponsored by the University since 1919.

The University recognizes the fact that the depression, illness, personal reverses, and other causes have compelled certain Alumni to request that their pledges to the Endowment Fund be cancelled.

Your card shows an original pledge of $100.00 on which nothing has been paid. This office most earnestly asks that you assist us in closing the records by sending us final instructions at your earliest convenience. If you intend to complete the payment, will you please notify this office how you propose to do so?

If, on the other hand, circumstances have arisen which you believe will preclude any further payment on your pledge, will you write me to that effect so that we may cancel the balance of your subscription?

Sincerely yours,

Wm H Claflin Jr

TREASURER.

Prof. William E. B. DuBois

[Harvard College]

April 4, 1939

17-34-82

My dear Sir:

I should be glad if you would cancel my pledge of $100 mentioned in your letter of March 27. I do not see at present how it will be possible for me to fulfil it. If I find I can later I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William H. Claflin, Jr.
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

WM. H. CLAFLIN, JR., *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

April 6, 1939

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of April 4. In accordance therewith we have cancelled the balance of your pledge to the Harvard Endowment Fund.

Sincerely yours,

Wm H Claflin Jr

Treasurer

17-241

[Harvard College, Class of 1890]

October 26, 1939

My dear Corning:

In accordance with my promise of March 13, 1939, I am sending the balance of my subscription to the Fiftieth Anniversary, $12.50.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-31

Mr. Howard Corning
15 Hathorne Street
Salem, Massachusetts

HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS of 1890

HOWARD CORNING
Class Secretary
15 Hathorne Street
Salem, Mass.

November 1, 1939

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 25, and check for $12.50 being the balance of your subscription.

With best wishes until next June.

Very sincerely,

Howard Corning

Howard Corning.

17-34-33

[Harvard Univ.]

November 30, 1939

17-34-34

Gentlemen:

Sometime during the last few years Harvard has published a monograph by one of her graduate students which touched the matter of the Japanese Exclusion Act and also incidentally the connection of that Act with the Anti-lynching Bill. I made a note of the book at the time and unfortunately have lost it. I do not know in which of your series the study appeared; it might have been in the economic, political or sociological studies. I do not think it was among the historical monographs.

I should be under great obligations if you could identify the book which I have in mind and could send me the author, title and price.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Publications
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS ✦ CAMBRIDGE ✦ MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
38 Quincy Street

PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Randall Hall

December 11, 1939

17-34-35

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am very sorry to say that I have been unable to spot the monograph which touched on the Japanese exclusion act, and in connection with that act, the anti-lynching bill. This suggests the work of Dr. Hindmarsh, but I do not find it in either of his two books which we publish. If it comes to light, I shall be glad to drop you a line.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Smith Jr.

For the HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

WWS:B

Return to
W.E.B.

Carl F. Haug

Contractor and Builder

Phone: Boulevard 220

Kenleigh Ave. - - - Raspeburg, Md.

July 18, 1939

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois

Dear Sir:

I propose to furnish all materials and erect two story frame colonial cottage in Morgan Park as per drawings furnish by you including double garage for the sum of Six thousand Six hundred and Twenty Five Dollars ($6625.00). Thier may bena difference however in the side wall insulation as your specifications do not say what kind of insulation will be required,this we shall discuss when you come to Baltimore.If a one car garage shall be built there will be a reduction of Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00).It is also agreeable to me to have Mr. Perdue as supervising Architect on the job.

Heping that this price is agreeable to you and to here from you soon, I am

Respectfully Yours

Carl F. Haug

Carl F. Haug

12-37-25

6425
6625

[Enclosure?]

12-32-29

General Conditions

Builder shall obtain and pay for all permits required, give all legal notices and pay for all fees required for the work. Builder shall also pay for water meter installation and for all water used on job.

Figured dimensions on drawings shall beused and drawings must not be scaled. All dimentions must be verified at the building.

Excavation

Excavate for cellar, etc. as may be necessary. The earth removed from excavation shall be used for rough grading purposes around the house.

All surpluss earth except top soil shall be removed.

Finished Grading

The finished grade shown on plans are approximate, and the builder shall make such allowances as are necessary to conferm to the site. The elevation of the house, grading around the house shall be arranged to permit sewer line to be under cement floor of basement. The entire lot shall be rough graded, and when finish grade is established it shall be sodded fromthe front sidewalk to the rear end of house. On the back end of the lot there shall be spread 2" of top soil, raked and seeded.

Lines And Levels, Etc.

The Superintendant shall lay out all of the work and is to give all lines and levels for any portion of the work as may be required. The Superintendent shall test all figures on the drawings before startingthe work and any discrepancies found shall be brought to the attention of the Architect who shall make the necessary corrections.

Cement-Sand And Gravel

All cement used throughout the construction shall be of the best quality fresh Portland Cement, Alpha or Atlas, and shall be delivered to the building in original packages with names of manufacturer stamped on each package. Cement shall be stored and protected from weather and water. A bag of cement contain 94# net and shall be measured as one cubic foot. All sand shall be clean and sharp, free from loam or clay and must not be taken from the neibrhood of salt water. Gravel must be clean, washed free from loam or other foreign matter. For plain concrete the largest particles shall pass through a 2" mesh and the smallest not pass through a 1/4" mesh.

Cement And Concrete Work

Concrete for walks, areas, walls, floor slabs, and foundation for piers shall be one-part cement, three-parts sand and five-parts of stone or gravel. Cellar floors shall have 3"" base and a 1"topping Garage floor shall have a 4" base troweled to a smooth finish.
Note. The tile contractor shall place all concrete at counter-sealed floors to receive tile.

Mortar

All mortar for brickwork shall be Brixment or equal mixed only as required for immediate use. Mortar shallbe mixed on wood platforms and no mortar shall be used after the initial set.

This sheet is the usual form of General Specifications to accompany that which is in long hand. —
(Specifications for Frame Colonial Cottage and One Car Garage)

Carl F. Haug
Contractor and Builder
Phone: Boulevard 220
Kenleigh Ave. - - - Raspeburg, Md.

17-37-27

Lumber-
Lumber used shall be of good Va. Pine sizes as will be shown on plans. Flooring to be either Red or White oak as selected by owner.

Millwork-
Frames to be of good Cypress Lumber, sash to be of Stock White Pine. Interior trim if painted to be white Pine or if natural finish N.C. pine shall be used.

Carpentry-
Carpentry to comply to the F.H.A. m.R. and the Balto. City Code and to be in a good & workman like manner.

Heating-
Shall be American Radiator Co.s. Concealed or Column as Selected by owner and to heat house to 70° in zero weather.

Siding-
Siding shall be asbestus shingles manufactured by Ruberoid Co. Color to be selected.

Roofing-
To be Asphalt Strip shingles as manufactured by Ruberoid Co. also selected by owner -

Carl F. Haug

Contractor and Builder

Phone: Boulevard 220

Kenleigh Ave. - - - Raspeburg, Md.

17-37-28

Foundation to be of poured Concrete.

Plaster to have Rock Lath as base.

Bath to be tiled, walls 4 ft. High over tub to be 6 ft. above floor, with regular five piece set of fixtures

All windows & doors to be weather stripped

House to be papered except Kitchen & bath which shall be enameled

Kitchen to have Home Equipment Co's Cabinets.

Floors of kitchen to have Linoleum cemented down

Oil burner to be furnished at cost of $150.00 Delco, Esso, Sherwood, or Silent Glow. (owners Selection)

Forty Dollars allowed for Gas range

Entire second floor ceiling to be insulated—

Carl F. Haug

P. S. Mrs. Williams in as much as these specifications are in long hand I have just covered the most important parts, I hope they will answer the purpose until we have the formal plans & specifications prepared.

(3)

[HAUG?]

Specifications for frame colonial dwelling for Mrs.G.D.Williams in Morgan Park.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Builder shall obtain and pay for all permits required, give all legal notices and pay for all fees required for the work.Builder shall also pay for water meter installation and for all water used on job.Builder shall also cover the job with all necessary insurances while under construction.

Figure dimensions on drawings shall be used and drawings must not be scaled.All dimensions must be verified on the job.

EXCAVATION

Excavate for cellar,etc.,as may be necessary.The earth removed from excavation shall be used for rough grading purposes around the house.All surplus earth except top soil shall be removed.

FINISHED GRADING

The finished grade shown on drawings are approximate,and the builder shall make such allowances as are necessary to conform to the site.The elevation of the house,grading around the house shall be arranged to permit sewer line to be under cement floor of basement.The entire lot shall be rough graded and when finished grade is established the entire lot shall be raked and seeded and rolled.

LINES & LEVELS ETC.

The superintendent shall lay out all of the work and is to give all lines and levels for any portion of the work as may be required,The superintendent shall test all fiqures on the drawings before starting the work and any discrepencies found shall be brought to the attention of the architect who shall make the necessary corrections.

CEMENT AND GRAVEL

All cement used shall be of the best quallity portland cement,throughout the construction,and shall be delivered to the building in the original packages.Cement shall be stored and protected from weather and water.All sand shall be clean and sharp,free from loam or clay and must not be taken from the neighborhood of salt water.Gravel must be clean free from loam and other foreign matter.For plain concrete the largest shall pass through a 2"mesh and the smallest not pass through a 1/4" mesh.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK

Concrete for walks,Areas,Walls,floor slabs,and foundation for piers shall be 1 part cement,3 parts sand,and 5 parts stone or gravel.Cellar floor shall have 3"concrete base and 1"topping. All outside concrete to be topped over the necessary base.

MORTAR

Mortar for necessary brickwork to be West Pen or equal mixed on a wood platform and no mortar shall be used after its initial set.

FOUNDATION

Foundation shall be as shown on plans,Concrete 1 part cement,3parts sand and 5 parts grvel.Concrete in foundation wall shall be rammed thoroughly until water puddles to surface.

MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON

Furnish all necessary structural and reinforcing steel such as lally columns,I beams,angles,wallplates and anchors,as listed on drawings or will be rquired by the structure.All joists around well holes and framed openings to have steel joist hangers ~~hangers~~

SIDING SHINGLES

All siding shingles to be asbestus made by the Rubber Reid Co. applied over 15lb felt.

ROOFING

Roofing shingles to be Rubber-Reid 210lb colar as selected by owner laid over 15lb felt,garage roof to be same as house.

CARPENTERS WORK

Cover and protect all steps,sills,door and window jambs, and other new work from damage of any discription.All work shall be properly framed,accuratly fitted and set to required lines and levels and ridgedly secured in place.All framing work to conform to the requirements of the F.H.A. new code.Where possible joists and rafters shall be lapped and spiked together.Joists shall be doubled under partitions and around openings.Ridges and valleys shall not be less than the cut on the rafters. Ridge shall be not less than 2"thick.Studs shall be doubled around openings.Bearing partitions shall have one row of struts between studs located in center of height.Joists to be bridged properly and both 8st and 2nd floor to have 1x4"sub flooring laid diagonally over joists.All finished wood work to be installed in a first class manner,with all nails set and puttied smooth.All hardware shall be securely and accurately set.

WOOD FLOORS AND FINISH

red

Kitchen floor to have 1x3 pine flooring balance of house to have select ~~white~~ oak flooring.All finished wood floors to be hand scraped so as to show no tool marks,hand sanded and finished with one coat of ~~xxxxxx~~ filler and two coats of shellac which shall be waxed.Kitchen floor to have seams scraped even to receive linoleum.

TILE WORK

Bath room to be tiled to a point 4'above floor except around tub which shall be 6'in height,floor to be counter ceiled Floors to consist of ceramic mosaic tile in any standard design and colar as selected by owner.Walls to have white glaxed wall tile with black mold cap and cove base.Marble sill shall be placed in threshold of door leading to tiled floor.

FIXTURES:

1- 30" towel bar
1- Combination recess soap dish and grab handle at tub
1- Soap dish,tooth brush holder and tumbler holder
1- Recess paper holder
1- Royal-York medicine cabinet with 16x22 mirror

HEARTH

Hearth to be laid with 6x6" red quarry tile.

FLASHINGS

All roof flashings to be of 16oz copper,flashing around windows to be 40lb tin.

GUTTERS AND SPOUTS

Furnish and erect 5" half round gutters of 16oz.copper supported on adjustable shanks and mallable iron hangers.All down spouts to be 3" in diameter supported on concealed brackets All joints to be soldered securely and water tight.

MILLWORK (EXTERIOR) (INTERIOR)

Main and rear entrance deer frames and all windows to be unselected Cypress 1-3/8" thick,deer frames to be rabbated for 1-3/4"deers,and 1-3/8"screens.Main entrance and deer to be similiar to Morgans M-105-Colonial,interior deers to be 6pl. colonials.Kitchen deer to be as shown on drawings.Window frames to be double hung with12lt.sash.Interior trim to be as follows, casing to be feather edge,base to be 7/8x3-3/4",jambs to be 7/8x5-3/8",base mold to be sanitary,shoe mold to be sanitary oak to match oak flooring.

PAINTING

All exterior to be primed as soon as possible after being delivered on job.All exterior wood work and metal work to have two coats of lead paint in addition to prime coat.All interior wood work to be painted three coats to the owners selection.Walls and ceilings of kitchen and bath rooms to have one coat of flat paint in addition to enamel over a priming coat of sizing.

GLASS AND GLAZING

Glaze all sash and doors throughout with"B" quality single strenghth.All glassets to be securly spigged and puttied and back puttied in best manner.

KITCHEN CABINETS

Builder has set aside the amount of ($65.00) for kitchen cabinets as furnished by the Home Equippment Co.of Baltimore.

LINOLEUM

Floor in kitchen to be covered with Armstrongs or equal inlaid linoleum standard guage,pattern as selected by owner cemented down over 1lb deadening felt.

HARDWARE

Furnish all rough and finish hardware required to properly finish the job.All doors to be hung with Stanly butt hinges two to each inside door and three to each outside door.All doors to have Lockwood bitt key locksets,thumblatch set on front door. All windows to have sash locks.

CAULKING

All openings in masonry walls to be properly caulked.

ELECTRIC WORK AND FIXTURES

Work to include complete service and accesseries to a complete and workmanlike job and to conform to Balto.City Code and N.E.Code practice.Wire for all outlets as indicated on plans All plates to be bakelite.Front door bell to be transformer opperated.The builder will allow the sum of ($50.00) if owner wishes to select fixtures.

PLUMBING

Installation to include all materials,labor and services and the payment of all charges for permits and services necessary to provide complete installation as indicated or required by reason of any regulations affecting the job.Furnish a water meter and 3/4"wrought iron supply to cellar.All water pipes to be copper with Arco fittings,with all joints soldered,lines and branches to be 1/2".Furnish two sill cocks as indicated,with shutoff and blead cocks.Run hot and cold water lines to all fixtures except W.C..Hot and cold water lines to be properly seperated,and if run in outside walls to be properly insulated. Provide proper spill and vents of cast iron with connection to all fixtures,beneath cellar floor and through foundation,and then run T.C. pipe to sewer.Flash and counterflash vents above roof.Provide pipe for gas range as may be required.

PLUMBING FIXTURES

BATHROOM:

One vitreous china syphon action closet combination F2100 with white seat.One Clyde-(F3127S) lavatory.One 5'x2-6"recess tub white enameled double shell standard with proper controls and pop waste.Tub to have shower over same with rod and shower curtain.All fittings to be standard manufactured chromium.

KITCHEN:

One 20x30" sink pan with linoleum top.

CELLAR:

One two part cement laundry tray with combination faucet.

HEATING

Heat shall be hot water concealed,each size of radiators and the size of boiler shall be specified by either the American or the National Radiator Co.An allowance of ($150.00) has been set aside for an oil burner.All piping to radiators shall be black iron pipe.Recesses behind radiators shall be backed with 1/2"celletex and radiators shall have a front grill of metal.This plant is guaranteed to heat all rooms to 70 degrees in zero weather.

RAIN WATER DRAINAGE

Provide drainage system for all down spouts and cellar drain.Each connection to have riser elbow and one lenghth of cast iron pipe and T.C.pipe from that point on.

CONCRETE RUNWAYS

Install concrete apron,walks and runways as shown on plans.

PLASTERING & LATHING

Entire house to be lathed with rocklath properly nailed with joints properly broken.All angles to be reinforced with metal lath,all corners to have metal corner beads.

House to be plastered with Gold Bond or equal hardwall plaster with scratch and double coats being applied one after another and when walls are thoroughly dried they should be covered with a white coat finish.

PAPERING

An allowance of ($65.00)has been made for papering.

WEATHERSTRIPING

All doors and windows to be weather stripped.

CLEANING

All windows and tile bath shall be cleaned upon completion of home.Brick steps and chimney shall be cleaned with acid.

INSULATION

All walls and second floor ceiling to be insulated with rock wool full thick,bats.

MISCELLANEOUS

An allowance of ($40.)has been made for gas range

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

12-37-29

My dear Mr. Haug:

Will you go ahead and make a blue print and draw up a contract in accordance with what you and I have agreed upon and the suggestions of Mr. Perdue which are as follows: "Rock-wool insulation on the side walls would cost $58.00 more; cypress trim on the outside $12.00 more; and screens $35.00 (approximately) more - making a total of $105.00 extra. Be assured that these three items are well worth the money and that they should be included if your resources will permit."

Also, I have written Mr. Perdue as follows: "I should like to have the porch so built that there will be an upstairs veranda of the same size, 25 x 9, next the two bed rooms and I should like windown doors leading from each bed room to that upper porch. The upper porch would need no covering but it ought to have provision made so that eventually an awning could be attached. If the cost is not too great, I will have this done."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Carl F. Haug

Contractor and Builder

Phone: Boulevard 220

Kenleigh Ave. - - - Raspeburg, Md.

August 3, 1939.

17-37-30

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I received your letter today requesting that I prepair drawings, specifications and contract on the figures afore mentioned plus the changes suggested by our Mr. Perdue, however as I have returned the sketch to you I cannot start the drawings so will you please mail the sketch to Mr. Perdue as he is going to have Mr. White prepair the drawings for me.

I shall estimate the cost of the deck perch in the mean time so as to be able to work accordingly.

In reference to the drawings you understand there will be no charge unless there is difficulty in getting through the F.H.A. then I should be reimbursted for the cost of the drawings.

Very Truly Yours,

Carl F. Haug

Carl F. Haugs

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 7, 1939

12-32-31

Dear Mr. Haug:

Answering your letter of August 3, I am enclosing the rough and partial specifications of the house so that you can have the drawings made and the application for FHA assistance. In addition to the specifications in my letter of June 6, there are additional matters mentioned in my letter of August 2. I should like also to have a two car garage and specifications concerning side walks, the grounds, etc. As to the screens: I want screens for all the windows and doors and have them so arranged that they can be removed in winter. The shutters for the ground floor should be without slats. As to the upper floor, I am not certain that it would look better to have them with or without slats.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

P. S. I shall write you within a day or so concerning the exact basis of own rship in this house and lot which wi l be used in the FHA application.

17-37-32

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 8, 1939

My dear Mr. Haug:

I have just written a letter to Mr. Perdue a copy of which I enclose.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

Koch

17-37-38

CONTRACTOR - OWNER AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made the eighteenth day of August in the year Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Nine by and between Cayl P. Haag, of Hagerstown Maryland, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR, and W. E. Burghardt Du Bois and Nina G. Du Bois, of Atlanta Georgia and Baltimore Maryland, hereinafter called the OWNER, WITNESSETH, that the CONTRACTOR and the OWNER for the considerations hereinafter named agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. SCOPE OF WORK: The CONTRACTOR shall furnish all of the materials and perform all of the work shown on the Drawings and described in the Specifications entitled "Residence for Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois". He shall furnish all materials and perform all of the work under the supervision and to the satisfaction of Saul H. Perdue, 340 Bloom Street, Baltimore Maryland, acting as and in these Contract Documents entitled the ARCHITECT, and shall do everything required by this AGREEMENT, the GENERAL CONDITIONS of the CONTRACT, the SPECIFICATIONS and the DRAWINGS.

ARTICLE II. TIME OF COMPLETION: The work to be performed under this Contract shall be commenced immediately after completion of financial arrangements now in process and shall be substantially completed NINETY DAYS after its beginning.

ARTICLE III: THE CONTRACT SUM: The OWNER shall pay the CONTRACTOR for the performance of the Contract, subject to additions and deductions provided therein, SIX THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE DOLLARS ($6,739.00).

ARTICLE IV. PROGRESS PAYMENTS: The OWNER shall make payments on account of the Contract as provided therein, as follows:

$500.00 on completion of the foundation
$739.00 on completion of the roof
$5,500.00 (the balance) as Final Payment

ARTICLE IV. ACCEPTANCE AND FINAL PAYMENT: Final payment shall be due on substantial completion of the work provided the work be then fully completed and the Contract fully performed.

Upon receipt of notice that the work is ready for final inspection and acceptance, the ARCHITECT shall promptly make such inspection, and when he finds the work acceptable under the Contract and the Contract fully performed he shall promptly issue a final certificate, over his own signature, stating that the work provided for in this Contract has been completed and is accepted by him under the terms and conditions thereof, and that the entire balance found to be due the CONTRACTOR, and noted in said final certificate, is due and payable.

Before issuance of final certificate the CONTRACTOR shall submit evidence satisfactory to the ARCHITECT that all payrolls, material bills, and other indebtedness connected with the work have been paid.

If after the work has been substantially completed, full completion thereof is materially delayed through no fault of the CONTRACTOR, and the ARCHITECT so certifies, the OWNER shall, upon certificate of the ARCHITECT, and without terminating the CONTRACT, make a payment of the balance due for that portion of the work fully completed and accepted. Such payment shall be made under the terms and conditions governing final payment, except that it shall not constitute a waiver of claims.

ARTICLE VI - THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS: The GENERAL CONDITIONS of the CONTRACT, the SPECIFICATIONS, and the DRAWINGS, together with this AGREEMENT, form the Contract, and they are as fully a part of the Contract as if hereto attached or herein repeated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this AGREEMENT, the day and year first written above.

W E DuBois
Seal

Nina G. DuBois
Seal

Earl F. Haug
Seal

Witness

12-32-39

17-37-33

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 21, 1939

My dear Mr. Haug:

I am sending all of the blue prints to you signed by Mrs. Du Bois and myself. I assume that you have furnished the blue prints for the FHA. I am also enclosing the contractor-owner agreement signed by Mrs. Du Bois and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

17-37-34

September 18, 1939

My dear Mr. Haug:

You, of course, know about the answer to our application for mortgage insurance. I will pay the seven hundred dollars extra in cash. Please consult with my daughter and Mr. Perdue about other changes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

October 17, 1939

My dear Mr. Haug:

Enclosed is your copy of the contract which I meant to send you long ago but in some way forgot. The check for $500 due you will arrive from New York this week and will be handed to you by my daughter, Mrs. Williams.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

November 2, 1939

17-37-37

My dear Mr. Haug:

I have just notified Mr. Perdue of one other addition. Please run the heating pipes to the attic but do not install radiators. I understand this will cost ten dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl F. Haug
Kenleigh Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2091

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 23, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
180 W. 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

17-32-21

You will find enclosed a report from the Maryland Title Guarantee Company. This company searches titles and issues a policy of insurance on the same. Their charge for this service is $37.00. They have an additional report to make.

I have looked up the matters referred to in their report, and I am sending you a copy of the same.

Please let me know what day you desire to have this property transferred that I may notify the Title Company, so that they can draw up the settlement sheet.

Very truly yours,

Gregory Hawkins

GH:EW

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

cs-sc 4/18

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Morgan College)
) 4289-255
Agreement with)
)
Citizens Investment Co.)

A modification of the restrictions -- "Said restrictions were not intended to effect in any way the right of any prospective purchaser or purchasers of any part of said tract of the successors or assigns of the grantee in said deed to execute any mortgage or mortgages containing the unrestricted right to sell the mortgaged premises at public sale to the highest bidder and it is the purpose of this agreement to give such assent as may be necessary to permit the execution of any such mortgage or mortgages and to that extent to modify or make clear the purpose of the restrictions above referred to in S. C. L. 3280 - folio 162.

Morgan College -- John O. Spencer, Pres.

Citizens Inv. Co. -- John R. Carey, Pres.

The Morgan Park Co. -- George R. Morris, Pres.

IV

4104-268

Citizens Investment Co. -- Agreement with Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.
November 9, 1923.

Gives Gas & Electric Co. right to erect and maintain necessary poles with all necessary appurtenances for carrying electric light power or other wires over the land.

Said poles to be located as follows on the curb lines of Avenues, the rear and side boundary lines of lots and such easements and reservations as may be provided for at such points as the proper extension of Gas & Electric Company's service may require. Poles shall not be placed on Avenues unless necessary for the proper extension of the service. Co. shall have right at all times to said wires for the purpose of inspecting, adding to, repairing, replacing or restraining the same and shall have the right to trim the trees adjacent to said wires in order to keep said wires and trees free of each other.

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 8021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

T

8/14 28-53

Citizens Investment Co.	)	
	)	
Deed to	)	March 12, 1928
	)	
James H. Carter & Hattie C. Carter--wife	)	4856, 495

Description of property

Described as lot No. 72 on the revised plot of Morgan Park recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore City in Liber S. C. L. No. 4179 folio 613 and described as follows:

Beginning for the same on the easternmost side of Montebello Avenue as laid out 50 feet wide on the plot of Morgan Park recorded among the hand records of Baltimore City in Liber S. C. L. 4179 folio 613 a distance of 282.67 ft. southwesterly as measured along the curving easternmost side of Montebello Avenue from the corner formed by the intersection of the easternmost side of Montebello Avenue with the westernmost side of Ivy Avenue which point of beginning is designed to be at the division line between lots No. 72 & 73 as shown on the said plot running thence southwesterly and binding on the curving easternmost side of Montebello Avenue a distance of 110 ft. to lot No. 71 as shown on the said plot running thence southeasterly and binding on the division line between lots 71 and 72 a distance of 151.83 feet to lot number 36 running thence northeasterly and binding on the division line between the lots number 36 and 72 a distance of 50 ft. to lot No. 73 running thence northwesterly and binding on the division line between lots number 72 and 73 a distance of 101 feet to the placed beginning.

Restrictions.

(a) Not more than one dwelling shall be erected on each lot of 50 feet frontage though a double house may be erected on a lot with 75 feet frontage and the building line of the porch must be at least 30 feet back of the street line.

(2) No fences to be erected other than hedges.

(3) All designs and plans of dwellings and all other permitted buildings including exterior color schemes and values and costs of dwellings or buildings to be erected and the character and nationality and color of prospective purchasers of lots of such questions of development of this tract as may arise from time to time are to be approved by a committee consisting of John R. Carey, George R. Morris and another to be chosen by them or their successors as provided for in an agreement heretofore entered into by the company.

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

ES-SC 1/18

(4) No business house of any kind, no hospital asylum or institution of like or kindred nature or charitable institution shall be erected or maintained on the premises unless approved by the said committee but the premises shall be occupied and used for residence purposes only except as modified herein.

(5) No factory, saloon, or stable shall be erected on said property and purchasers shall keep no swine or cattle of any kind on said land and premises and no nuisance of any kind shall be maintained or allowed or any use thereof made or permitted which shall be noxious or dangerous to health.

(6) No chickens or pigeons or other domestic fowls of any kind shall be allowed to run at large on said described parcel of land or any part thereof and if a chicken house, garage or other out house shall be erected it shall be in keeping with the danger of the dwelling erected on said lot and its location approved by the committee.

(8) The Company reserves the right to an easement of 5 feet along the rear line of all lots for the purpose of sewers, electric light and telephone poles.

(9) That all references to or mention of avenues, streets, roads, lanes, sidewalks, alleys or paths in this deed will and are for the purpose of description only and not for the purpose of dedication and the rights of the grantor in and to the same are specially reserved.

II

S. C. L. No. 3280 folio 162

Survey made by J. Spencer Howard, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Construction Service.

Provides for construction of sewers.

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

17-301

July 1, 1939.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I suggest that we put through the transaction with Mr. Carter on July 15th. Here in Baltimore, we use a certified check. I am enclosing the receipt from the Title Company.

Sincerely yours,
Gregory Hawkins.

$813 Sent
June 7.

[Enc.]

TITLES GUARANTEED MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED JUDGMENT REFERENCES FURNISHED

THE MARYLAND TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY
MUNSEY BUILDING

APP. NO. 53580 BALTIMORE, MD., June 30, 1939

Mr. Gregory Hawkins

1210 Pennsylv ania Ave.

Baltimore, Md.

17-37

TO EXAMINATION AND GUARANTEE OF TITLE TO PROPERTY:

Lot 72 Plat Morgan Pk. Montebello Terrace — 35 00

CONVEYANCING			
RECORDING			
ACKNOWLEDGMENT			
LIEN REPORT	2.00	2.00	2 00
			$ 37 00

THE MARYLAND TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
ACCEPT
JUN 29 1939
EXAMINER

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

July 11, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Carters transferred the property to you today. The Deed will be recorded in the morning. Thirty days from date I will be able to get it from the Records Office and will forward to you. The policy of insurance will be sent to me in a couple of days, and I will send it to you. The taxes have been paid. There was no judgments or liens. I paid the cost of recording — $5.75.

Sincerely yours,
Gregory Hawkins

17-37-9

[fragment]

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

July 22, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois,

17-32-10

Enclosed you will the title insurance policy. There is also a ticket for the Deed. If you will return this ticket, I will get the deed for you at the end of the thirty days and mail the deed to you. Here in Maryland we do not use the General warranty deed. I paid $5.75 to record this deed

$3.25 - recording deed
.60 , Notary
1.00 U.S. revenue stamps
.90 Md. stamps
$5.75

The Insurance Company gave me a commission for sending them the business, so this commission - excepting the $5.75 - will take care of my

Papa is getting ready for the Bowl - tailor has sent a couple suits. I hope that you and Mrs. DuBois and the girl are

enjoying yourselves.

Gregory Hawkins

35 West 135th Street
New York City
August 2, 1939

17-32-12

My dear Gregory:

Thank you very much for your activity in my interest. I feel almost ashame to accept your generosity. At any rate take the enclosed check and keep the change. I may have some further work for you and will expect charge.

My best regards to the family from all of us.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 8, 1939

17-37-13

My dear Gregory:

Do you think that you would be able to attend to any legal business connected with the securing of a FH mortgage on my proposed house. Mr. Spingarn, my lowyer, here recommends that the house be owned and built in the name of Mrs. Du Bois and myself as joint tentants or tenants in the entirety as it is called in New York. I do not know what the corresponding designation is in Maryland. We, as owners, would apply for the mortgage. Will you consult Mr. Perdue and Mr. Haug on these matters?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

August 11, 1939

Dr. Du Bois
35 W. 110th Street
Apartment 5B
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks a lot for the check. If you will send me the ticket, I can get the deed from the Records Office.

After receiving your letter I went down town to one of the best Building and Loan Associations in the city and inquired about getting an F.H.A. mortgage. We are buying this building through this association. I am sure that I will be able to get the mortgage. But first the drawings for the home must be approved by the F.H.A. If these plans are approved by the F.H.A. before any work is started you will be able to get a mortgage up to 90% of the value of the property.

12-37-14

I called Mr. Perdue to find out just how far he has gone. He spoke of the financial set up, that the fact that you were a non-resident and your age might necessitate your daughter being a party. I haven't got in touch with Mr. Haug as yet. The important thing now is to have the F.H.A. approve the drawings. These other matters can then be worked out. The Estate by the Entirety exists here in Maryland. Title could be taken by you and Mrs. Du Bois. And in the mortgage, if they should require it, your daughter could be an additional party to be made responsible along with you and Mrs. Du Bois for the payments. The title to the property would be in your name and that of your wife, as tenants by the entireties.

The thing to do now is to have the plans approved and then I can make the necessary arrangements through the Building and Loan, The Royal Oak, 326 W. Franklin Street, to have the property financed.

Very sincerely yours,

Gregory Hawkins

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 14, 1939

17-37-15

My dear Gregory:

Enclosed is the ticket for the deed. I shall be glad to have it sent to me. In the case of the FHA mortgage I do not want the mortgage to exceed $5,500 and I want the monthly payments not to exceed $50. It would be even better for Yolande if they were nearer $40. She could of course be associated with Mrs. Du Bois and myself as owner or guarantor of the mortgage. I should prefer also to have the mortgage on a twenty year basis rather than a twenty-five year unless that is going to make considerable difference in payments.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 15, 1939

My dear Gregory:

I am planning to come down Thursday and return Saturday. Please make me a reservation at the Hotel York unless, of course, your Father is home and lonesome.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

August 16, 1939.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

17-37

After I had read your letter I phoned Papa. He said to tell you that he is in town but that he doesn't know about his being lonesome. I did not make any reservation for you at the York Hotel.

Gregory Hawkins

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE. MARYLAND

Sept. 15, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was very much surprised to find that you had gone. I had one or two things to look after and I got in touch with the Building & Loan. I insisted that I just must know something, so that you could get this Mortgage straightened out while you were in town. I promised to keep you over until the next day if that was necessary. Wednesday the Building and Loan notified me and confirmed this by letter today. It means that you will have to get $700.00 from some other source. I think it best to leave the plans at the Building and Loan until I hear from you

Gregory Hawkins

17-23-16

[Enclosure]

Copy

Penniman & Adkins
Attorneys at Law
Baltimore Federal Bldg.
19 East Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland
September 14, 1939

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Re: Dr. W. E. DuBois

17-37-17

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

This is to advise you that today I received a Commitment from the Federal Housing Administration in the amount of $4800.00 for a period of fifteen years covering property 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

You will note that this is for $700.00 less than was applied for.

There are certain conditions appearing on the reverse side of this commitment which must be fulfilled before this loan can be consummated, and which are as follows:

1. Follow corrections on drawings.
2. Construct a concrete sidewalk on front of subject property-said sidewalk to have minimum width of 4 feet. Said sidewalk to comply with the specifications set forth under paragraph 1, sub-section "F" Section headed "Masonry" FHA MCR., which booklet can be obtained from the FHA.

Upon receipt of this letter you can call at our office and receive copy of plans and specifications which must be kept on the premises during construction.

Very truly yours,

J. Edward Adkins, Jr.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Persons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full rate communication.

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to Form 3

Day Letter September 18, 1939

Telegram

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Letter received today stop will furnish extra seven hundred dollars in cash stop consult Yolande stop Perdue Haug stop I am writing.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to
W. E. B. Du Bois
50 Chestnut Street
Apartment 234

al 17-37

September 18, 1939

17-32-19

My dear Gregory:

I just got your letter this morning. If I had thought there was any chance of getting a reply I would have stayed over in Baltimore as there was really no great hurry. As it is things can be straightened out. I will pay the extra seven hundred dollars in cash. Have the contract corrected in this respect. Secondly, get Yolande, Perdue and Haug together and see about the corrections in the drawings. I think as a matter of fact the side walk is already constructed. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

October 9, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

17-37-20

Papa and Mama drove out to Morgan a couple of weeks ago, they were digging then. Last night Mr. Perdue told me that the concrete foundation was in and that the boards would probably be taken off this week. A few minor changes had to be made in the slope of the terrace. He will write to you about this and within the next few days Mr. Haug will probably ask him to approve the work so that he can get some money. Mr. Perdue will let you know when he has approved the work.

Yolande was by the house last night. She told my folks the garage was up too, but Mr. Perdue said nothing about that. He thinks that the house will be ready by December 1st.

The men have not quite finished our bathroom. All the fixtures are in and connected. Maybe it will be finished by the end of the month--papa's birthday. Then, he will be able to enjoy himself.

Sincerely yours,

Gregory Hawkins

[MASON HAWKINS]

1532 Druid Hill Ave
March 21, 1939

Dear Dr. Work:

many thanks for that beautiful copy of a remarkable address. It might well be made the pedagogical and cultural primer for negro colleges.

By the way the copy sent me is imperfect having pages 5 & 6 and 11 & 12 duplicated & other pages missing. If possible kindly send me a complete copy. I shall use it here, it is needed.

Sincerely

Mason A. Hawkins

17-33-194

[MASON HAWKINS]

1532 David Hilfiker
July 8, 1939

17-22-38

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Congratulations upon the opinion of the reviewer of your new book: "xxx the most complete essays in the history and ~~history~~ of the Negro which has been written in the English language". Because I shall probably concur in this, I am ordering a copy today from Henry Holt & Co.

Sincerely

Mason A. Hawkins

December 18, 1939

12-32-24

My dear Hawkins:

I hope you are well and out again. I was awfully distressed at barging in upon you when you were all ill. Yolande sometimes is a rather thoughtless creature.

Merry CHRISTMAS to you and yours. My best regards to Mrs. Hawkins and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Mason Hawkins
1532 Druid Hills
Balti ore, Maryland

17-33-N8

January 4, 1939

My dear Sir:

I shall want you to print two hundred-fifty copies of my speech on "Strathmore Fiesta" at a cost of fifty-five dollars. There are some typographical errors in the text as published. I am sending corrections enclosed. I shall be glad to see a proof and dummy of the complete pamphlet before you actually go to press.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. S. B. Hemphill
2024 Jefferson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

P. S. I should like printed on the second cover page this:

"Copy number _____"

"(Signed) _____"

[Jan 10, 1939]

Printers

TELEPHONE 5 3 3 3 1

HEMPHILL PRESS

2024 JEFFERSON STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

January 10, 1938

12-11-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter placing the order for two hundred and fifty copies of your speech. A page proof with corrections will be mailed tomorrow.

Thanking you for this opportunity to serve you and assuring you a quality product, we are

Respectfully yours,

The Hemphill Press

S. B. Hemphill

S. B. Hemphill, Manager

Y. M. C. A.
180 West 135th Street,
New York City,
5. 12. 39.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Lady Simon

Having so kindly brought me to your notice, may I have the privilege of making your acquaintance when you are next in New York?

17-35-23

Yours very respectfully,
Frank Hercules.

17-33-13

December 16, 1939

My dear Mr. Hercules:

I have the letter from Lady Simon and was in New York a few days last week but did not have time to make contact with you. I shall, however, be in New York and resident at the Y between December twenty-fourth and December thirtieth. I shall try to get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank Hercules
Young Men's Christian Association
180 West 135th Street
New York City

17-22-12

January 5, 1939

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

This is an imposition, I know, but will you just glance over the enclosed chapter from my new book? The bravest of us fear to talk about race and I know I have made some unforgivable errors. If you can give this a hasty reading and return it to me with any suggestions, I shall be deeply obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 17, 1939

17-37-5

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Miss Knieberg's papers have been published at various times, I believe, in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. If you address her (Miss Madeline Knieberg) in care of the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, I am sure she would be glad to send you her complete bibliography.

I am sorry it was not possible for me to send you a copy of "Dahomey" but it is such an expensive book that I had to cut my exchange list to the core. However, I am, as you request, asking the publisher to send you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

I want to thank you very much for the time which you gave me while I was in Chicago and the opportunity to see your very interesting collections.

I was glad to have your point of view elucidated and emphasized. I can assure you that if the Encyclopaedia of the Negro ever comes into being under my editorship that a proper balance will be maintained between the claims of philanthropy on the one hand and the scientific demands of sociology and anthropology. Especially in the new anthropology, I recognize a fundamental claim to attention. Of necessity large discretion in the practical editing of the Encyclopaedia must be given me and my editorial colleagues if I attempt the work. I have just read the very interesting manuscript history of the editorial conduct and development of the Dictionary of American Biography. No work of the sort can be carried on in its essential details by a committee and upon this I am going to insist. There are many matters of the kind that must be thrashed out, as I now see it, before any final steps are taken. I am writing on the subject to Dr. Stokes.

Meantime I would be very glad if you would send me a bibliographical note of the names and some of the works of those whom you regard as the leaders in the new anthropology especially as it affects Africa.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 3, 1939

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 27th. It was a great pleasure to have had you here, and I enjoyed our talk very much. I am glad that the matters we brought forward are being taken up with Dr. Stokes, since I feel they demand clarification.

I am afraid I did not make myself entirely clear with regard to some of the more recent work that is being done in anthropology. My hope was that your own staff working on the preparation of the volume should go through the available materials and draw up a list of those who in their opinion should be consulted on special topics with regard to the "Encyclopaedia," and that I would then comment briefly on the various names in such a list. I would suggest that this approach to the matter would perhaps be more desirable, and should you send me such a list, I would be very glad indeed to go over it.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-37-7

MRS. JESSE S. HESLIP
2636 KIRKWOOD LANE
TOLEDO, OHIO

10-3-2-11

Dear Dr. Dubois

Perhaps you will remember I have a class in "Race Relations" at Toledo University. One of my students - a Negro young man named Samuel Shull - is planning and hoping to be in Atlanta within the next few weeks and I have taken the liberty to direct him to you. He understands that he must try for an appointment with you and that your time is valuable, but he is so anxious to see in the flesh some of our great men that I

could not refuse him a letter of introduction. I believe he would not take much of your time, and he would be immensely benefited and would for a life to our class on his return if he is successful in seeing you.

He is by no means an exceptional student, but he is thoughtful and interested, and so much of our welfare depends upon just such ordinary material as he that I feel you may appreciate my presumption in sending him to you.

My brother joins me in best wishes for your health and happiness.

Sincerely

Constance Lidley Phelps.

March 13.

[Heslip, Constance Ridley]

March 20, 1939

17-32-12

My dear Constance:

I shall be glad to talk with the student who is calling when he comes.

My best regards to your Mother, yourself and husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Jesse S. Heslip
2636 Kirkwood Lane
Toledo, Ohio

January 3, 1939

17-37-8

My dear Mr. Hikida:

Both I and Mrs. Du Bois were very glad to hear from you and to be remembered. We shall certainly hope to see you next spring. I am glad that you are going to talk to various groups about Reconstruction in the East. Even colored people here do not understand the deeper meanings of the Japanese struggle.

I hope you will have a Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Y. Hikida
257 West 85th Street
New York City
New York

257 W. 85th Street
New York, N. Y.
April 28, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to make a study of the Master of Arts thesis by Negro students by going over the unpublished manuscripts. I understand that Atlanta University has awarded, up to 1937, 141 Master's degree since the establishment of the Graduate school in 1930. I wish to obtain, as a primary study, a complete list of: 1) name of student, 2) title of the thesis, 3) department, 4) advisor, 5) year in which degree was awarded.

Of course, I am willing to pay for the expense that will be needed to make this list. Will you please see to it that I shall be able to secure the above information?

I see the publication of BLACK FOLK- THEN AND NOW has been postponed. I hope nothing has happened seriously. I placed my order in advance.

Under a separate cover, I am sending you a copy of THE GOAL OF JAPANESE EXPANSION, the book which I have received recently from home. I hope you will find time to read it. You may find some interest - because of the position held by the author, the unsual degree of frankness in presentation, the treatment of Japan's econimic expansion between 1930 and the present time, etc.

You know, of course, the establishment recently of Japan Institute, Inc. in New York. Mr. Sakabe whom you have met in Tokyo is one of the staff there. He speaks about you often. Please let me know when you will be in New York so that I shall be able to take you to see him.

I hope you and Mrs. DuBois are well. Kindly remember me to Mrs. Du Bois. I have been quite well. I was in Washington during the Easter week to see the Marian Anderson concert.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble in obtaining the information about Master's thesis, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Y. Hikida

Y. HIKIDA

17-33-114

May 19, 1939

12-33-115

My dear Mr. Hikida:

I am enclosing a list of the masters theses which have been accepted in Atlanta University from 1931-1938. The charge for copying is six dollars.

Thank you very much for the copy of THE GOAL OF JAPANESE EXPANSION. I have had a letter from Mr. Sakabe and hope to see him when I come to New York. I shall be in New York from June fifteenth to July first at the YMCA and from July first to September eleventh at 35 West 110th Street. We will hope to see you sometime during the summer.

I should be glad if you would get me information as to cost of having cuts for three or four color portraits printed in Japan and imported here. We are probably going to have a quarterly periodical here next year and I want colored prints of distinguished Negro Americans and others to put in each number. I should like too information, if you already have it, concerning the tariff charge that America would make. I should, if our present plans go through, like to begin by importing a thousand and increase later according to circulation.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Y. Hikida
257 West 85th Street
New York City
New York

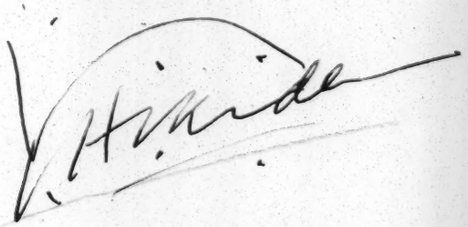
257 W. 85th Street,
New York, N.Y.
May 25, 1939.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many many thanks for the list, Masters' theses. You will hear from me again shortly about the prints for new magazine. I am enclosing herewith a check for the typing. We shall be extremely glad to see you during the summer.

Thank you again,

Very sincerely,



12-33-116

257 W. 85th Street,
New York, N.Y.
December 12, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I just want to tell you that I am enjoying tremendously in reading your "As the Crow Flies" every week.

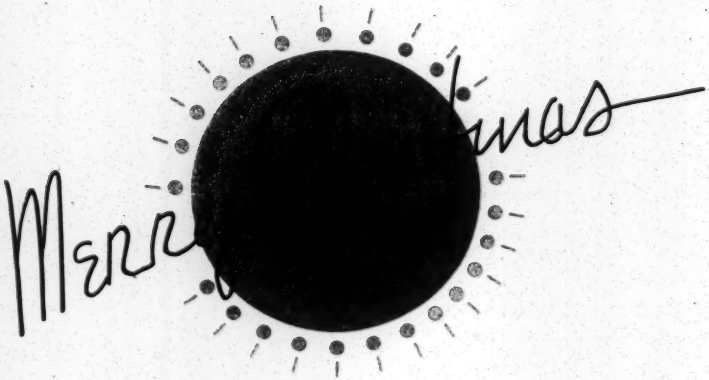
If you are going to spend your Christmas vacation in New York kindly let me know so that we may, if it convenient to you, able to have Sukiyaki together one evening.

I hope this will find you and Mrs. Du Bois in the best of health, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Y. Hikida

17-33-119


Merry

[December, 1939]

Black piles of coal

Lie like dreamless giants

Awaiting for the dance

Into the angry flames

12-33-118

(2)

and a Happy New Year from

Yasuichi Hikida

(3)

[1939?]

YASUICHI HIKIDA
257 WEST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your present, "The Revelation of Saint Orange the Damned" which I received just now. I shall count this as one of my precious pieces among my collection.

Dr. Seiji Hishida, a personal friend of mine, has written a book recently and it will be published by Longmans Green in January. His title is "Japan Among the Great Powers" Judge John Bassett Moor has contributed an introduction to it. I hope you will - if not already - receive a review copy from the publishers. Hope you will able to review in some magazines.

Withing you and Mrs. DuBois a Very Mery Christmas and Happy New Year, I am,

Very sincerely,

Y. Hikida

21-33-117

17-19-97

Request for information

1101 Mississippi
Lawrence, Kansas
March 14, 1939.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

In connection with my graduate research here at the University of Kansas, it has become necessary for me to obtain a chronological table of your life. To date I have been unable to obtain such a table. If it is at all possible for you to assist me in this detail I shall be very grateful to you.

The research mentioned concerns directly your complete works to 1935., and the title of the thesis is " A Critical Analysis of the Use and Influence of Propaganda in the Works of W.E.B. Du-Bois"

Thanking you for any co-operation you may be able to give in this matter, I am,

Respectfully yours,
James Hagood Hill
James Hagood Hill

88-19-17

March 23, 1939

My dear Sir:

You will find the essential dats of my life in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. You might also consult the first chapter in my book DARKWATER and such books as Brawley, THE NEGRO GENIUS, Bullock, IN-SPITE OF HANDICAPS.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James Hagood Hill
1101 Mississippi
Lawrence, Kansas

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Jan. 30, 1939

Dear Friend:

Mrs. Hill and I wish that it were physically possible to send you some adequate word of appreciation of your letter and greetings on the occasion of our Twenty-fifth Anniversary. That was a heart-warming and "humbling" experience. Hundreds of letters and telegrams came to us at that time, and scores of messages have followed since the Christmas season. Limitations of time and energy prevent any adequate personal message that might convey to you what we feel. Will you be so kind, therefore, as to accept this assurance to you of our deep and abiding joy in your word of faith and good will.

Our blessing and our sense of obligation will follow you always.

Cordially yours,

Luther Purdy Hill

17-21

17-33-88

917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia.
March 28, 1939.

Request to write article

Dr. William Edward B. DuBois
240 W. 150th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you relative to an historical project on which I am engaged. The project relates to the late President Woodrow Wilson. It is generally admitted that he was one of the greatest statesmen and world figures of the age. His historical stature will undoubtedly grow as the decades pass by, and his influence will be felt for many years to come.

I am now preparing a volume entitled, "WOODROW WILSON: AN ESTIMATE BY HIS CONTEMPORARIES." These contemporary views and opinions are being secured from the men and women who knew him, and from those who can speak with some authority.

As a student of history and the development of civilization, and one who undoubtedly knew him as an educator and followed closely his brilliant public career, you will realize the value of my undertaking and will recognize the historical importance of such a work. I am endeavoring to present a picture of him as seen by his contemporaries; an estimate of him by the most distinguished men and women of his day. What impression did he make on his own generation? How will he rank as a statesman, and what place will he occupy in American and world history? Will his achievements place him among the great figures of history?

Your appraisel of him would be appreciated indeed, and I sincerely trust, Dr. DuBois, that you will honor me with your estimate, of some four or five pages in length, of this great historic character and statesman.

Very truly yours,

Paul A. Hill

17-33-89

April 4, 1939

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to write an estimate of President Woodrow Wilson but it might not agree entirely with your picture. I regard him as a great and brilliant man but my experience with him on his attitude toward my race was not altogether satisfactory. If, under the circumstances, you wish me to write I shall be glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Paul A. Hill
917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia

17-33-121

917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia.

April 11, 1939.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of April 4. I appreciate the fact that you will prepare an estimate of Woodrow Wilson for me. Dr. Du Bois, it is my desire and purpose to present the critical opinions of President Wilson as well as the eulogistic and laudatory. Some of the estimates which I have received, while appreciating his great achievements, are very critical of him. You may feel free to be as critical of him as you desire. I am confident that your estimate of him will be penetrating and profound.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul A. Hill

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. Hill:

Enclosed is a short estimate of Woodrow Wilson which I trust may suit your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Paul A. Hill
917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia

12-33-122

38-13-168

unlisted
University of Virginia
Arlington, Virginia

MY IMPRESSIONS OF WOODROW WILSON

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

I saw Woodrow Wilson but once in my life. I was standing at the edge of the Place de La Concorde in Paris when he rode through in December, 1918. He had come to attend the Congress of Versailles and he was at the moment without doubt the foremost figure in the world. He had just been wildly acclaimed in London and Rome, and Paris was no whit behind. He enjoyed the adulation. He smiled and bowed right and left and seemed to have no apprehension of the difficulty perhaps the impossibility of the task that lay before him.

I had been indirectly in touch with him for a decade. Returning from the inspiring Races Congress of London in 1911 I viewed the coming presidential election with interest and apprehension. I was and had been for years utterly disgusted with the treatment which the Republican Party had meted out to its Negro supporters. But it was difficult to get them to vote anything but the Republican ticket. I eagerly welcomed the Third Party "Bull Moose" movement under Roosevelt and sent to their Chicago convention a proposed plank on the Negro problem. It was turned down flatly. Roosevelt not only distrusted me personally but thought that he had a chance to capture the South and flirted with the "lily whites" to his ultimate disaster.

Bishop Alexander Walters called upon me later in the little office in Vesey St, New York where I was editing the new Crisis magazine. He said he had been in touch with Woodrow Wilson and he believed Mr. Wilson was well disposed toward Negroes. He proposed to approach him directly on the subject and I agreed with him that it would be worth while. I had used Woodrow Wilson's STATE in my classes [redacted] teacher. I knew him as a scholar and a new type of politician. Several years earlier he and I had contributed to a symposium of the Civil War and Reconstruction published in the Atlantic Monthly. Here, if any where, seemed to be a chance to woo the Democratic Party from its extreme anti-Negro pro-slavery platform. Bishop Walters went to see

Mr. Wilson. He reported a very satisfactory conference and eventually received letters which seemed to confirm this. Woodrow Wilson ~~expressed~~ said to Bishop Walters in his own handwriting: 38 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

My dear Bishop Walters:

It is a matter of genuine disappointment to me that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting on Saturday night, but inasmuch as I am cancelling every possible engagement, in view of the distressing assault upon Mr. Roosevelt, I do not feel that I can properly add others. I am fulfilling only those to which I have been bound for many weeks.

It would afford me pleasure to be present, because there are certain things I want to say. I hope that it seems superfluous to those who know me, but to those who do not know me perhaps it is not unnecessary for me to assure my colored fellow-citizens of my earnest wish to see justice done them in every matter, and not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling. Every guarantee of our law, every principle of our Constitution, commands this, and our sympathies should also make it easy.

The colored people of the United States have made extraordinary progress towards self-support and usefulness, and ought to be encouraged in every possible and proper way. My sympathy with them is of long standing, and I want to assure them through you that should I become President of the United States they may count upon me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interests of their race in the United States.

Very cordially yours,

Woodrow Wilson

38-13-169

I was enthusiastic. I put small but growing influence of the Crisis magazine back of the Wilson candidacy. I resigned my membership in the Socialist Party which was jeopardized because of their rule that no Socialist could support a non-socialist candidate. I made several campaign speeches and wrote a series of sharply worded leaflets which were distributed widely by the colored organization affiliated with Tammany Hall.

Because of the great unpopularity of Taft among colored people; because

of the disappointment at Roosevelt's campaign attitude and because of the explicit promises of Woodrow Wilson, a larger proportion of Negro voters cast their ballots for the Democratic ticket in 1912 than ever before.

Wilson was elected but we were disappointed. First of all through Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, we tried to get his recommendation for and assent to a national commission on the problem of the Negro. He made no favorable response and the reason was that he was overwhelmed by a sudden and vicious onslaught on the part of his Southern supporters. Hungry for office they poured into Washington and regarded the election of a Democrat as a signal for a host of anti-Negro measures. Far from being able to take any forward step in the matter of race relations we found ourselves fighting a host of bills in Congress and in the state legislatures introduced by preconceived movement and designed to strengthen the caste restrictions on Negro civil rights. They touched, marriage between the races, housing, education, jim-crow street cars in the District of Columbia and the Federal Civil service. In September, 1913, I said in an open letter to Wilson, published in the Crisis: "Sir, you have now been President of the United States for six months and what is the result? It is no exaggeration to say that every enemy of the Negro race is greatly encouraged; that every man who dreams of making the Negro race a group of menials and pariahs is alert and hopeful. Vardaman, Tillman, Hoke Smith, Cole Blease and Burleson are evidently assuming that their theory of the place and destiny of the Negro race is the theory of your administration. They and others are assuming this because not a single act and not a single word of yours since election has given anyone reason to infer that you have the slightest interest in the colored people or desire to alleviate their intolerable position. A dozen worthy Negro officials have been removed from office, and you have nominated but one black man for office, and he, such a contemptible cur, that his very nomination was an insult to

38-13-170

every Negro in the land." All the anti-intermarriage bills except one were eventually killed and most of the other measures except the matter of the Federal Civil Service. There by executive action, sanctioned by Wilson, and as it was said, actually suggested, by his first wife, a large proportion of the Negro clerks in government employ were segregated in separate rooms and portions of rooms, in toilets and restaurants and especially discriminated against in appointment, by the requirement of photographs to be submitted with applications and examinations. The colored people all over the country were greatly aroused. There were movements among extreme Southerners to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment and eliminate the Negro entirely from the civil service. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent an open letter August 15, 1913 to the President signed by Moorfield Storey, Oswald Garrison Villard and myself. We said among other things:

38-13-171

"Never before has the Federal government discriminated against its civilian employees on the ground of color. Every such act heretofore has been that of an individual State. The very presence of the Capitol and of the Federal flag has drawn colored people to the District of Columbia in the belief that living there under the shadow of the national government itself they were safe from the persecution and discrimination which follow them elsewhere, because of their dark skins. Today they learn that, though their ancestors have fought in every war in behalf of the United States, in the fiftieth year after Gettysburg and emancipation, this government, founded on the theory of complete equality and freedom for all citizens, has established two classes among its civilian employees. It has set the colored apart as if mere contact with them were contamination. The efficiency of their labor, the principles of scientific management are disregarded, the possibilities of promotion, if not now, will soon be severely limited. To them is held out only the prospect of mere subordinate routine service without the stimulus of advancement to high

office by merit, a right deemed inviolable for all white natives as for the children of the foreign born, of Italians, French and Russians, Jews and Christians who are not entering the government service. . . .

"For the lowly of all classes you have lifted up your voice and not in vain. Shall ten millions of our citizens say that their civic liberties and rights are not safe in your hands? To ask the question is to answer it. They desire a 'New Freedom', too, Mr. President, yet they include in that term nothing else than the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution under which they believe they should be protected from persecution based upon a physical quality with which Divine Providence has endowed them."

38-13-172

Monroe Trotter a radical young Negro editing in Boston a weekly paper called the Guardian, secured an interview with President Wilson in November, 1913, on behalf of his organization, the National Equal Rights League. If the President had known anything about movements among colored people he would have taken this opportunity to talk with a more conservative body, but he apparently yielded to a sudden impulse to defend himself, and admitted the first delegation that asked for an interview. A member of the delegation gives this account of the interview: "Editor William M. Trotter, the spokesman, launched an attack against official racial segregation in Washington, and asked that the President issue an Executive Order abolishing it, wherever it had been established. The President colored up and grew extremely restless; Trotter declared 'We do not come here as beggars asking either for alms or pity, but as full fledged and responsible American citizens demanding that this villainous and unconstitutional discrimination be abolished.' The President was unable to restrain his mounting anger any longer and said: 'Mr. Trotter, your language is insulting.' This Mr. Trotter disclaimed, but the President continued 'There is passion in your voice'. Mr. Trotter replied: 'I have no passion, Mr. President, I am only emphasizing the sincerity of my convictions'. The President finally said: 'If you gentlemen ever have an occasion to return here, you must select another spokesman. So far as those orders are concerned I favor them as they tend to prevent race friction.'"

It took a hard fight with letters, interviews and publicity to secure even a mild breaking down of these racial barriers and to this day some of them remain. The attempt on the part of Negroes to plead with the President and secure his sympathy in this matter was on the whole unsuccessful. Bishop Walters was finally in 1915 called

into personal conference. The President tried to reassure the bishop and offered him an appointment to Liberia as minister, which on account of his church duties he could not accept. Then followed an incident which if I had not heard it directly from Bishop Walters lips I should not have believed. The President said, "Oh, by the way, Bishop, what about that letter that is being quoted, which I wrote you." The bishop was gratified. He wanted to emphasize its content. "Here it is Mr. President" and took the treasured epistle out of his pocket. The President glanced at it and laid it on his desk. He never returned it and the bishop did not have the courage to ask for it.

38-13-173

Then came the campaign of 1916. The Negroes were in a difficult position. They were disappointed in President Wilson and bitter at the Democrats, and they still remembered the Republicans. On the other hand, a new demand for labor had come, migration of Negroes to Northern centers of industry was increasing and a wave of war-born economic prosperity was sweeping over the country and over black folk. Wilson was reelected for "keeping us out of war", and within a year we were in war, and the Negro problem became a center of agitation. There was the question of Negro volunteers to the army; there was the question of the Negro members of state militia; there was the vast problem of the draft; the question of training Negro officers and the riots and unrest which accompanied Negro migration to the North and their entrance into industry. It was a difficult time.

Fortunately at this time Mr. Wilson was not surrounded simply by Southern advisers and his estrangement from the more radical demagogues of that section brought him into closer touch with liberal men like Newton Baker who became Secretary of War. On the whole at this crisis Wilson and his advisers tried to be fair to the Negroes. The difficulties of the draft and its color segregation were gradually ironed out. Seven hundred and fifty Negro officers were trained and commissioned after desperate effort to admit no Negro officer to the army. A conference of Negro editors was held in Washington at the request of the administration and finally after repeated urging the President

spoke his first clear and sharp word against lynching. A Negro adviser to the Secretary of War was appointed and while discrimination and hardship followed the Negro troops, it could be said that the administration was trying to be just in the face of many difficulties.

In the hectic times which followed Mr. Wilson's attempt to establish the League of Nations and his fight with the Senate, he probably gave little personal thought to the increasing problems of the Negro. The treatment of Negro troops in France and especially of Negro officers, led to grave accusations, which the War Department tried to answer and in some degree to correct the causes. The return of the Negro troops to America; their treatment while in concentration camps and after their arrival from overseas led to complaints. I published in the Crisis, a secret document which contained the recommendations of the American Army to the French Army with regard to caste treatment of Negroes. The Post Office Department for a few days, held up the copy of the Crisis in which this was published. Then they realized that this was in a sense admission of guilt and released the magazine. Discharged Negro officers were not allowed to choose an army career, and in general the race problems during and following the war were as acute as before.

38-13-124

But while Mr. Wilson was responsible, he probably knew of this only indirectly and his only direct action was to send Dr. Moton, then head of Tuskegee, to France to allay the fears of returning Negro soldiers and to advise restraint and acquiesence in home conditions on their part. It was an action which put Dr. Moton in a difficult place and was bound to be misunderstood.

I hastened to Paris on the same boat with Dr. Moton - the Press boat, "Orizaba"; I was put under strict military surveillance and forbidden to make any public addresses to colored troops whom I visited in the trenches and camps. I did however succeed, with the permission of Clemenceau in calling a Pan African Congress in Paris.

I was particularly interested in the future of Africa and of the darker races. I looked upon their relation to whites as one of the main causes of the World War and a certain cause of future wars. Despite the counter efforts of Americans including Wilson's Secretary of State, I secured permission to assemble a Conference in Paris. Knowing that I would be unable to see Mr. Wilson in person I sought and secured an interview with Colonel House that soft spoken representative of the President who promised nothing but listened with sympathetic interest. No action or indication of attitude ensued even in the matter of the mandates. Wilson's statement envisaged commercial enterprise and profit making as a main incentive in colonies. Here as elsewhere my conception of Wilson as a scholar was disappointed. At Versailles he did not seem to understand Europe nor Europena politics, nor the world-wide problems of race.

38-13-175

May 26, 1939

17-33-123

My dear Mr. Hill:

If you find that you have any use for the manuscript on Woodrow Wilson which I recently sent you, will you kindly substitute the enclosed page five for the one sent? This is based on recent and authentic information.*

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Paul A. Hill
917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia

* from a person present.

917 North Irving Street
Arlington, Virginia.
June 3, 1939.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to thank you for your splendid and interesting contribution on Woodrow Wilson. Your estimate of him will add interest and value to my proposed work on him. I sincerely appreciate your kind assistance.

Dr. Du Bois, your contribution presents a new light on Woodrow Wilson. I have never anywhere else seen his position on the race question presented in such an interesting manner and with so much vigor and illumination. Your contribution gives a new angle on him as a well-rounded educated man and the broad outlines of his farsighted statesmanship.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul A. Hill.

17-33-120

CRONICON U.S.A.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, George.

17-23-13

ON BOARD
S.S. AMAPALA

At port in
Santiago de Cuba,
June 28, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Before leaving ~~leaving~~ New York I tried to see you but although I made telephone calls and went in person to the Y.M.C.A., my efforts were unsuccessful.

The writer of this letter is a Jamaican and was in

New York all of the past winter studying at Columbia University.

Dr. Ernest Alexander of 234 W. 139th St. is among those whom I value as friends and my desire to get in touch with you is a result of his advice.

My purpose in seeking contact with you is to seek your interest and cooperation in an undertaking which has become a real concern in the hearts of a few Jamaicans.

The concern to which I refer is the Calling of a World Conference of Coloured People.

As this will be a gigantic undertaking and one in which peoples of Numerous Countries will be represented, we may have to have regional committees in various regions of the world, but the committee in the U.S.A. will be a very important one and I am reliably advised that you, of all Coloured Americans,

is the one to whom we must look for advice and guidance in regard to the Num. Com.

I write now to ask if you will cooperate in the way suggested.

at the present time I will not touch upon any details but hope that you can discuss this letter with ~~with~~ Dr. Alexander before sending me a reply. My home address is "Caribblue Cottage" Hector's River P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.

Hoping to be obliged soon,
yours faithfully,
Montclair E. Hoffman.

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
Augus t 3, 1939

17-23-14

My dear Sir:

I have always been interested in promoting an understanding between persons of Negro descent and other colored people by conference and correspondence and have wanted especially to have a meeting in the West Indies. I shall be glad to correspond with you on the subject at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Montclair E. Hoffman
Caribblue Cottage
Hector's River P. O.
Jamaica, B. W. I.

January 4, 1939

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly look over this watch. It is about twenty-eight years old and does not keep very good time. Probably at present it is dirty but I should like to have you examine it carefully and tell me whether it is really worth repair or whether I must get a new one. While you are doing this I wish you would loan me something in the shape of a watch to carry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. L. Holloway
172 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

January 10, 1939

My dear Madam:

Your name has been sent me from Savannah. I am lecturing in Florida during the last week of January and I am writing to see if there would be an opportunity to come to Miami. My terms are fifty dollars and entertainment for one night. I pay my own expenses. I am enclosing a list of my lecture subjects.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. R. A. Holmes
1988 Northwest Fifth Place
Miami, Florida

17-35-14

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC. No. 29972

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12-21

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1	DU BOIS	BLACK FOLK..THEN & NOW	2 65	2 65	50%	1 33 C
					Post	05
						138
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1866
257 FOURTH AVENUE

17-21-01

June 26, 1939

Professor W. E. DuBois
Y.M.C.A.
180 West 135 Street
New York City

Dear Professor DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of June 17. We have sent a copy of your book to Mr. Nail as you requested; by this time he should have it.

I, myself, am in New York these days from Monday noon until Thursday after work. This week is very crowded, but I do hope you will give me a ring any time next week and let me take you to lunch somewhere. It will be a pleasure to meet you.

Sincerely yours,

William Sloane

MANAGER, TRADE DEPARTMENT

WS:ob

STATEMENT

T

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W E B DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TERMS: NET AUTHOR

LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS BALANCE OWING JUN 30 1939

REMARKS	DATE	ITEM	NUMBER	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE
		TO PREVIOUS STATEMENT RENDERED				
	JUN-1		29,972	13.60		13.60
	JUN 20		32,644	1.38		14.98

17-21

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17-2/-02

September 22, 1939

Gentlemen:

Please send the book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW to the following persons and charge to my account:

Mrs. R. Wellesley Bailey
212 West Penn Street
Germantown, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Mr. Charles Burroughs
157-10-110th Avenue
Jamaica, Long Island
New York

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Henry Holt and Company
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City
New York

September 26, 1939

Gentlemen:

Please send me six copies of BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and charge to my account.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-21

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New York City

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12-21

Jpr 14 412

ONE TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING
MRS. R. WELLESLEY BAILEY, 212 WEST PENN ST., GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PENNA.
MR. CHAS. BURROUGHS, 157..10..110TH AVE., JAMAICA, L.I., NEW YORK
MRS. MILDRED BRYANT JONES, 4809 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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OCT 1 39 A

17-31

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				Prepaid transportation		8.15

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17-21-03

November 1, 1939

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send to Donald Young
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York City

three copies of BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and mark them "For the John Anisfield Award"? Kindly charge them to my account.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Henry Holt & Company
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC. No. 56396

Publishers

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3	DU BOIS	BLACK FOLK THEN & NOW WITH TRADE JACKET	2 65	795	50%	398 C
SENT TO		DONALD YOUNG SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL 230 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY				

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PLEASE EXAMINE

this statement carefully. If it is not correct, please communicate DIRECT with our Auditors

Scovell, Wellington & Company

111 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

who are making their regular examination of our accounts, giving full details of any differences.

STATEMENT

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC.

257 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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W. E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

AUTHOR

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12-21	TO PREVIOUS STATEMENT			RENDERED	JUN 30	14.98
	SEP 26		45,985	4.12		19.10 JE
	SEP -1	JE	33		11.77	7.33
	OCT -2		47,304	8.15		15.48
	NOV -6		56,396	3.98		19.46

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HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC.

257 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

7

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W E DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIV
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUTHOR

TERMS: NET

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REMARKS	DATE	ITEM	NUMBER	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE
	TO PREVIOUS STATEMENT RENDERED					
	1939					
	JUN -1		29,972	13.60		
	JUN 20		32,644	1.38		
	SEP 26		45,985	4.12		
	SEP -1	JE	33		11.77	
	OCT -2		47,304	8.15		
	NOV -6		56,396	3.98		19.46

12-21

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A brilliant and comprehensive study,

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Dr. DuBois, for many years one of the most important scholars and leaders of his people, gives us this frank and judicious book on the Negro race and its contacts with other races. He makes clear the status of the Negro and emphasizes, with reference to specific individuals, the contributions of the Negro to art, literature, music and the dance—the achievements of Negroes in the professional and business worlds. Because it is written without rancor, developed with the calm point of view of a Negro sociologist, it will make an excellent text for courses on the Negro—an invaluable and indispensable reference book for courses in sociology.

* CONTENTS *

1. NEGROES AND NEGROIDS
2. THE VALLEY OF THE NILE
3. THE NIGER AND THE DESERT
4. CONGO AND GUINEA
5. FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE CAPE
6. THE CULTURE OF AFRICA
7. THE TRADE IN MEN
8. WESTERN SLAVE MARTS
9. EMANCIPATION AND ENFRANCHISEMENT
10. THE BLACK UNITED STATES
11. BLACK EUROPE
12. THE LAND IN AFRICA
13. THE AFRICAN LABORER
14. THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF AFRICA
15. EDUCATION IN AFRICA
16. THE FUTURE OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

FURTHER READING

INDEX

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HENRY HOLT & COMPANY, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of BLACK FOLK—THEN AND NOW by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, at the usual 20% discount.

☐ Add to my account. ☐ I am enclosing $2.12 plus $.05 for postage.

Name_____

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_____ City _____ State

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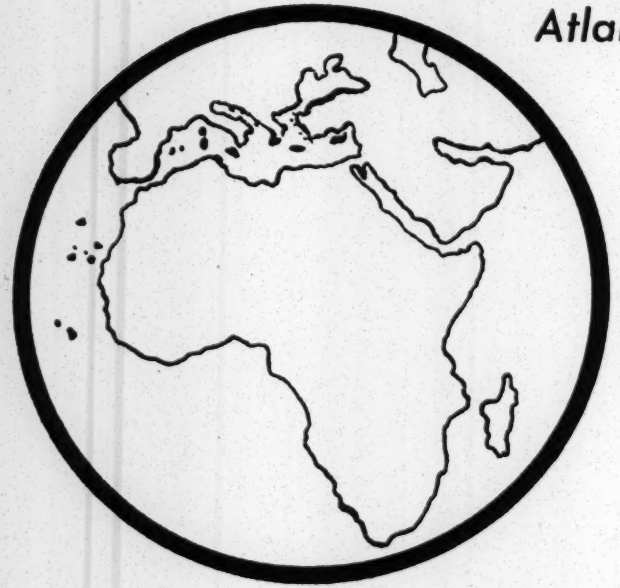
[1939]

BLACK FOLK—Then and Now

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

Atlanta University



"The most important contribution of this book is the breadth of treatment of its subject... Africa, the West Indies, and the United States all figure, and the early indigenous cultures of Negro folk no less than the later developments of the life of Africans in the New World and Africa itself." — Melville J. Herskovits, in the New Republic.

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Mlle. L. Hombarger
98 rue de la Convention

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98 rue de la Tour
Paris 16e

Etats Unis

17-24-21

Dear Sir

On looking through some papers I found a letter of yours of 10 Feb. 1927 asking for my collaboration. I wonder how

M Professor Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
(Ga)

You are getting on in your organization? I believe I wrote and promised to help and I would be glad to hear from you.

Yours truely

L Hamberger

17-24-23

98 rue de la Cour
Paris 16[1]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

On looking through some papers I found a letter of yours of Feb 10, 1937, asking for my collaboration.

I wonder how you are getting on in your organization. I believe I wrote and promised to help and I would be glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,

(signed) Mlle. L. Homburger

17-24-22

May 31, 1939

My dear Madam:

Answering your kind note of this month, I beg to say that we are still working on the project of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. We have made a considerable list of proposed subjects and have a large number of collaborators in the chief countries of Europe and America. We have not, however, as yet been assured of sufficient funds. We have made various applications and shall continue to do so. Meantime we are going to publish in mimeograph form next fall a list of the proposed subjects. As soon as any further progress is made, I shall be glad to acquaint you. I am pleased to have your continued interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mlle. L. Homburger
98 rue de la Cour
Paris 16e
France

[Hope, Lugenia B.]

17-21-04

October 23, 1939

My dear Mrs. Hope:

I have heard from Mr. Embree and briefly he replies that personally he would like me to do the biography of John Hope but that he thinks it is unwise for the Rosenwald Fund to take direct action. He says however "when we next meet let us see whether there are any unofficial ways by which we can finance a biography of this significant person."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. John Hope
179 West 137th Street
New York City

Mrs. John Hope

Y.W.C.A. - 137th St.
New York City
Oct. 29-39.

My dear Dr. DuBois -

Thanks for the letter. What is the next move or what do you suggest?

Do you know a feeling that Mrs. Embree has been approached by some other person about this work? I must confess, I fear the people there may give out this biography to some disinterested, professional biographer that will be just too bad.

The family desires that you do this piece of work if possible.

I hope you + Mrs. Embree will meet soon. However if it is known that you are going to do this biography there would be no one else coming into the picture.

Up to the present time the people at the University have taken the initiative without my knowledge or consent - therefore I am anxious.

Thanking you, with the hope that you will keep me informed

Very sincerely
Eugenia B. Hope

17-21-06

October 6, 1939

My dear Mr. Horne:

I have just heard of the death of your wife and I am deeply sorry. I had hoped several times to be able to see her when I went through Washington and once or twice I had tried to get you by telephone but you were out of town. May I express my great sympathy for you. I had admiration and real affection for your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

17-32-6

Mr. Frank S. Horne
709 Eleventh Street Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Second memo

709-11th St., N.E.
Washington, D.C.
October 31, 1934

17-32-7

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Francye liked you a great deal and would be happy to know you thought of her.

She was a thoroughbred; she lived and died like one, and it was a privilege for me to share life with her.

Your friendship was good to us both and I shall continue to lean upon it as a I ahead —

Sincerely,
Francis Horne

January 26, 1939

17-34-21

My dear Lillie:

I am glad to hear from you again and thank you for the Christmas card. Mrs. Du Bois and my granddaughter are spending the winter with me here in Atlanta and we are having a pleasant time. I am glad to know that your work goes on well and I shall hope to see you this summer when you come to the Fair.

I shall be lecturing out around Chicago during February at the University of Chicago and in some of the Junior Colleges. On the other hand I have just been to Savannah and Jacksonville and got a little taste of your weather. I should certainly like to drop into the Canary Islands just about now.

The granddaughter is six years of age and at the moment is exceedingly interested in subtraction, the intricacies of which she has just discovered in school. She is going to be tall and well developed.

With best love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Lillie M. Hubbard
American Consulate
Las Palmas
Canary Islands

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Las Palmas, Canary Is.,
March 9, 1939.

17-34-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very much pleased to receive your letter of Jan. 26th, after such a long time.

I am sure it must be nice for you having Mrs. Du Bois and the little granddaughter with you for the winter. The change in climate for Mrs. Du Bois must also be delightful.

My plans are altered. The Department has granted Mr. Wharton 60 days home leave, and he is only waiting for a definite date from the Department, which we hope will be received very soon. It is hardly probable that I will leave before his return. I do hope that I can get away before the winter, but it is doubtful, and I may have to delay my going until spring.

I don't know if I ever included in any one of

my letters to you a copy of the enclosed sheet, however, I thought of it in connection with the five cent postage stamp on my letter from you. A few changes have been caused brought about by civil war conditions, but postage is the same.

Please send me the address of Mrs. Helen Curtis. I have been thinking of her recently and would like to write to her.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Du Bois, and I

am sure she appreciates the rest away from household duties for a while.

We have had a lot of cold weather but signs of spring are seen everywhere now.

With kind regards and love to you both I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Lillie M. Hubbard.

P. S. I should love an autographed photograph of you & Mrs. Du Bois, I think yours is a promise of long standing & to include her would be great. Love

May 31, 1939

My dear Lillie:

17-34-23

I am sorry that you are not coming to the Fair because I am going. We are going to occupy an apartment at 35 West 110th Street, New York City, from July first to September eleventh and take in the Fair at our leisure.

I have had an excellent year here and its climax has been the publication of a new book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 400 pages, published by Henry Holt and Company and a very beautiful piece of manufacture, not to mention the priceless contents. Du Bois is growing and developing. She will be seven in October and in May gave her first piano recital before an interested audience of five. She has poise and sensibility.

The address of Mrs. Helen Curtis is
554 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

We have had lovely weather here this spring but I am sure not as lovely as yours. I am sending you my promised photograph but Mrs. Du Bois hasn't one just now, perhaps later she will have.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard
American Consulate
Las Palmas, Canary Islands

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate,
Las Palmas, Canary Islands, November 17, 1939.

17-34-24

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was so pleased to hear from you again, and thank you for the photograph which is very much like you. I only regretted that you did not include one also of Mrs. Du Bois or the family group.

I intended writing you earlier, but this has been a very hard summer for me, as the Consul was granted leave to visit the United States in June and only returned last month. A shortage of officers made it impossible for an officer to be assigned here during his absence and I was designated, during his absence, as "Custodian" and it made double work for us. There is one other clerk here also and a messenger. I've had heaps of dental work done recently and all during his absence, but now that he has returned, I feel much relieved.

All my plans were upset for the summer, my leave postponed, and on account of the war the Department is not granting home leaves to officers or clerks, therefore, I must hope and pray that hostilities will soon cease in order that peace will reign again, and maybe I'll be granted home leave, smile.

I misplaced your letter with your New York address, and could not write you there, but am sure you will receive this letter which I am forwarding to the University.

Tell your secretary I am still a "Miss", and not "Mrs". We had given up the idea of my oldest brother getting married, but he gave us all a surprise by marrying in May and I think he is happy, therefore, there may still be a chance for me, and then I'll be "Mrs.".

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Du Bois and to the granddaughter, and with best love, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Lillie Marie Hubbard

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

WILLIAM HENRY HUFF
Attorney and Counselor at Law
All Nations Hall Bldg.
Indiana Harbor
East Chicago, Indiana

17-61-75

April 16, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It occurs to me that you may have an available bibliography that will be of invaluable service to me in writing a thesis for my doctor's degree in the law on the subject "Black Laws and Black Decisions."

I am of the opinion you collected much of such data for the "Suppression of the African Slave Trade."

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

William Henry Huff

WHH:KR

WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

Res.--533 East 34th Place
Chicago, Illinois

97-61-41

April 19, 1939

My dear Sir:

I presume, of course, you know the two standard works on race distinctions in American law: one by Stephenson and the other by Styles! NEGROES AND THE LAW. The bibliography in my SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE might help somewhat but that would refer to conditions in the eighteenth century. BLACK RECONSTRUCTION would probably help you more and the annual reports of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City would be of further help.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William H. Huff
All Nations Hall Building
Indiana Harbor
East Chicago, Indiana

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October 3, 1939

Prof. Wm. E. Burghardt
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Prof. Burghardt:

We beg to renew our offer of former years, to send you without charge, as many copies of the enclosed pamphlet and leaflet as you can use in your classes or elsewhere for educational purposes.

Current literature contains so much that is erroneous, radical, and misleading on human sterilization, that there is inevitably a growing demand for the real facts.

Kindly read carefully the enclosed leaflet and much condensed pamphlet, note our organization on page 6, and tell us on the enclosed post card how many of each you can use.

If you do not send an order, kindly advise us frankly on the enclosed post card or by letter, why you do not.

Cordially yours,

E. S. Gosney

E. S. Gosney, President

12-35

Eugenics Board

[Enc.]

EFFECTS OF EUGENIC STERILIZATION AS PRACTICED IN CALIFORNIA

1. One effect only—it prevents parenthood.
2. It in no way or degree unsexes the patient.
3. It in no way impairs the health of the patient.
4. It is a protection, not a punishment; therefore carries no stigma or humiliation.
5. Patients and their families are among the best friends of sterilization. They know by experience what its protection means to them.
6. It is approved by the medical staffs, social workers, probation and parole officers, who have come in contact with the patients before and after the operation.
7. It permits many patients to return to their homes who would otherwise be confined in institutions for years. It thus prevents the break-up of families.
8. It prevents the birth of children who would probably have a bad heredity, who could not be cared for properly, by their parents, and who would be likely to become state charges.
9. It releases sterilized patients from confinement in state institutions, and leaves room for other waiting patients; thus increasing the efficient care for more defectives without increasing the cost to the tax-payer.
10. It has not increased sex offenses; on the contrary, sterilized patients in California, for various reasons, chiefly educational discipline, show a great improvement over their former record of sex delinquency.
11. It enables many handicapped persons to marry and to have a life normal in most respects, whose marriage without sterilization would be unwise if not disastrous.
12. Conservatively and sympathetically administered, it is a practical, humane, and necessary step to prevent race deterioration.

17-31

NOTE.—California has had in effect since 1909, a sterilization law applying only to inmates of state institutions. Up to the present time, the state has sterilized about 12,600 patients. The Human Betterment Foundation has for years been making an intensive study of the results to the patient, the family, and the community. For further details see "Human Sterilization Today", or write

THE HUMAN BETTERMENT FOUNDATION,
321 Pacific Southwest Building,
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

[Enc.]

A publication of the
HUMAN BETTERMENT FOUNDATION
Pasadena, Calif.

HUMAN STERILIZATION TODAY

▼

During the last thirty years, California state institutions have sterilized nearly 13,000 insane and feebleminded patients.

The following pages embody results shown by a case-study of the first 10,000 of these sterilizations.

This sterilization is a surgical operation, which prevents parenthood without in any way or degree unsexing the patient, or impairing his or her health. It merely cuts and seals the tubes through which the germ cells —the spermatozoa and ova,—must pass. It is wholly different, therefore, from the crude and brutal operations of castration and asexualization, performed for the selfish purposes of the perpetrators. Primitive and pagan peoples castrated boys to produce eunuchs. Roman Catholics continued the practice until modern times, to provide male soprano voices for their cathedral choirs. Unlike these practices, modern sterilization is not a mutilation in any sense of the word.

17 - 35

In men, the operation (vasectomy) can be performed under a local anesthetic in fifteen or twenty minutes, and in light work occasions no loss of time. In women, the operation (salpingectomy) involves the opening of the abdomen, and is comparable to an uncomplicated operation for chronic appendicitis, which means a week or two in bed. In either sex, failures are almost unknown.

EUGENIC STERILIZATION IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT

Eugenic sterilization in this form represents one of the greatest advances in modern civilization. It is not a novelty or an experiment. It has been continuously used by American institutions since 1899, when the first sterilizations were performed in Indiana.

More than 130,000,000 people, including the citizens of twenty-nine American states and Puerto Rico, are now living under eugenic sterilization laws. Apart from the United States, the countries which have adopted such legislation are the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia; Norway; Sweden; Denmark; Finland; Esthonia; Germany; the Free City of Danzig; the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico; and the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland.*

THE PROBLEM BEFORE AMERICAN CITIZENS

The situation which has led all these commonwealths to adopt sterilization laws, grows out of such facts as the following:

Births among families habitually living on public charity are often 50% higher than births among self-supporting families.

The families that contribute children to the state homes for the feebleminded in California, are multiplying about twice as rapidly as the rest of the population.

The burden of taxation due to the mentally diseased and mentally defective, is at the same time steadily mounting.

Comparatively few of the feebleminded are given institutional care, but their presence in the population at large is none the less expensive both in direct costs and in lowered efficiency of industry, in crime and delinquency, and in the deterioration of citizenship which is inevitable when a large number of the citizens are mentally abnormal.

Psychologists estimate that at least 1,000,000 persons in the United States are so feebleminded as to need special care and supervision. If anyone with less than 70% of average intelligence for his age is called mentally deficient, the number of such persons in the United States is found to be about 6,500,000.

The number of insane persons in hospitals is growing from year to year. Only 435,000 are cared for at any one time, but the turnover is rapid, 95,000 new admissions being reported each twelve months. Statisticians have calculated that nearly 5% of the American population or 6,000,000 people, will at some time during life be legally committed as insane. There are many others who break down to an equal degree, enough to prevent them from carrying on their regular work, but who are not committed to hospitals by

* See list of American states and statistics—page 8.

the courts. Calculations by Dr. W. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago show that these amount to an additional 5%, making about 10% of the entire population who do now or will, suffer from mental disease.

The generally admitted trend of the population toward degeneracy is real and vital. The protection of these unfortunate defectives and their potential children, as well as posterity, is the people's problem. They must decide it. They should have all the material facts before making that decision.

EUGENIC STERILIZATION IS NOT A PANACEA

Sterilization is no panacea for these ills of mankind, but it is one of the many measures indispensable to any far-sighted and humanitarian program for dealing with society's tremendous burden of mental disease, deficiency, and dependency.

The principle of compulsory sterilization by the state, under proper safeguards, was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Buck vs. Bell (1927). In writing the decision, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes remarked: "Three generations of imbeciles are enough."

Agreeing with this view, state after state is now extending the application of sterilization to such of its defectives as are legally committed to state institutions. In this practice, every state benefits by the experience of California, studied intensively and continuously since 1925 by the Human Betterment Foundation.

The first study (1926-1929) covered 6,000 California sterilizations. Its details were published in a score of technical papers in various scientific journals. A bound volume of these, entitled "Collected Papers on Eugenic Sterilization in California", is accessible in most of the important libraries of America. A non-technical digest of the facts was published in 1929 by The Macmillan Company, New York City. This book, entitled "Sterilization for Human Betterment", by E. S. Gosney and Paul Popenoe, can be had for $2 from this Foundation.

A second complete study (1932-1936) brought the subject up to date and confirmed the findings of the first study. Full results are reported in a booklet entitled "Twenty-eight Years of Sterilization in California", now in press, which can be had from this Foundation for 15 cents, postpaid.

STERILIZATION APPROVED

The most striking revelation from our studies is the extent to which the policy of eugenic sterilization is approved by those who know most about it.

Patients, relatives of patients, state officials, physicians and surgeons, parole and probation officers, social workers, agree on the value of this practice.

It is a protection, not a punishment, and therefore carries no stigma or humiliation.

It permits many patients to return to their homes to live normal lives, without danger of producing handicapped children. It thus keeps homes together by removing the threat of defective offspring, and prevents the breakup of families.

It saves the State of California in the cost of caring for its institutionalized feebleminded and insane, expenses estimated at more than $2,000,000 per year, and further allows for better care of more defectives in its state homes and hospitals.

SEX OFFENSES LESS FREQUENT

Sterilization has been followed by a marked decrease in sex offenses. This is not because the operation changes the sexual life, for it produces no such change. It is because of better health, educational discipline, careful placement, and supervision on parole. But the record once for all disposes of the charge that sterilization will result in increased promiscuity and the spread of venereal diseases. Just one example: Of 304 feebleminded girls sterilized and paroled, 9 out of every 12 had been sex offenders before commitment. After sterilization, only one out of every 12 became a sex delinquent on parole.

Sterilization prevents the birth of children who, even if not defective, would otherwise be brought up in unfavorable environments by mentally diseased or mentally deficient parents or by the state. It enables many handicapped persons to marry and to have a life normal in most respects, whose marriage otherwise would be unwise if not disastrous. A study of marriages of 130 feebleminded patients after sterilization and parole, shows that two-thirds of them have been successful. This is as good as the record of all California marriages.

STERILIZATION IS HIGHLY SELECTIVE

There can be no question that a very large portion of feeblemindedness is due to in-

heritance. The same is true of mental disease, though in either case the lack of ancestral histories sometimes makes this difficult to trace.

It must be understood that not every one who is sent to a state institution is sterilized. Mass sterilization has no place in this program. Each case is judged on its own merits. Of the feebleminded who have been paroled, about one-half have been sterilized. Of the persons admitted to state hospitals for the insane, one in six of the new admissions is sterilized before leaving. Selection of the patients for this operation is made after careful study by medical specialists, and usually with the written consent of the nearest relatives.

Sterilizations in California have been about equally divided between men and women. Two-thirds of the number sterilized were committed as insane, one-third as feebleminded.

The consistently careful administration of this measure in California is reflected by the fact that during the first six years sterilizations per year increased from 11 to 116; total, 577; a yearly average of 96. During the succeeding years they have gradually increased from 182 in 1915 to the peak of 874 in 1935. The average during the past two decades has been 546 per year.

RATE OF REDUCTION THROUGH STERILIZATION

For many years there has been afloat a statement to the effect that if all the known feebleminded could be sterilized for one complete generation, it would reduce the number of such defectives in the next generation by only 11%. This statement is untrue and its author unknown, but it has been repeated so often that many accept the fallacy as true and are discouraged by it.

Twelve or fifteen years ago, however, Dr. R. A. Fisher, Director of the Galton Laboratory of National Eugenics, London, England, made an analysis of the subject and demonstrated that if such sterilization could be consistently carried out for one complete generation, sound mathematical estimates based on reasonable assumptions would show in the next generation a decrease in feeblemindedness of, not 11%, but of 36%.

Major Leonard Darwin, for many years President of the Eugenics Society, London, fully endorses Dr. Fisher's estimate except that he says 36% or more. (See Jl. of Heredity, December, 1927, page 529.)

WHAT IS THE HUMAN BETTERMENT FOUNDATION?

The Human Betterment Foundation is a non-profit corporation, organized under the laws of California. Its members, eminent in a wide range of professional and business activities, are as follows (members of the Board of Trustees being marked with an asterisk):

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Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena, Calif.

This organization is not designed to take up original scientific research work, but rather to investigate the results and possibilities for human betterment by a safe, conservative application of the discoveries made by scientists, and to give this information to the public.

Its first major problem is to investigate the possibilities for race betterment by eugenic sterilization, and to publish the results. When the public is familiar with these facts, some other major subject will be substituted. The scope of the Foundation is as broad as its

name indicates. It is restricted only to conservative, preventive work for humanity as distinguished from ordinary charity relief work or patchwork. Its goal is the constructive, practical advancement and betterment of human life, character, and citizenship, in such manner as to make for human happiness and progress.

The possibilities of fundamental, constructive, preventive work along these lines are broad. They are limited only by the ability and number of workers.

This Foundation is not designed to perpetuate any name or to be a monument to any individual or family; but to be a center from which effective, constructive work can be carried on by all who feel the importance of such work and are in a position to help either by the contribution of capital or by the contribution of talent. The articles of incorporation leave the future free from undue limitations of organization and policy.

The officers and trustees of this Foundation will be glad to confer with anyone who is interested in the work above outlined, or who may wish to use the opportunity afforded by this organization to realize his own ideals in the promotion of race betterment.

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN "BIRTH CONTROL" AND STERILIZATION

There is a wide difference between sterilization and "birth control" by contraception. Unless this difference is recognized in any study of the subject, no reliable conclusions involving both can be drawn.

Eugenic sterilization, primarily, is applied by the state or with its sanction, to persons who would be likely to produce defective children. It protects such persons, their potential children, the state, and posterity. Such persons do not have the intelligence, the foresight, or the self-control, to handle contraceptives successfully, nor the ability to care for children intelligently. Sterilization is practically irreversible — permanent — and 100% effective. It is the only method of birth control which defectives can use successfully.

Birth control by contraceptive methods is voluntary and applied by the individual for his own purposes. It requires extreme care, intelligence, and a practical biological understanding of the problem. When not applied under definite instructions from a competent,

experienced physician or nurse, **after examination,** it frequently results in failure. At best, what succeeds with one may fail with another, especially with the young and inexperienced.

Both sterilization and contraception have a place in modern society. Both demand careful consideration, but they apply to different classes of people and for different reasons. They should never be confused as merely parts of one program. The best results of each will be promoted by a frank recognition of their differences and the limitations of each.

The following table shows the year of the adoption by American states of their first eugenic sterilization laws, and the number of sterilizations performed under such laws up to January 1, 1939.

State	Year First Adopted	Sterilizations Performed		
		Male	Female	Total
Alabama	1919	129	95	224
Arizona	1929	10	10	20
California	1909	6,665	6,276	12,941
Connecticut	1909	23	381	404
Delaware	1923	298	261	559
Georgia	1937	0	0	0
Idaho	1925	4	10	14
Indiana	1907	445	351	796
Iowa	1911	79	110	189
Kansas	1913	1,230	818	2,048
Maine	1925	14	131	145
Michigan	1913	464	1,477	1,941
Minnesota	1925	313	1,310	1,623
Mississippi	1928	127	318	445
Montana	1923	40	97	137
Nebraska	1915	139	211	350
New Hampshire	1917	63	315	378
New York*	1912	1	41	42
North Carolina	1919	142	578	720
North Dakota	1913	137	307	444
Oklahoma	1931	79	293	372
Oregon	1917	484	823	1,307
South Carolina	1935	0	11	11
South Dakota	1917	159	294	453
Utah	1925	86	98	184
Vermont	1931	51	128	179
Virginia	1924	1,348	1,910	3,258
Washington	1909	116	344	460
West Virginia	1929	1	30	31
Wisconsin	1913	148	867	1,015
Total		12,795	17,895	30,690

1. Voluntary sterilizations in state penitentiaries of California not included above 391
2. The above figures were furnished by state authorities.
3. In many states lacking sterilization laws, the state institutions sterilize patients with consent. No account is here taken of such operations, nor of those that are primarily therapeutic, not eugenic, in purpose.

*The New York law was declared unconstitutional in 1918.

When you have read this pamphlet carefully, kindly pass it on to your neighbor with your constructive criticism, favorable or unfavorable; thus aiding us in our educational program.

We shall be glad to furnish more pamphlets for distribution among interested citizens.

Printed in U.S.A.

[Enc]

SEND_____ PAMPHLETS, _____ LEAFLETS

NAME_____

COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT _____

ADDRESS_____

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

THE HUMAN BETTERMENT FOUNDATION
321 PACIFIC SOUTHWEST BUILDING
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

17-35

HELEN HUNT

3804 Wentworth Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
April 10, 1939

Request for photograph

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
Dear Sir:

17-31-39

I am a Wilson Junior College student of sophmore standing. I heard you lecture on "Americanization" at Wilson Friday February 17. Your lecture awakened anew my ambitions to become a great negro educator and leader. I am enclosing a clipping taken from the front page of the April issue of the Chicago Defender. I know a friend of yours Mr. Wall of O Pal Products Co. I told him that I would write to you and he told me to enclose the clipping.

I am writing my long theme on "The Life of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois" and I intend to make a little booklet of it. Will you please send me

an autographed photograph of yourself for I would like to put it in this booklet. I am the young lady who came into the lecture office after your lecture and asked you for your autograph. Do send the photograph and autograph soon for I shall have to turn in my booklet about eight days from now. Any bits of original manuscript or additional information will be appreciated. I am using an extensive bibliography for my theme which includes Portraits in Color by Ovington, The Negro Author by Brawley, The Negro Genius, also by Brawley, In Spite of Handicaps, Pictorial History of the Am. Negro, The Negro in Am. Fiction and your autobiography in Darkwater. There are a number of others too. I have found the story of your life very stirring and interesting. I am glad that out of all the subjects which I might have chosen to write about that I chose to write about you.

Sincerely
Helen Hunt.

Helen Hunt Most Popular Church Girl

Miss Helen Hunt, Wilson Junior college student, and an active member of Progressive Baptist church and Sunday school, earned the title of "Chicago's Most Popular Church Girl," last week in the contest sponsored by the Interdenominational Council of Christian Education.

Helen Hunt

When the results were announced at the close of the contest at Coppin A. M. E. church, Miss Hunt had 5500 votes. She will be crowned in a special coronation ceremony to be held at her church shortly after Easter.

Second place honors went to Miss Grace McCray, young school teacher representing Grace Presbyterian church. Her votes totaled 3510.

Other contestants registered votes as follows: Miss Helen Sears, Pilgrim Baptist, 2600; Miss Alyce E. Graham, Walters Zion, 2400; Miss Caretta Roberts, Coppin A. M. E., 1960; Miss Preddie Sargent, Jubilee C.M.E., 1100; Miss Elizabeth Jones, Original Providense Baptist, 960.

Proceeds from the contest will be used to complete the church census begun by the interdenominational council last spring. Reverend Joseph L. Roberts, pastor of Coppin, was chairman of the contest.

April 13, 1939

17-31-41

My dear Miss Hunt:

I am sending you herewith an autographed photograph. The only other suggestion that I have is that you will find in the latest WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA a list of my books.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Helen Hunt
3804 Wentworth Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

17-30-27

foreign letters

As from

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

Box I95

Livingstone

N. Rhodesia

Feb. I3th I939

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter and for the preliminary surveys for the Encyclopedia of the Negro which I have studied with very great interest.

I have some rather radical suggestions to make on the subjects for articles on Africa. I trust they will not be taken amiss. You asked for additions and emendations.

My criticism of the list submitted is that, in so far as it refers to Africa, it is a little unsystematic. For example ten articles are suggested on the more exotic features of African marriage (matriarchy, mother right, bride purchase, sororate, levirate endogamy, exogamy, polygyny, polygamy, polyandry) but nothing on the African village; two tribes (Hausa and Zulu) are picked out of thousands, apparently quite arbitarily, for special articles etc.

I have prepared a tentative list which I think would cover the different aspects of African life more compltely. You will see that it is mainly sociological. Such an emphasis is, I maintain, necessary for this reason. A large proportion of your space on America is given to biographies of famous men and women, while the number of suggested biographies of Africans is small. Now it would of course be possible to submit many names of leaders who were as important to

17-30-28

their people as Moshesh (upon whom you rightly suggest a biography) was to his, but these heroes were concerned mainly in fights for wealth and power with neighbours of whom no one has ever heard, and consequently accounts of their careers would be of no general interest.--- Moshesh's fame is wide because he happened to come in contact with Europeans, and was important in South African politics.---- The African, owing to the primitive conditions of life hitherto obtaining on the continent has thrown up few individual figures that can compete in general interest with Negro leaders in America; his great human achievement lies in the social sphere; he has produced a rich and marvellous variety of social systems which arrest the attention by the complexity and beauty of their forms and the subtlety of their adaptation to differing physical and social conditions.

The survey includes a list of articles on the various African territories and states. I presume that it is intended that these should include accounts of the life of the Africans in the territory concerned, and not be confined to descriptions of its colonization, trade, and administration, as articles on territories normally are. It would be necessary of course that those writing the articles should be familiar with the people and the anthropological literature on the area they were discussing. The general articles listed below ("Marriage" "Family" etc) will certainly not suffice by themselves to give a picture of how Africans live.

17-30-29

Articles on Africa listed in the Survey	Suggested deletions	Suggested additions.
Explorations in Africa		
Colonization		
Boers		
Great Trek		
Boer War		
Adowa		
Imperialism		
Protectorate		
Direct Rule in Africa		✗ Principles of African Law
Indirect Rule in Africa		✗ Chieftanship in Africa
✗ Dual Control in Africa	✗ Dual Control in Africa (Combine with Indirect Rule)	
Mandate System		✗ The African Village
✗ Permenant Mandates Commission	Y P. Mandates Comm. Trusteeship in Africa (Combine with Mandate system)	
Trusteeship in Africa		
Colour bar in S. Africa		
Forced labour		
Segregation		
Hilton Young Report	Hilton Young Report	
Open Door in Africa		
Language		
Linghistics	Linguistics (Combine w. Language)	
Dialects		

17-30-30

Articles listed in the Survey	Suggested deletions	Suggested additio -as
Mother right	Mother right	
Matriarchy	Matriarchy	Marriage in Africa
Bride purchase	Bride Purchase	
Sororate	Sororate	
Levirate	Levirate	The Family in Africa
Endogamy	Endogamy	
Exogamy	Exogamy	
Polygyny	Polygyny	The Clan in Africa.
Polygamy	Polygamy	
Polyandry	Polyandry	
	(Combine in Marriage in Africa and The Family in Africa)	
Hamites	Hamites	Races of Africa
Hottentots	Hottentos	
Bushmen	Bushmen	
Berbers	Berbers	
Bantu	Bantu	
	(Combine in article on Races of Africa)	
Zulu	Zulu	
Hausa	Hausa	
Kraal	Kraal	
Kaffir	Kaffir	
Animism	Animism	The Ancestor Cult and Shamist Worship
Totemism		
Fetichism		
Medicine men		Divination
Exorcism	Exorcism	Possession.
Rain making	Rain making	Witchcraft and Magic
Golden stool		
Mohammedanism		
White Fathers	White Fathers	Christian Missions in Africa.
		Independent African Churches
Burial societies		
Secret societies		Birth
		Death
		Puberty
		Music
		Games
		Dancing
		Art (mainly sculpture)
		Age groups
		Indigenous systems of education
		Modern education in Africa (schools and colleges

17-30-31

Articles on Africa listed in the Survey	Suggested deletions	Suggested addition -s
Litloko	Litloko	Tradition epics and modern Bantu literature.
		Folk lore
		Proverbs
		Vernacular newspaper -s in Africa
Detribalization	Detribalization	Migrant labour
		The Urban African.
		Trade Union Movemen -ts in Africa.
		Indigenous economic systems in Africa.
		Modern economic developements in Africa.
		Miscegenation in Africa.
		Social relations betw- een European and Afric -an.
		The Indian in Africa.
Zimbabwe		
Broken Hill man	Broken Hill Man	

Articles on the Various Territories and States in Africa.

Biographies

17-30-32

About the suggested deletions. A separate article on the Hilton Young Report seems a little out of proportion. The problems dealt in it would be discussed in the other articles on administration educ-cation, and the various East African Territories. Articles on Indirect Rule, and Dual Control, and on Mandates, Permenant Mandates Commission and Trusteeship might well be merged; to have a separate article on each would inevitably mean much repetition.

I was not clear from your survey whether or not the headings on Marriage, family, education, trade unions, missionary societies, intermarriage, folk lore, music and sculpture referred to Africa or only to America, so I have put these headings (or very similar ones) on my list. The Independent African Churches (i.e. those not under European leadership) are very important socially and politically in South and Central Africa. Probably you mean to inclu-de them under the general heading "Churches" or under "Denominatio-alism", but I have put in a heading to draw your attention to them particularly.

I suggest that the articles on matriarchy, mother right, bride purchase, sororate, levirate, endogamy, exogamy, polygamy, polygyny, polyandry could all be dealt with most profitably in the article on marriage in Africa. The sororate and levirate are not fully intelligible apart from "bride purchase", mother right and matriarchy are for all practical purposes the same thing. In a general encyclo-pedia of this kind it is surely not necessary to devote much space to elaborate theoretical distinctions.

The articles on Bantu, Hamites, Bushmen, , Hottentots and Berbers might, I think, be well replaced by one on the Races of Africa.

17-30-33

The use of the term Animism will inevitably lead to long theoretical discussions not very interesting to any but professional anthropologists; an article on the ancestor cult and spirit worship would include the same facts without raising unecessary theoretical problems.

Exorcism, I suggest could be discussed under the more general heading of possession.

Rain making is one particular form of magic, or one of the functions of the ancestors. Unless many other special articles are included it can hardly claim a place.

Obdeah is not a title that can be generally applied to witchcraft in Africa. There must be an article under witchcraft.

With an article on Missions in Africa it would be invidious to have another article on one particular society, The White Fathers, as is suggested in the survey.

The article on Litloko (African Epic Songs) should be replaced by one with a more general application--- litloko is the word applied to the epics of a small tribal group.

"Kaffir" is a term much resented by Africans in the Union-- there are constant protests in secondary schools over its use in the history book-- and it has no exact meaning. I suggest that an article under that title, unless merely an account of its derivation and use, is unecessary and hurtful to African readers.

"Kraal" means (a) an enclosure for cattle, and (b) is used by extension to mean the tiny villages or hamlets in which Xhosa and Zulu live. It is not applicable to the larger villages and towns of many other tribes, and would not, I consider, be a suitable title for an article.

The articles on Hausa and Zulu I would omit all together as

17-30-34

liable to cause annoyance to members of the thousands of other tribes which might equally well have been selected for special articles.--- The Zulu can in any case boast a biography--Chaka.

Instead of the article on Detribalization which is a vague term and usually implies disapproval of the process I suggest two articles, one on Migrant Labour, and the other on The Urban African. -- There is a good deal of material published on both subjects.

A great deal has been published on the archaeology of Africa. It seems curious to have an article on a single specimen,-- Broken Hill Man. Would it not be better to omit it all together or else have a general article on archaeology ?

About the articles on the various territories. Are separate articles on British East Africa and British West Africa really necessary when there are to be articles on each of the component territores as well as several on British policy ? I do not see the necessity either of two five page articles on the same territory-- German East Africa and Tanganyika. A shorter article on German East Africa would surely suffice if it is desired to discuss the German system of administration. Again I think that articles on the Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State are unecessary when all four provinces have very similar problems which will be discussed in the article on the Union of South Africa.

Portuguese East Africa seems to have been omitted all together.

17-30-35

Of the additional articles suggested the following should, I think, be at least IO pages in length.
Principles of African Law
Chieftanship in Africa
The Village
The Family in Africa
Marriage in Africa
Races of Africa
The Ancestor Cult and spirit Worship
Witchcraft and Magic
Indigenous Economic systems in Africa
Indigenous systems of Education in Africa
Christian Missions in Africa

Three pages might suffice for the other additional articles suggested.

You will see that I have suggested the deletion of 30 articles (36 if those on the various territories are also considered) and asked for the inclusion of only 35 (36 if Portuguese East is added) so the increase in space demanded is not as great as it looks at the first glance!

With all good wishes for the success of the Encyclopedia.

Yours sincerely

Margery Perham

N.B. Change is my permenant address.

98-08-71

June 2, 1939

My dear Miss Hunter:

I want to thank you very much for your letter of February thirteenth and your painstaking criticisms and suggestions. They are all of great value to us. Of course I may say that the preliminary list sent you was in no sense intended as a final list. I undertook it in order to suggest to some doubting Thomases in America that the subject of the Negro in Africa as well as in America presented immunerable topics upon which information was available and sought for by the public. The resulting preliminary list was consequently incomplete and unsatisfactory in many ways. We have had, however, a large number of suggestions from interested persons all over the world and we are compiling a much more complete list and bibliography which we hope to have in mimeograph form next fall. When it is ready I shall be glad to send you a copy.

Meantime, of course, our greatest difficulty is to get sufficient funds for this enterprise. The possibility looked fairly good at first but at present I am not so much encouraged. Eventually, certainly in the next five or ten years, such an encyclopaedia will surely be published. I only hope that it will be early enough so I can have some part in it.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Monica Hunter
Lovedale Institution
Lovedale, Cape Province
South Africa

17-22-13

Greenfield, N. H. Jan. 26, 1939.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Request typed manuscript

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Under separate cover, I am returning the booklet, A Pageant in Seven Decades, which you kindly loaned me last fall. I also enclose herewith a carbon copy of the article I have written about you for Dr. Lotz' collection of biographies of Negro leaders. If you find any mistakes in it, will you please send me the corrections. I hope you will feel that at least I have caught to some extent the essential spirit and central purpose of your life.

May I also ask for permission to use the quotations you will find in the article from Darkwater. I will also ask permission from Harcourt Brace and Company.

Did you ever know anything about Berea College, and its founder, John G. Fee? My father was one of the early pioneers on the Berea faculty, and I was born there, and grew up there in the happy old days when Negroes and white young people studied together, recited together in the same class rooms, and played together on the same athletic field. I received a letter just this last Christmas from Tom Routt, down in Marion Alabama, one of my old classmates.

Most cordially yours,

H B Hunting

17-22-14

January 31, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am returning the manscript which you sent me with a few corrections. I thank you for letting me see it.

You have my permission to use the quotations providing, of course, you get also the permission of the publishers.

I know about Berea College and John G. Fee and I am glad to learn of your connection with it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. B. Hunting
Greenfield
New Hampshire

17-21-02

Greenfield, N. H. March 2, 1939.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

You have been so kind in helping me to get biographical material about yourself, in connection with our proposed book on Negro leaders, that I venture to ask one more bit of advice or suggestion. Another man whose biography was assigned to me, is William Stanley Braithwaite. I have searched the Boston Public Library for material about him, but have not found much. I hoped to find there, the files of The Crisis, thinking that it might contain something I could use, but they do not seem to have said files. Is that one more manifestation of race prejudice?

Well, anyway, can you suggest any source of information for me?

I have tried to get in touch with Mr. Braithwaite personally. I found that I could address him at Atlanta University, as Guest Professor of Literature. I had one pleasant letter from him last fall, and he said that we might be able to arrange a personal interview in Boston, during the Christmas holidays. But apparently he did not come north as expected, and my subsequent letters have all gone unanswered. Any help you may be able and kind enough to give me will be most deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Hunting

17-22-03

March 13, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am handing your letter to Mr. Braithwaite who is teaching in this institution now. At present, unfortunately, he is in the hospital with pneumonia but the attack seems to be light and I think he will be out soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. B. Hunting
Greenfield
New Hampshire

AMERICAN COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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New York, New York
February 17, 1939

17-32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are happy to report that we ended the fiscal year 1938 with all bills paid, thanks to the generous support of friends, the staff, and 63.5% of our membership.

I should like to share with you a letter just received from one of our new members. "When I first received your invitation, I felt that since I already subscribe to so many organizations, I should not take on any more. Problems in the Pacific have become so acute, however, and even a layman like myself needs to do so much thinking as an ordinary citizen, that I feel under obligation to send you the enclosed subscription."

During these times of crisis, we believe it of the utmost importance to continue our research into sources of friction in the Pacific area, and to develop constructive thinking on Far Eastern problems. The American Council faces unlimited opportunities for extending its work in these directions.

In 1938, 282 members each contributed ten dollars, for which they received Pacific Affairs and the Far Eastern Survey. We believe that virtually all the members of the American Council will want to have at least this much share in our work.

Whatever amount you find it possible to give will be gratefully received and economically expended on the American Council's work.

Sincerely yours,

F S Harmon

Francis S. Harmon,
Treasurer

17-30-46

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EIGHT WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

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Dr. Mary Van Kleeck
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Max Yergan
Director

November 18, 1939.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On my recent visit to Europe I heard or saw nothing that impressed me more strongly than the desire and effort of Africans and other colonials to improve their living conditions. I recognized also the great importance of the growing knowledge among sections of the English, French and other people that injustice in the colonies is a chief enemy of democracy in the home country. This question of the status of millions of Africans and their right to a better life is at the heart of the present world struggle. The good life and world peace to achieve that life are goals which turn our thoughts to Europe and its relation to the struggling and oppressed everywhere. I write you on this subject because I know of your interest.

The present war is the central fact in the world today. In my opinion, it is a conflict waged, among other purposes, to enable powerful governments to continue and extend their control over colonies and their inhabitants. This is true whether the victors are imperialist Britain and France or Nazi Germany. The emphasis in the program of the International Committee on African Affairs is affected by this purpose of the war.

The important and immediate tasks of the I.C.A.A. are therefore as follows: to make widely available the facts about the living conditions of the African people; to interest individuals and organizations in Europe and America in the necessity for improved African standards of living; to encourage and assist African organizations in their efforts to improve those standards of living; to emphasize the relation between world peace and democracy in Africa; to place immediately before public opinion constructive proposals for a democratic Africa.

The I.C.A.A. is at work on the above program. During September, the Committee participated in the conference of the International Industrial Relations Institute, held in

17-30-47

Holland, where means for improving African standards of living were discussed; at conferences, held in England with Africans and others, arrangements were made for the education of a selected African leadership. Thousands of pieces of literature describing African conditions have been circulated in Europe and America; in addition, the Committee has helped publish or circulate other pamphlets and books which analyze imperialism and propose a democratic program of political and civil rights and improved educational and health measures for Africans.

You will, I think, recognize the importance of carrying forward our program at this crucial time. The International Committee on African Affairs depends on individual contributions for its funds and calls upon its friends and supporters for financial aid only once a year. This letter is a request for your support in whatever amount you choose to respond.

Yours sincerely,

Max Yergan.

For the International
Committee on African Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK

MONUMENT 2-8500

July 7, 1939

17-38-12

Mr. William E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

copy sent

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am writing to inquire whether your summer plans are such as to make possible accepting an invitation to be the guest of honor and speaker at the final Sunday supper of the Summer Session at International House, on Sunday August 6th.

You, of course, are familiar with the work of International House. This summer we are making a great effort to introduce our membership to as wide a field of current and social knowledge as possible, as the Summer group represents perhaps more than any other group here, an all American cross-section -- particularly of teachers. We feel that the best thought and discussion is not good enough for such a group! I do hope therefore, that if you are not taking recreation very seriously and are planning the summer in easy reach of New York City, that we could have the privilege of welcoming you here on August 6th.

With best wishes and memories of a most interesting interview I had with you in Atlanta over three years ago, I am

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter
Director of Educational Activities.

WDC:B

The program would involve arriving at the House about 5:45 p.m. on August 6th: for supper: followed by a short musical program: then a 35 minute address. Informal question and discussion generally takes place after the formal gathering ——

[International House]

The International Quarterly

THE JOURNAL OF THE THREE INTERNATIONAL HOUSES OF AMERICA
AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BERKELEY

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12-38-10

July 12, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
Apt. 5-B
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am delighted to know that you will be glad to speak at International House on Sunday evening, August 6th. If you are here at about quarter before six on that day there will be ample time for all necessary introductions and supper.

A few days before the meeting I wonder if you could let me have a line on the subject of your talk. It is customary for the speaker to talk for about thirty-five minutes and then adjourn to a smaller room for more intimate discussion. If this procedure is not amenable to you I hope you will let me know.

The Summer group from all indications, is a most lively one this year and I know will give you a most interesting evening.

With best wishes and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter
Director of Educational
Activities

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK

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17-38-11

July 31, 1939

Dear Mr. DuBois:

A line to confirm your engagement for Sunday Supper at International House next Sunday evening, August sixth, at 5:45.

If it is convenient, I hope you can inform me in advance of the subject of your talk. As our group has been pretty well filled up this summer on current international problems, I hope it may be possible for you to treat certain matters which you discussed so interestingly in your latest book "Black Folk". As you are well aware, the group at International House is particularly able to discuss problems of racial adjustment in its broadest worldwide setting.

Looking forward with keen anticipation to meeting you Sunday evening,

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Carter

Mr. William B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York

12-33-133

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Carter:

I am expecting to be with you Sunday, August sixth, arriving as you suggest at 5:45. I had thought to talk about colonies but if you prefer I can talk about present political conditions in the South. Let me know which you prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William D. Carter
International House
New York City

[INTERNATIONAL HOUSE]

The International Quarterly

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17-33-132

A ugust 3, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
35 West 110th Street A pt. 5B
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

Thank you very much for your note.

As a very interesting sequel to two Sunday Supper talks, the first by Clarence Streit on his Federal Union Plan, and the second by Norman Thomas on Keeping Clear of the European Mess, I think a talk by you on Colonies might be of great interest.

With all good wishes, and looking forward to seeing you on Sunday evening, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter

Lecture

International House - Sunday evening, August 6, 1939

Audience about 500 representing several different nations.

Discussion group of 50

Postmaster General of Liberia present

Subject: Colonies

No fee

17-33-131

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK
MONUMENT 2-8500

12-33-130

August 7, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

A word to thank you very sincerely for the very fine talk and discussion which you gave us last evening. I hope shortly to send you a copy of it and if it writes as well as it sounds, I hope that it will be considered for the House magazine, The International Quarterly. I am sending you a copy of the last two numbers of this today for your perusal.

I do hope I will have the opportunity of meeting you again.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter
Director of Educational Activities

[International House]

The International Quarterly

THE JOURNAL OF THE THREE INTERNATIONAL HOUSES OF AMERICA
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August 18th, 1939

17-33-127

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a transcript of the Sunday Supper talk you gave the other day. It is an excellent job of reporting. I wonder whether you think your remarks, on re-reading, would be suitable for publication in the International House magazine, The International Quarterly. In the past, we have frequently taken down the remarks of our speakers, and published edited renderings of them. Most recently, Philip LaFollette, Bertrand Russel, and Dr. Stefansson have been 'immortalised' in this way.

It would be most interesting for our wider group of readers, if it were possible for you to edit your remarks for publication. I think that with a minimum of 'tinkering', the enclosed talk would be excellent; particularly if the rather abrupt ending were slightly changed.

If you have the time to give to this MSS, and would be willing to have the talk published, as a talk, in the International Quarterly, would you kindly inform me. The revised MS should be in my hands by September 15th, for publication in the Fall Number, which, of course, would be most suitable.

Hoping that I will have the pleasure of hearing from you,

With renewed thanks,

Very sincerely,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter,
Editor

Dr. William B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

P.S. Whether you send me this MSS to be published, could you submit as copies one I can spare, as I have only three others made on account of my vacation. Thanks. I am also sending some sample copies of the Internat. Quarterly.

August 24, 1939

My dear Mr. Carter:

I shall revise the speech which you sent me and have it in your hands by September 15.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-33-128

Mr. William D. Carter
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

12-33-129

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 25, 1939

My dear Mr. Carter:

I have corrected this speech for publication. I am sorry that I could not have it copied but it was not possible for my secretary to get to it. Use it in any way you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William D. Carter
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

The International Quarterly

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17-22-01

August 30, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

May I thank you very sincerely for the corrected talk which arrived a few days ago. In due course, I will send you copies of the issue of the International Quarterly in which it appears.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Carter

William D. Carter
Editor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York

No. 988

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

24th January 1939

17-26

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17-26

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE

At a meeting of the Bureau held in London on September 19th last, at which Professor Labouret was present, it was unanimously decided to carry on the work of the Institute during the war as far as circumstances permitted. Sir Humphrey Leggett and Dr. J. H. Oldham, who could not be present, are in full accord with this decision; and we believe it will commend itself to our members.

It seems to us important that public interest in the welfare of the African peoples should not be 'blacked out' by a too exclusive concentration on events in Europe. Whatever happens elsewhere, the life of Africa must go on, officials must continue their task of administration and missionaries their work of education and enlightenment, and we are convinced that the Governments which have accepted responsibilities in Africa will not wish the war to put a stop to the various efforts at the social progress of its peoples which they have initiated in years of peace. We think, therefore, that the work of the Institute will be at least as important during the war as it was in peace, and that it should continue as far as possible to promote the study of Africa and its peoples and keep alive an interest in its problems in all countries. Science knows no frontiers, and we believe it to be possible, whatever our individual feelings about the war may be, to maintain the activities of the Institute on a strictly neutral basis. We feel sure that all its members, whatever their nationality, would wish the Institute to go on doing all it can do for science and for Africa.

It is proposed to continue the publication of 'Africa' on a somewhat reduced scale and with some omissions that cannot be made good, and to publish if possible those books by our Fellows which are ready or virtually ready for publication. We shall above all do our best to maintain the personal contacts between members of the Institute in different countries on which its efficiency and sense of common purpose so largely depend.

But if the Institute is to continue to serve Africa in war as in peace, it must maintain its financial resources. The work we hope to do will be clearly impossible unless our members go on helping us to do it. We therefore make a strong appeal to all our members not to cancel or reduce their subscriptions. If the Institute is obliged to close its doors now for lack of financial support, it may not be easy to re-open them, and we are firmly convinced that the need for an international institution for the study of African society will be no less urgent - it may well be more urgent - at the end of the war than it was before it.

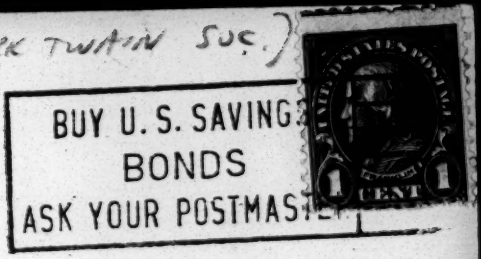
The addresses of the London and Paris offices of the Institute remain unchanged and correspondence regarding the work will be welcomed as heretofore.

Lugard.

Chairman of the Executive Council.

2nd October, 1939.

[INT. MARK TWAIN SOC.]



W. E. B. Dubois

Atlanta University

Atlanta Georgia

Jan 22 1929

CYRIL CLEMENS, President
INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY
WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI

17-28-17

Dear Mrs Bubois:—
We are still looking
forward to your remarks
on Negro Humor.
Please don't disappoint
us!
The Society would be
highly honored if
you would inscribe
your photograph.
Yours truly,
Cyril Clemens

(INT. MARK TWAIN SOC.)

BUY U. S. SA
BOND
ASK YOUR POSTMASTE

Dr William Edward ~~Heywood~~ Du Bois, Esq.
Atlanta University
210 Fort 150th St.
Atlanta
Georgia.

24 March 29

CYRIL CLEMENS, President
INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY
WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI

17-28-18

Dear Mr Burbridge.

We are much amused
at your remarks
re Negro drama. Please
do not disappoint us.

A young Negro whom
I know has written a novel
which shows not a little
talent. If there are any
publishers I could suggest him
send it to.

Please let me hear from you

Cordially
Cyril Clemens.

(INT MARK TWAIN SOC.)

SAINT LOUIS, MO.
APR 25
9:30 PM
1939
2

BUY U. S. S
BOND
ASK YOUR POS

Dr W.E. DuBois
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta.
Georgia.

April 24th 1941

CYRIL CLEMENS, President
INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY
WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI

61-28-19

Dear Dr DuBois:-

I have a young colored boy who has written a very readable novel. Can you suggest any colored publisher who might be interested?

We are still most anxious await your brief remarks on Negro Humor & the book.

Sincerely
Cyril Clemens

May 31, 1939

17-28-20

My dear Mr. Clemens:

I am very much ashamed to have put you off and disappointed you about that bit on Negro humor but I have simply had my nose to the grind stone on a book which will at last appear June fourteenth BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW by Henry Holt and Company. It is four hundred pages packed with facts and references. Just as I had gotten it off my hands in March there came three official publications in England with information that must somehow be included. I spent a month on that. Then came a cautious inquiry from the attorneys of my publishers. They were a little afraid that some of my references to men of Negro blood might bring libel suits. Two weeks of assembling facts finally quieted them and then finally, of course came the index which took another two weeks of the hardest kind of work.

As I told my secretary, I have just got the crow-bar out of my head. I enclose a short inadequate and possibly untrue statement concerning Negro humor.

With regard to the young man's novel of which you spoke, I beg to say that almost any of the reputable publishers will be glad to consider a novel on a Negro theme. They may be afraid of it if it is too radical or if it has too much miscegenation; but there is a good chance today of publishing such books.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Cyril Clemens
International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, Missouri

Tel, TIllinghast 5-9627 Cars Called For and Delivered

J. & J. GARAGE

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17-28-24

907 Jackson Street
Lynchburg, Va.
Sept. 8, 1939

My dear Dr. Dabaú,

Greetings at the summer-end to you and your family.

I thought you might like to know — if you do not already — about a review of your Black Folk — Then and Now given by T. V. Smith, of the University of Chicago, in the last of his philosopher-politician debates with himself over WBBM in Chicago this summer. The talk was

broadcast from a recording one Sunday morning — August 27, I believe.

The review was favorable.

Though I shall probably see you face to face in a few days, I write this because I intended so strongly to do so immediately upon hearing the program.

Yours truly,

Joseph A. Loukas, Jr.

Request for information

17-19

Magee's High School
Tylertown, Miss.
April 14, 1939

Mr. W.E.B.Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor Dubois:

I am herewith submitting to you some of my poems for consideration, and approval...I had planned to have these poems published, but, I thought it best to let someone who understands this field to look over my work, and let me know if I could write anything of merit.

If this work is of any note will you kindly mention my name in the Crisis, Opportunity, or have the best poems published in one of the foregoing magazines..."Oblige."

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Clarence Patrick Johnson

P.S: I would appreciate if you would have the poem: "NATIONAL YOUTH MARCH" set to music by your music Instructor, or some competent composer. C.P.J-

April 25, 1939

Dear Sir:

I am returning your poems. I am not in editorial work at present.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-5

Mr. Clarence P. Johnson
Magee's High School
Tylertown, Mississippi

November 30, 1939

15-31-132

My dear Miss Johnson:

I have the little story which you sent me November fifth and have been interested in reading it. There are some little matters that might be changed but not of great importance. In New England it was always bad form to talk about princes. We were exceedingly democratic. I was widely known as Willie Du Bois which was the way in which all children were designated, one given name and one surname. Secondly, our town was too small to have a park. I would have been found sitting somewhere on the mountains overlooking the valley or on the bank of a river. I think your idea of these little biographies is interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Dorothy V. Johnson
697 East Vernon Avenue
Los Angeles, California

17-19-24

1461 S St N W
Washington D C
Nov. 9, 1939.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am applying for a fellowship to be able to write either one or two books now in course of completion.

Would you be so good as to send me a letter of recommendation that I am use?

I've been writing right along. have had several poems published in Poetry Magazines under the name of Basil Hope. have three books beside the novel - WHITE MEN'S CHILDREN and BLACK CABINET - a biography, ready for editing.

Am included in the new MUSE anthology- POETS OF THE WORLD just out in London and Who's Who Among American Women as well as in about fifteen other anthologies etc.

If yo think I am worthy of a fellowship will you say so? I would be most grateful.

Enclosed p ease find a card for just a word from you. I've been out of a job for nine years I can only ' hold the fort' a limited while lohger. These tidbits of empty honor is a most unsatisfactory diet.

Am enclosing a card for a word of friendly a dvice.

Sincerely and cordially

Virginia D. Jones

17-19-25

November 14, 1939

My dear Georgia:

It is customary in applying for fellowships from the Rosenwald Fund, Guggenheim and elsewhere to send in the names of sponsors or names of persons to whom you refer for recommendation. The fund then writes directly to these persons and they write directly to the fund. If you wish to use my name, I shall be glad to have you and will write them when they write me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson
1561 S Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

17-23-21

Social Memo

1461 S. St N W
Washington DC
11/18/39

Dear Dr. Dubois:

A million thanks for your kind letter, and suggestions.

A couple of Japanese friends were here from New York last week and one of them brought to our notice your forecast of present world events as printed in the New Negro fifteen years ago. Both gentlemen were fulsome in praise of you and I said " I shall tell him " Of course you know all about it and knew it would ome to pass but so few people review th wise sayings of our present great.

Hoping that you will enjoy most happily the coming Thanksgiving season I am as always

Your sincere and proud-of -you friend

Georgia Johnson

January 10, 1939

My dear Georgine:

Your card was the first I had heard of Doctor's death. You have my sympathy. I am glad to know that you are getting on all right. I had hoped to be in Toledo this winter but could not find a Sunday date for the YMCA.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

12-23-1

Mrs. Georgine Johnson
1102 Collingwood
Toledo, Ohio

17-30-44

January 13, 1939

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Will you kindly look over the enclosed statement and criticize it? It is merely a tentative effort toward setting down the reasons for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro and I would appreciate any suggestions on your part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

[Encyclopaedia of the Negro]

[Enclosure 7]

Reason for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro

What are the reasons for editing and publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro? Many persons are doubtful of the present need of such an encyclopaedia. They say that it would increase the sense of racial distinctions rather than lead men to forget them; that it would tend to boasting and over-emphasis on group accomplishment; and that above all, there is not yet a sufficient basis of well-ascertained fact for such an encyclopaedia.

In answer to these suggestions it may be pointed out that in the minds of large numbers of persons, the Negro race today is already set apart as a different and almost sub-human group; that this attitude can be met not by silence but only by setting forth the facts and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by facts and authoritative opinion.

Many persons who are aware of this, do not realize how widespread is the ignorance of these facts and their open and confident denial of these facts. Singularly unfortunate and misleading statements appear generally in school text books and even in well-known college text books: the book on CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES written by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p. 296) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a

single genius of great caliber." (p. 298) "It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p. 297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became free without any effort of their own." (Woodard, MEMT GENERAL GRANT)

32-12-53

Beside direct statement of this sort there is continued implication and innuendo. When the communist leader of China reminded Edgar Snow of the treatment of Negroes and American Indians "I pointed out certain great differences in the historical and psychological background of the Negro in America and that of the minor races of Russia." (Edgar Snow, RED STAR OVER CHINA, p. 71)

In a current popular magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery."

The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in its article on anthropology pointed out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that "colored" members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure." A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliament committee with regard to the land question "The African, of course, has no views at all." Current opinion on West Africa would be

astonished to read the resolutions of the Congress of West Africa of 1918.

It is with difficulty that one finds maps of ancient and medieval Africa or allusions to African customs or social life or art save as jokes. Seldom is any distinguished man of Negro blood alluded to or his race mentioned save disparagingly.

There is almost inextricable confusion as to what the word "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences whatsoever of culture and art in Africa. In the recent renewed discussion of race, due to the plight of the Jews in Germany, one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concerning essential racial equality.

37-12-54

In most cases the persons who make these statements or omit allusions are not motivated by any distinct enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice. They simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation; their education, formal and social, brought no intimation of anything worth knowing about Negroes; and they cannot, if challenged, easily find authoritative references to which they can turn for information. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the situation is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question concerning Negroes from discussion of race to a definition of a Negro, a history of African slavery or of present conditions in Africa, to which persons can easily find a clear and intelligent answer upon which they may depend. On the contrary there is hardly a statement made, however extreme, that he may not see advocated or defended by books published by reputable companies and written by well-known authors.

On the other hand our knowledge of the Negro especially in the twentieth century has been greatly increased. Careful studies of the history of the Negro race in Africa and America have multiplied. Investigation in ethnography and anthropology, in ethics and sociology has been made until today there is a fairly well-rounded body of source material and monograph, which can give a pretty complete picture of the past and present of the Negro race. But even the intelligent student who is in general aware of this would be hard put to put his hand on authoritative material or to refer to good bibliographies. Public libraries would not generally carry or catalogue such matter and general literature would seldom refer to it.

24-12-35

Our knowledge of the Negro and Africa is not, of course, complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study is needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of study. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopaedia of its knowledge is demanded because no further important information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopaedia is greatest when for the sake of further advance and further study there is a distinct need to standardize present knowledge and bring together and set down as a new starting point a clear and orderly statement of what is already known and agreed upon.

Ordinarily such need for accumulating and making definite a body of knowledge would automatically make itself felt. But in some cases and particularly in that of the Negro, there is a certain initial difficulty of prejudice to overcome: why, men ask frankly and honestly, is it necessary to study the Negro? "Africa has no history" as a French professor of Political Economy recently wrote (Guernier, L'AFRIQUE, p. 55). Cannot funds and effort be spent to better account?

There was something of the same prejudice and hesitation when the Jewish Encyclopedia and the Catholic Encyclopedia were planned. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have been insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis." They admitted that there was much yet to be known, much investigation still to be made: "The investigation of the sociological conditions and the anthropology of the Jewish people is even now only in its initial stages. In all directions, the facts of Jewish theology, history, life, and literature remain in a large measure hidden from the world, even from Jews themselves." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. viii) But nevertheless they insisted upon the necessity for "a serious attempt . . . to systematize and render generally accessible the knowledge thus far obtained." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. ix)

The Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which Catholics were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

Both sets of editors recognized the essential difficulty of carrying out an enterprise of this sort: the Jews said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities

among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." (Jewish Encyclopedia, p. xxi) Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopaedia "With an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before - without concealing facts or resorting to apology." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. xxi)

And the Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the Church in numbers and in importance."

There is, of course a parallel argument and one in some respects even more forceful, for an attempt today to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average, intelligent citizens of the world, a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. It may be said that nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, indifference and bitter memories, with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 13, 1939

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

17-33-55

January 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received your letter of January 13 and the enclosure entitled "Reasons for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro." I had been making some notes on the same subject, but your statement covers everything which I had thought of and a great deal more besides. I think that it is an excellent statement and it should be about as convincing as anything could be to the people who are going to be asked to give financial support to the Encyclopaedia project.

I might suggest a paragraph which would run along the following lines: In dealing with controversial matters, the Encyclopaedia will follow the usual practice of discussing the various points of view when such points of view are matters of record. There is no intention of setting out to "make a case" by neglecting or deriding views merely because they happen to be derogatory. After all, the Negro would be the chief loser from an Encyclopaedia which does not gain the respect of the world of scholarship, and the best interests of the Negro would be served by a work which is so fair, so objective, so thorough that it is accepted everywhere for many years to come as the most authoritative source on the Negro.

I requested Dr. Stokes to see if he could change the time of our Washington meeting to January 28. This was due to the calling of a meeting in Chicago for January 21 which I had promised several months ago to attend when called. I hope that this change will not work any inconvenience on you.

Looking forward to seeing you in Washington on January 28, I am

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GBJ-d

GUY B. JOHNSON

17-30-09

January 19, 1939

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Here is an additional paragraph for the Encyclopaedia statement. Please criticize it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

17-30-10

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

January 25, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just returned from Chicago and have read your memorandum of January 19. I think it is excellent, and I have no additional suggestions to make.

Let us hope that the meeting in Washington on Saturday develops some hopeful plans and prospects for the Encyclopaedia by way of financial backing.

I am making some progress on a list of possible additional topical entries to be considered. I think I shall not be down to the Z's by Saturday, but I shall bring along something.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-30-01

February 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have just had a long talk with Herskovits in Chicago and a letter from Seligmann which I think you have seen and one from Westermann, a copy of which I am enclosing. Of course I knew that the African section is incomplete and what I am proposing is that we should concentrate on a better list of subjects for Africa. I hope you will let me know when you are going to be in or near Atlanta. I have written, a copy of which I enclose, to Stokes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

March 4, 1939

17-30-02

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your recent letter and enclosures of correspondence with several other persons. They are very illuminating. I have been hoping to find the time to prepare a memorandum on the encyclopedia touching some points which seem to me to call for consideration soon, but I have been under such strain to complete some tasks here that I just about "all in." However, I am gradually working out from under some of the load here.

I shall be in Atlanta on March 10 and 11, attending a Social Science Research Council regional committee meeting at the Piedmont Hotel. I am not on for any special talk, so I believe I can slip out almost any time that will suit your convenience. I shall telephone you when I arrive.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

17-30-03

May 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed is a new edition on the need of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro and certain letters received with regard to the proposed list of subjects. Most of the writers you know: Mlle Homburger is an authority on African languages in the oriental languages in Paris. Miss Gollock is an English friend of Dr. Stokes and has written some African biographies. Hansberry, is in my opinion, the best authority on African history among Negroes.

My book on the black race is at last in print and will be released by the publishers June fourteenth. I have mentioned the Encyclopaedia in the preface.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

[Enclosure ?]

DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO?

There has been in the last decade a wide increase of interest in and attention toward the Negro race and its descendants in various parts of the world. This includes the question of the relation of the peoples of Africa to the future development of civilization; the changing problem of the Negro in the United States; the question of the future of the West Indies and the racial integration of South and Central America. Today the Negroid peoples, that is, those usually called Negroes and those related to them by descent and culture, are recognized as occupying a wide and important position in the world which calls for increasing attention.

This has been emphasized by our new and changing ideas of race. The whole biological conception of races separated from each other by inheritance of fixed characters, has been changed to new conceptions of varying group characteristics and cultural developments. Anthropology is studying primitive groups not as curiosities, but as throwing light upon present conditions; and a new conception of the unity of humanity not simply in its present forms but its methods of development, is becoming current. History and biography are making new and intensive efforts to re-picture the past of the darker races and the literature of cultural development and contact is increasing.

There have been published in the last ten years scores of books with new and relizble information concerning Africa and the Negro race. These include, to name but a few, studies of the tribes of Africa by Schapera, Rattray, Meek, Junod, Soga, Krige, Doke, Hollis, Torday, Monica Hunter and a score of other equally searching investigations; there are studies in African colonial administration by Perham, Brooks, Thurnwald, Orde-Browne, Mair, Macmillian, Cameron and Oldham; large and significant summaries of information concerning Africa have been made by Delafosse, Worthington, Fitzgerald and Frankel; and

especially the recent AFRICAN SURVEY by Lord Hailey and his co-workers, and Frazer's NATIVE RACES OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

Concerning the Negro in America there have been published recently studies of the economic development of the plantation, the effect of the depression, changes and growth in literature and education; Work's Bibliography of the Negro covering both Africa and America; monographs by Charles Johnson, Abram Harris, Ralph Bunche, Carter Woodson, Franklin Frazier and others; there will be ready in 1940 an important survey by Dr. Karl G. Myrdal of Sweden and a dozen co-workers, while the Journal of Negro Education and the Journal of Negro History are printing numbers of intensive studies. Careful studies of Negro history and culture have begun in Brazil and other parts of South America, and have long been pursued in the West Indies. On the other hand there is a dangerous and misleading lag between scientific knowledge of the Negro and intelligent interpretation today, and popular conception handed down from the past.

32-12-51

The Negro race today, in the minds of most persons, is set apart as a group of unusual and different individuals; and this attitude can be met only by setting forth the facts of the situation and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by a body of facts agreed upon, in all essential particulars, by those whose opinions are worth listening to.

Many persons who are aware of this do not realize how widespread is the implicit and open denial of these facts. To quote a few instances: the book on CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p. 298) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a single genius of great

caliber." (p. 298) "It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p. 297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became free without any effort of their own." (MEET GENERAL GRANT, by W. E. Woodward) In a recent popular magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery." The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica in its article on anthropology points out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that colored members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure." A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliament committee with regard to the land question "The African, of cours, has no views at all."

37-12-60

There is also almost inextricable confusion as to what "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences of culture and art in Africa. In the renewed discussion of race due to the plight of the Jews in Germany one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concernin essential racial equality.

In most cases the persons who make these statements are not motivated by any enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice; They simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation and they cannot easily find authoritative references to which they can turn. Present thought and action are all too often guided by old and discarded theories of race and heredity;

by misleading emphasis and silence of former histories. These conceptions are passed on to younger generations of students by current textbooks, popular histories and even in public discussion. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the case is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question, from a clear discussion of race, to a definition of a Negro, the history of African slavery and the present conditions in Africa, to which he can find a clear and intelligent answer upon which he may depend. On the contrary there is hardly an attitude or a prejudice that he may not find seriously advocated and to some degree corroborated and substantiated in books printed by reputable publishers and placed on the shelves of our best libraries. The path of the inquiring student is thus beset by the most opposite and contradictory statements.

37-12-61

There is increasing demand for intelligent guidance on the status of the Negro and easier availability of our present knowledge of facts. We have had a sudden increase of discussion concerning race in our day based on discredited theses and threatening widespread disaster. We are having demands for colonial transfer and readjustment with inevitable examination of the whole problem of the relation of Negro peoples to modern industry and government. There is unrest and apprehension among the colored races and in all the current social and economic changes in America, the condition and future of twelve million Americans of Negro descent is necessarily involved. There is need for young pupils and for mature students, of a statement of the present condition of our knowledge concerning the darker races and especially concerning Negroes, which would make available our present scientific knowledge and set aside the vast accumulation of tradition and prejudice which makes such knowledge difficult now for the layman to obtain: a Vade Mecum for schools, editors, libraries, for Europeans inquiring into the race status here, for South Americans and Africans. In current encyclopaedias there is notable lack of space given to these matters. In a recently projected encyclopaedia of American history a

scholar was asked to treat the relation of the Negro to United States history in six hundred words. Writers who are expert in many fields may be quite ignorant in the field of race or in matters concerning the Negro. Our knowledge of the Negro today is not, of course, entirely complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study is needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of knowledge. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopaedia of its knowledge is demanded because no further information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopaedia is greatest when a stage is reached where there is a distinct opportunity to bring together and set down a clear and orderly statement of the facts already known and agreed upon, for the sake of establishing a base for further advance and further study.

37-12-63

Under such circumstances it would seem that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is necessary.

The idea of encyclopaedias has grown slowly but surely. In the first century we had Pliny's NATURAL HISTORY; in the fifth and seventh and thirteenth centuries appeared other encyclopaedias treating "of everything that can be learned by man in this life". As the field of science grew and the trammels of church dogma were broken down, there came in the eighteenth century three great encyclopaedias: the French Encyclopédie, 1751-65; the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1768-71; and the Conversations-Lexicon, 1796-1808. Today the place of the encyclopaedia as a unified source of knowledge, and guide to reading is generally recognized. This has been followed by enclopaedias which confine themselves to different fields of science like chemistry, geology, medicine and the like. Finally in the social sciences, there have come the beginnings of encyclopaedias: the Encyclopaedia of Religion, the Catholic Encyclopaedia, the Jewish Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, are cases in point.

In such encyclopaedias, touching social problems, there is always an initial prejudice to overcome. People have inherited ideas and attitudes which more or less unconsciously they are unwilling to change; but precisely for such reasons, encyclopaedias are necessary. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have been insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis. These theological antipathies have now abated, and both sides are better prepared to receive the truth."

32-12-63

The Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which Catholics were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the well intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

In the case of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro these difficulties are increased because the prejudices and memories surrounding the subject have been more intense. There are hurts and fears; there are current controversies which make a strictly scientific point of view of questions affecting the Negro race, difficult. Notwithstanding this, the body of accumulated knowledge is today so wide and dependable that it becomes all the more necessary that current social thought and discussion should to as large an extent as possible be placed upon a basis of accepted scientific conclusion.

Not counting some earlier proposals which did not come to fruition, there has been an attempt since 1932 to secure funds to edit and publish an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It has naturally brought forward a good many fundamental questions. There have been those who have said that a Catholic Encyclopaedia

must be edited by Catholics; a Jewish Encyclopaedia mainly by Jews; and a Negro Encyclopaedia mainly by Negroes. On the other hand it has been pointed out that this at least lays such efforts open to the charge of partisanship and defensive propaganda.

The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia felt this difficulty when they said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopaedia "With an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before - without concealing facts or resorting to apology." The Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the Church in numbers and in importance."

32-12-64

In the case of the Negro the matter is even more complicated. There are many groups of Negroes. Educated black men in West Africa and East Africa might naturally think that their interests and points of view would be ignored. American Negroes are apt to think of themselves as the most representative group of their race and entitled to most space and consideration. The West Indians and the Afro-Brazilians have similar claims for consideration. Then too, among the whites, there are groups vitally interested in the future of the Negro, anxious to repel disturbing propaganda; fearful of any artificial unification of widely separate colored group interests and anxious to guide Negro development in the lines of their own national interests. Thus the English administrators, the French, Belgian and other colonial investors, the South

African Nationalists and students and statesmen in white America would hesitate at seeing an encyclopaedia edited and published which might not take into account their points of view and wishes. Missionaries, historians, sociologists and psychologists all would have distinct ideas concerning the scope and treatment in such an encyclopaedia.

The present proposal has sought to take all these points of view into consideration; it believes that the present situation, just because of the widespread interest in the Negro from these different points of view, and because of the unusual number of scholarly experts available, indicates not only the need of this encyclopaedia, but the possibility of so planning and editing the work as to make firm that solid scientific foundation upon which race in general, and the Negro race in particular, can be discussed and the real questions upon which there is still allowable differences of opinion more clearly fixed and stated.

32-12-65

We have interested groups of colored and white men, and have consulted with the leading authorities of every modern country: the United States, the West Indies and South America, England, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain; and especially white and black scholars in various parts of Africa; We have the promised cooperation of what we believe is the best available body of scholars in the world.

There follows of course the question as to how this ability can be used and apportioned to its task and how the space of the encyclopaedia can best be laid out. We are trying to make this definite by issuing next fall a proposed list of subjects, with some indication of the allocation of sapce. This list which has been suggested and criticized by the scholars of the world. The selection of authorities for the actual writing, and the character of the finished work, must of course depend upon the board of editors and for that

reason a board which has the full confidence of the promoters and the scientific world is indispensable. We are asking support for this project as a worthy one, under the direction of the best board of editors which can be procured. We do not for a moment assume that the present temporary choice of editors is or deserves to be, final; but we do believe that the project is a worthy one; that there is distinct and present call for such an encyclopaedia and that immediate steps ought ot be taken to realize this proposal, to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average, intelligent citizens of the world a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. Nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, pre-conception and bitter memories with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

32+2-56

Atlanta University
May 22, 1939

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

17-26-41

June 5, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the batch of correspondence and the memorandum which you sent the other day. As you perhaps know, I am preparing to take a year's leave of absence in order to work with Dr. Gunnar Myrdal on the study which is he making for the Carnegie Corporation. I have been in such a rush lately that I have not yet been able to digest all of the material which you sent. I shall finish it up at my earliest opportunity and get in touch with you.

By the way, Dr. Stokes informs me that you may be staying in New York this summer. I shall be moving there within the next two weeks, and I trust that we shall have an opportunity to meet from time to time.

Hurriedly yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Research Associate

GBJ-d

HAMMERMILL BOND

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

AN INQUIRY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

405 LEXINGTON AVENUE • MURRAY HILL 6-7530

NEW YORK

17-30-41

GUNNAR MYRDAL
DIRECTOR

ROWENA S. HADSELL
SECRETARY

June 21, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois

Dr. Stokes has written me that you intend to be at the above address during the summer so I am sending this letter there. I hope that we will have opportunities to come together several times during the summer to discuss the encyclopaedia.

I have read the memorandum entitled, "Do We Need an Encyclopaedia of the Negro?" and have returned it to Dr. Stokes. ~~I had only two comments and they were not of much significance.~~ For one thing, I thought that on page 1 we should insert the names of a few more persons like Herskovits and Seligman who have made important contributions on Africa. Furthermore, if I recall correctly our discussion at Washington in January we intended to say something about the practical utility of the encyclopaedia for public school teachers, pupils and others who have frequent need for a ready source of authentic information about Negroes all over the world. A

I have been making some progress toward revising the list of subject entries on the Negro in the United States but I have about concluded that the business of trying to supply a bibliography for each entry is wasting a great deal of time. It seems to me that any authority who is asked to write on a particular subject will have to assume the responsibility for finding his own bibliography. Indeed if he could not assume that responsibility, he would have no business trying to write for the encyclopaedia. I really feel that there is not much point to citing the more obvious or commonplace references for every subject on our list. Of course where there is some obscure source or some very new source which we feel might escape the attention of our author we should call it to his attention. I believe that the best use I can make of my time is in a thorough revision and organization of the topics and subtopics on the Negro in the United States which should go into the encyclopaedia. I feel very much overwhelmed and I thoroughly understand why the editors of dictionaries and encyclopaedias wind up in the asylum.

I have read the copies of letters concerning the African entries and I find them extremely interesting. Do you want me to return them to you?

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you soon and with best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON

gbj:da

17-30-45

October 30, 1939

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Stokes

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of October 25 to Dr. DuBois.

I believe that line five of paragraph three on page two should read "and biographical entries" rather than "and bibliographical entries." By the way, I do not feel very strongly about dividing the entries into five or six sections. If it would simplify matters any I think it would be just as well to have one alphabetical list but for the convenience of those who might want to know the approximate distribution of space according to geographical areas it probably would be wise to add ~~the~~ a brief table showing the number of entries which might be classified under the five sections listed in your paragraph three, page two.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours

GBJ hcs

Guy B. Johnson

CC Dr. W. B. DuBois

17-26-36

January 19, 1939

My dear Mildred:

I am planning to land in Chicago, Saturday, February eleventh, at 2:10 p. m. at the Michigan Central Station. Suppose I come directly out to the house and then we go down town to the Union Station for dinner and do a movie, a play or a concert. If you are agreeable, let me know; also buy any tickets that you should before and I will reimburse you. I hope you are in good health. If not, or there is any other obstacle, I will go to the hotel uptown and make myself comfortable. Write me as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4309 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

17-26-37

Sunday, Jan 23, 1939.
4809 Indiana Avenue.
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter, which probably was put in the mail box sometime yesterday, was there when I came home last eve. (when I reached home after helping to look after 202 students at a theatrical performance at a Loop theatre). Am expecting at once as I surmise that when are leaving Atlanta soon on a lecture tour.

First, I hope that you & all of the family are well. Second, I am right side up with care - as are most of the teaching force (the reporting earlier & staying later) & thankful for a job. I have had no help with the house since I last saw you & have neither time

12-26-38

was energy to do much with it myself. Cramming for exam. (the awful one - comprehensive in 7 fields) which has been extended from July (when I literally fled to Europe) - then to Nov. & finally to March.

Since you'll be here over Xmas school closed & I can arrange to be here to welcome you at the time you said, I shall see you on Sat. aft. Feb. 11. Then you can see the situation & decide what you prefer.

My nephew in N. Y. (Mr Beasley) has been quite ill for several months - his mother left for N. Y. a week ago & Ned left hurriedly this aft. for a short trip to help her look after him. We hope he will soon be restored to health. He seems never to have gotten over Marion's sudden death. See you soon.

Keep well. Love.

Yours ever
Mildred.

Much to talk over with you - as usual. Au Revoir.

17-26-39

February 4, 1939

My dear Mildred:

Since writing last I have accumulated a number of engagements and difficulties in Chicago. I shall arrive in Chicago as I said February eleventh at 2:10 p. m. and lecture on Sunday. On Monday at 9:45 a. m. I leave for Springfield, Ohio returning at 7:15 a. m. Tuesday. At ten o'clock on Tuesday, I speak at Hertzl Junior College; at 11:30 p. m. I leave for Lincoln, Nebraska returning to Chicago Thursday morning. On Thursday I speak three times at Wright Junior College and on Friday twice at Wilson Junior College. Saturday, I rest from my labors and Sunday leave for Detroit returning for the lecture at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 4:55 February twentieth and leaving that night for good at 11:30.

I hope you can stand these changes and accumulated duties. I am not sure whether I can or not. Please clear up the weather and have it fairly decent when I get there.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

17-26-40

February 24, 1939

My dear Mildred:

I am still feeling very much conscience-stricken for descending upon you and the really very little I could do for your entertainment and relaxation. I hope that all is going well and that you are feeling no bad effects from an extra guest. My best regards to Ned and hope that everything is working out all right.

And now again I must preach. There is simply no sense in your working yourself to death. You have got good brains; just sit down and figure something out so that while you can be interestedly busy you will not be dead tired, exhausted and on the edge of collapse every day. Something I am sure can be done. First of course that year off and then afterwards a heart to heart talk with the authorities on the subject of less work or half work or retirement. No matter if it isn't done, it will be done in your case if you ask it.

I think I left in the bed room and forgot to pack a copy of Callen's DECLINE AND RISE OF THE CONSUMER. Another book, a novel, I meant to leave, but Callen I need and if you can find it I will be awfully glad to have you forward it. Possibly I left it on the train but I think I left it at the house.

With much love,

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

February 25, 1939

My dear Mildred:

Don't bother about the book. I remember now that I left it at the church.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

17-26-28

May 18, 1939.

Dear Mr. Hubbie: I hope you have not that me dead — but surely I have been near it a few times since you were here. I hope you & all of the family are well — my love to all, please. Thank you much for your letters which came promptly & for the Commandment Calfskin & fringe more highly than I can express). This letter — the envelope — has been addressed since March 31 — the day after the night that I conducted that large chorus (composed of mixed choruses from 10 high schools). During that week I conducted all day — including Saturday & many nights. Then — yesterday — everyone was "all in" from exhaustion —

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
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17-26-29

[illegible] literally "slumped. But after I [illegible] control [illegible] with any degree of success. There are the first [illegible] I have attempted that week we have four [illegible] performances [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is the reason - yes to all could from all performances. When the [illegible] are not - the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

available in this part of the country & have special part of Illinois nearby around & very helpful. Will not any

Hearings.

I judge that Miss Kimball was one of the high spots in my life. You would have been pleased with the work which I & Lucy did. The appreciation manifested by the audience would have pleased you.

Please write soon. How is little Ida Grace? Can "Mary Rose" read yet? I think that will cute.

Mabel

Remember me - the name was "Monica Rose"

17-26-26

May 30, 1939

My dear Mildred:

I was glad to hear from you and to know of your triumphant work but I am again scared at the way that you are overdoing your strength. I do hope you will rest hard this summer. We start North June seventh and will be at 35 West 110th Street for the summer. If you are coming our way, let us hear from you.

With best love,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4[illegible] Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Jones, Mildred Bryant]

17-26-30

CASCADE OF TIME, BANFF

MT. RUNDLE, BANFF

KING EDWARD HOTEL

L.C. ORR, MANAGER

BANFF, ALBERTA
BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Victoria, B.C. Aug. 3, 1939.

My dear Mr. DuBois: Well, here I am in quaint, charming Victoria — a resistable bit of Old England transferred to the New World — standing up in the Post Office writing to you. Have been trying all summer to get off a letter to you (but the afternoon that school closed (Beadie very ill & Ted & Lawker had to work heroically (am not sure about those lie in that road) to get me started on a convalescent route — simply worked beyond the limit & stricken with acute "rheumatics" with my whole body in pain. Had studied & worked & worked & studied — exam date set & near & then was stricken with illness. Committee was wonderful — themselves suggested postponement & will allow me to choose date later when I have fully rested & advise them. Can you beat that? I was grateful almost to tears — but not one did I take, for that is a luxury my purse can't afford. My doctor told me to "beat it" to a cool, quiet clime & scene — so as soon as I felt strong enough to travel (July 27 to be exact), I left for Banff & Lake Louise — lovely spots indeed. Tomorrow I sail for Seattle & on Saturday depart for Alaska where I shall journey in leisurely fashion as far inland as Mt McKinley Park & Fairbanks. Home on Labor Day in the early A.M. Already I am beginning to feel like another person.

I hope that you and your family are having an enjoyable summer (am sure that you are). Heard that your new book came out shortly before I left. Miss Hasch, of the Hall Library, told me they had it on their rental list. I know it is both interesting & instructive & look forward to reading it. She was enthusiastic about it. Aren't some folks odd & changeable? Don't I remember how mad she was when you quit the Basin, etc. &

how I felt called upon to set her straight about some of her remarks? Lolo – & I think she always will, too. "Ah well rich in life" & folks do like to climb on the band wagon. You have given many folks the "ha! ha!" & I am truly glad. Keep it up.

Keep well & enjoy yourself. My nerves have quit jangling, I am sleeping well & gaining a little appetite – & can, as you see, control my pen very well. I am doing as I was told, taking my medicine, sleeping, eating, & not worrying – net result: pain almost gone, skin clearing up & eyes seem much stronger – and I am thankful. Looks as tho' I've got to chase the poison out of my system – & quit worrying. O.K., I will do my best. Selah.

Love to Mrs. DuBois & kindest wishes to Yolande & dear little Du Bois. Does she ever speak of Minnie Rose, who couldn't read?

Au revoir. Keep a good thot that I may come home "strong as a horse & wagon."

Sincerely,

Mildred.

Mildred B. Jones

17-26-32

4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois
September 18, 1939

My dear Mr. DuBois: Hoped to have a letter awaiting me when I returned home on Labor Day but did not. Did you receive the letter I mailed to you from Victoria, B.C. in early August and the card from Fairbanks, Alaska? I sent the mail to the N.Y. address you gave in your letter early in June - 35 - 41. 16th St. I am sure you & all of the family enjoyed the summer in the North - & the Fair, too.

As I told you in my letter, I was stricken with rheumatism - acute & very pronounced & thus had to give up taking that exam. in July & tho I had set my heart on getting it off. Both Lawler & Ned thot it cool thing & no worry nor nerve strain the immediate pressing need for me - so this C.O. off & I am arranged & I rent. It was a

recently but to day is fine & cool—
thank goodness!

M.

most unusual & fascinating trip. Alaska is wonderful in many ways & almost a total surprise to one who has only read of it. I came back much benefitted — but the heaviest program ever is now in force — and the U. of Chicago wants me to have entire supervision of two of its prospective music graduates — the students themselves asked to be under my guidance. Now what do you think I am going to do? Just this — what I told you I was & without delay, too — but have said nothing except to the "powers that be" both at Loyola & Board of Education — but hope for same soon — & shall inform you. Oh, la' la! — even the that helps me!

Where is that book — autographed & with a nice thot additional — where, I ask you? Love to Mrs. DuBois. How are DuBois & Minnie Rose progressing with their studies? All good wishes.

Keep well. Yours, Mildred.

We have had terrifically hot weather

12-26-41

September 20, 1939

My dear Mildred:

I am so glad that you got at least a little vacation. I suppose you are now hard at it in Chicago again. I arrived in Atlanta, Saturday, September 16, driving down along the beautiful crest of the Shenandoah. Mrs. Du Bois and Du Bois will stay in New York this season. Du Bois is entering Mildred Johnson's school where she has a small boarding department and where I think she is going to get better training than here. I shall be west in February and if I have engagements in Chicago, I shall be sure to see you.

With best love,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mildred Bryant Jones

17-26-38

Monday Aft. October 2, 1939

4009 Cottage Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dearest Mr. DuBois! My heart is singing and I am so happy - that, though I am in almost constant pain with a recurrence of the arthritis which literally bowled me over just before I left on my summer vacation, every one remarks on my happy expression - & asks "what on earth has happened." The summer is short & sweet — I am on Sabbatical — started today - & life looms large & happy I can sleep (if the chemmates permit — La! La! — but Lawlessness & Red are chasing them O.K.) & study. I go to "Mamba's Daughters" — in which Ethel Waters is starring

knew.

Met Dr & Mrs Jas. R. White a few evenings ago near my home. Mrs. White told me to tell you that her mother (Mrs Brown) died about a month ago.

Please write soon & tell me all about yourself. Keep well.

Lovingly & hastily (as usual) but happily (not so usual till now) yours,

Mildred.

(Mildred Bryant Jones)

at the Grand Theatre, etc. etc. — I
must have to get up at 6 A.M. &
get out at 10 A.M. in the snow.
Whenever I do get the exam off,
I think my cup of joy will
brim over!

So glad to hear from you —
evidently our letters must have
been written & sent about the
same time. How you must miss
Mrs. Du Bois & little Du Bois! I
am sure that she will enjoy
Mildred Johnson's school & she
much benefitted. The book has
come & I am grateful — but where
is the auto-graph, etc. — oh, oh! Shall
read the book carefully & profitably
thank you so much. I'll have to
wait for the autograph — but I'll
get it yet, I hope.

Ned & Fowler are both working
very hard. My Sister (Ned's mother)
is not so well but is all grit &
keeps busy. I fear Albert's sudden
death was harder for her than any one

17-26-27

October 3, 1939

My dear Mildred:

This is simply the best news in ages. Only one warning - don't go and overwork in your play. Get that damn doctorate out of the way and then learn to loaf. Spend your extra time in scheming as to how you can get on and never go back to that treadmill at Wendell Phillips. My heartiest congratulations! I know Mrs. Du Bois would join me if she were here.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mildred B. Jones

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois. Oct. 15, 1939.

17-26-34

My dearest Mr. DuBois: It was lovely of you to reply on return mail to my "Sabbatical News" & I am not going to fib about how happy that post-haste reply made me & how very much I do appreciate it — I believe that you know — I do hope so. My heart is still singing & it is still hard to believe — though I realize it O. K. when I get that part pay check (a trifle over half pay) ha! ha! But even I don't let that worry me — what matter it that Spitzmuesser on house, contents, etc. etc must soon be paid, winter fuel coat bat, etc. etc., ad infinitum? Time is fleeting "etc. & I must make the most of it. Thanks for your warning & also for the advice — I promise to heed both & give them both careful & prayerful consideration. You would be surprised if you knew what a

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

12-26-35

train of plans you have started in my mind by your advice! Who knows what the end may be? Let's hope for the best & happiest one! I laughed until I almost cried when I read your forceful language about the doctorate — now wasn't that just like you? You'll never grow up & be prim & special — always you'll be young & forceful. Well, I approve. Aren't you glad?

Have med these 1st two weeks of sabbatical to try to succinctly & briefly outline my study for that exam.; & beginning this aft., I study with full force until I take it — which I hope won't be many weeks hence.

How do you spend your time? Do write me about yourself & of the things that especially interest you.

Carters, Ned, & I seem at last to be gaining some control of the painful arthritis (skin) & am certainly thankful. My face continues to slowly but surely clear up. Lord! how poisoned I was by the mere strain & overwork of exams! Write!

With love, Yours, Mildred.

Love to Mrs. McBoie when you write.

[Josenberger]

703 N. 11 St
Ft Smith, Ark.,
May 9-'37

12-23-14

Dear Will:

At the time your address reached me, I was suffering from a third severe attack of optic neuritis and could not read.

Am happy to say I have learned to take better care of my eyes - ceased so much constant reading and working cross word puzzles my real relaxation, and now have almost normal sight again.

One can never say too much in praise of any article which comes from your pen and certainly "The Revelation of Saint Orgue the Damned" is not an exception but a higher and deeper inspiration.

I informed my Fish Club that I had received it and they immediately voted to use it instead of a speaker - we try to have one at each meeting.

Our club is very small but we manage to keep trying and we do have the Fish spirit.

I hope you are well and I know you are doing well for the happy opportunity of imparting and sharing your knowledge with others assures well being for the giver.

Very best wishes for your continued success

As always, Mame

[fragment?]

E. B. JOURDAIN, JR.
ALDERMAN, 5TH WARD

CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF EVANSTON
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

202

17-38-68

MEMO :

To: Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.
(2-17-'39).

Being certain that you knew from past contact, and from your last lecture here, when this movement was young, just what a piece of work that we have tackled here, in seeking to raise the status of a minority here through political organization and political pressure, I mentioned only briefly to you that our struggle was now in its eighth year. I was so fearful you might not be able to come at all, that I was more wrapped in the possibilities of your appearing at all, than in suggesting what added background-information you might care to know, of our "struggles" and our obstacles. All of us appreciate more than you might think, your willingness to come, because this fight has found all of us with plenty of moments when we felt more blue than we've wanted to admit.

The effort to organize what political strength lay in the presence of a large Negro group, (8,000 out of 65,000), in this one-time millionaire's-suburb and university-town, has met with not only the obstacles growing out of expected opposition from whites who read "threats" to the possibility of "keeping Evanston Evanston", in this new movement, but also out of reluctance of many Negroes to chance their fortunes with a program they've been taught to call "radical" simply because it seeks to use all the leverage than can be found in political power to raise social and economic standing, and force new openings that might be less graciously granted, in the absence of the 'big stick' implied in a potent political organization. In the face of opposition from these sources, and, naturally, from the police-controlled sources, because police administration has shown little or no respect for the good of this area, ---in the face of this sort of opposition, we have had the finest kind of support from masses of plain, clear-thinking Negro women, with children whose futures they've a real interest in, from Negro men who have shown a courage that's real, and from some clear minds among the faculty at the university.

A town that once forced all Negroes to sit in balconies only of movie houses, to use only a "colored bathing beach" on the lake-front, to use city-owned parks only for ball games among all-white or all-Negro teams, to stay off all city boards and commissions, to have no colored school teachers at all, has seen some progress in the eight years since at least one Negro has had a voice in the city's council. The most discouraging thing is not the expected opposition, but the failure of Negroes who are too nice for politics, and of Negroes who have more to gain from hushing all criticsim of police misconduct, and of Negroes whose too-nice relations with their good-white-folks can't be disturbed, and of Negroes who don't want to lose their jobs in a "branch" Y or a branch something else.....it's their failure that hurts. Can't they be shown that in America in '39 a Negro who thinks he can advance with no hold on government, is....well, something or other? ..that this Evanston fight is just one sector of a fight on a wide, wide front ?

A couple of years ago, we offended our good-white-folks by kicking in the most available spot, a city administration that was hopeless from our stand-point. Our judgement was supported by the clearest thinkers in university and other circles. The colored vote was credited with the upset. This was our thanks: from a paper that wrote of me, when I was unseated on charges that colored folks voted wrong:

The EVANSTON REVIEW

—Our hunch about Ald. Jourdain from the start has been that he was ousted from the council not because of his color but because he was quite too well educated, too sober, too intelligent and too much the gentleman. He contributed nothing to the superiority complex of his confreres.

[Enclosure]

The EVANSTON REVIEW

OF EVANSTON AFFAIRS

This Happened in Evanston

In Evanston, which prides itself on high standards of intelligence and civic spirit, last week's election revealed this amazing situation:

Ten percent of the city's population, a negligible percentage of its taxpayers, 60 percent of its public relief problem and 100 PERCENT OF ITS EFFECTIVE POLITICAL POWER are all concentrated in the five colored precincts of the fifth ward. Last week this colored bloc nullified the entire majority vote in the city's other 48 precincts.

Last week's REVIEW, written election night, said: "Charles H. Bartlett was defeated by the fifth ward." A more thorough analysis shows this can be revised to read: Charles H. Bartlett was defeated by Evanston's five colored precincts.

These precincts are the first, third, fourth and fifth, which are practically solid colored, and the sixth, which is largely colored. In them lives virtually all our colored population. They gave Penfield a majority of 904. The other 48 precincts gave Bartlett a majority of 52.

Let there be no misunderstanding. This is no criticism of Penfield's campaign or his election. He was clearly the choice of a majority of those voting, and that majority properly included both white and colored voters. The colored man's vote is every bit as good as the white man's. The race distinction here is only incidental.

Control by a small organized minority is the political evil to which Evanston has succumbed. This evil is intensified manyfold by the fact that political activities in these precincts are shot through and through with irregularities. This year conditions at the polls were far worse than ever before in the city's history. The hundreds of decent high-minded colored citizens living there are ardently hoping and working for a cleanup of the fifth ward.

A constant menace lies in the fact that this bloc of voters is an easy prey to the rabble-rouser and the forces of discontent, and is chronically opposed to whatever city government is in power. Mayor Bartlett found it so in his twelve years, and it is not impossible that four years hence Mayor Penfield will have the five colored precincts solidly against him.

The deep-seated cause of Evanston's political impotency is not the colored voter nor the five colored precincts. The colored citizen does vote. He exercises the highest privilege of citizenship—and more honor to him, as long as his ballot is honest.

The real culprit is the white citizen who does not vote, or who votes his prejudices. Less than half of our nearly 35,000 white voters went to the polls last week. Those who stayed at home delegated five small colored precincts to make their political decision for them and the entire city.

If indifferent white voters, with all their pretense to intelligence and civic virtue, consent supinely to hand over this city to an ambitious minority bloc, then we shall get in our city government exactly what we deserve.

April 15, 1937

That's us!

Clever

must be us — necessarily

00402

ENCLOSURES

February 25, 1939

12-30-70

Dear Buddy:

I want to tell you how glad I was to see you. I knew your grandmother and grandfather when I was a student in school and we used to have very pleasant times together. I am sure I should enjoy knowing you and your sisters if I had time to make their acquaintance. Please greet your father and mother.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Master Edwin B. Jourdain, III
c/o Mr. E. B. Jourdain, II
Alderman, Fifth Ward
City Council
Evanston, Illinois

April 5, 1939

E. B. Jourdain

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

17-38

February 16, 1939 - one lecture at Evanston, Illinois $50.00

Prompt remittance would be appreciated

September 21, 1939

17-3-9

My dear Mr. Jourdain:

I trust you have not forgotten the fifty dollars which you owe me for a lecture in Evanston. Lecturing is hard and precarious business both for income and health. I did not urge the lecture upon you; rather you insisted that I should give it after clearly understanding what my charge was. I think it only fair that I should receive a prompt remittance.

I trust this will find you and the family well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin B. Jourdain, II
Alderman, Fifth Ward
City Council
Evanston, Illinois

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

LINCOLN
BRANCH LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

January 23, 1939

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Dubois,
Dunbar Apts.,
7th Ave., & 150th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

17-31-30

Dear sir,

We are collecting autographed photographs for our club room, which is used for various activities connected with the branch, story-telling, book clubs etc., We feel that such a collection, will be a constant source of inspiration for our children.

We will be very proud to add your photograph to the collection, if you care to send it to us.

Gratefully yours,
E. Capitolia Jones.
E. Capitolia Jones,
Children's librarian,
Lincoln Branch Library,

"ROCKYTOP"
Sebasco Estates
via Bath, Maine

August 8, 1939.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
210 West 150th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

You may recall me and my wife, if you remember a luncheon with English Walling at the Brevoort, or a London walk with us and Rose Strunsky -- too many years ago! If you have forgotten these events, you will find my record, or so much of it as is worth recalling, in Who's Who in America.

As a newspaper-man who has filled most positions, domestic and foreign, on metropolitan newspapers, I have long had a theory about the opportunities in journalism for negro youth, and have long wanted to give a course in journalism at some negro college. Now Dr. Charles H. Thompson writes me that Howard is interested in the proposal.

However, though I am willing to undertake the work at the smallest possible wage, Howard has not the ready money, and Dr. Thompson inquires whether I know of any way by which the plan could be financed, while I, for my part, can't afford, just now, to give the necessary time without some pay.

Can you give me any suggestions? Do you think it might be well for me to write to some officials of the A. A. A. S.?

I shall be grateful for any information that you may give me.

Yours sincerely,

Reginald Wright Kauffman.

(Reginald Wright Kauffman)

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 11, 1939

t8-b1-t1

My dear Mr. Kauffman:

I remember you quite well and know of your work. I wish I knew of some way by which your services might be available for a course in journalism at Howard or Atlanta University where I am now situated but when it comes to raising funds I am the last person in the world to be consulted. I have no knowledge or connection to be of any use. It is possible that the secretary of the AAC, Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, might be able to give you advice. He has spent a couple of years at Atlanta University.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman
Rockytop, Sebasco Estates
via Bath, Maine

(KAUFFMAN)

W. E. B. Du Bois,

Apt. 5-B,

35 West 110th Street,

New York, N. Y.

Sylvan Estates, via Bath, Maine,
8/25/39.

11-10-38

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your advice. I am writing Dr. Caldwell. I think that, if we could get one such small school going, we could find jobs for its graduates almost as fast as they received their diplomas.

Yours sincerely,
Reginald Wright Kauffman.

University of Notre Dame
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACODYNAMICS

February 13, 1939

Dr. Wm E. B. du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-38-54

Dear Dr. du Bois:

I have had the pleasure to hear your address in the University of Chicago Chapel. It was a privilege!!

If at all possible I should like to receive a copy of this address. I shall return the loan beyond words.

I thank you for any consideration you will give my request.

Very truly yours,

Dr. R. M. Kazmark
(Prof. and member of the Graduate Board)

17-23-17

16 Rue du Four
Paris 6.e France
March 31, 1939

Dear Dr. & Mrs. DuBois,

I have thought of you often and wondered how those people were taking care of you now that I am away. Certainly hope that everything is going on nicely.

We are enjoying Paris very much. We play hard and

work hard. Sometimes I think we play too much. Its really nice to be away from there for awhile and enjoy some freedom. At times I hardly know what to do with myself.

Dr. Du Bois, I think I have acquired your habit of walking. At first it was very difficult, but now

since I must walk
in order to see some
things, I take it as a
matter of course.

Mrs. Du Bois, everytime
there is a war scare,
I think of you and your
experiences in Europe
during the world war. I don't
think I could be so
brave. We expect a
crisis most anytime.

The travel book
is very handy and
I am making good

use of it. Thanks again for such a valuable gift.

Please remember me to Du Bois. Kennedy sends his regards.

Very sincerely,

Lyda M. Kennedy

[Kennedy, Mr+Mrs Melvin]

May 30, 1939

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy:

We are now getting to the end of the year and looking forward to leaving for the North soon. We have had on the whole a pleasant year although we have missed you materially and spiritually. Du Bois has enjoyed her work and had music under Miss Webster and gave a little recital on the piano a few days ago to a half dozen folk. My book* has at last appeared and in a very beautiful format. Tell Mr. Kennedy to ask for it at the various libraries. That will help the advertizing.

Your successor, Miss Williams, has been sleepy, fat and late. I have tried to correct the errors of her way in but two cases: in one case I told the President that the dining room was dirty; since then it has been cleaned up. In the second case I told Miss Yeomans that meals were anywhere from five to fifteen minutes late. They still are. The food has been only fair. We are looking forward to your return with great enthusiasm.

12-32-18

Mr. Reid is in England as I suppose you know and planning to descend upon Paris. He has his doctor's degree and a new book published. I went over to the Laboratory School and delivered the address to the honor pupils. Mr. Robinson is going to Prairie View for the summer school. All of his teachers and those in the elementary school are writing from one to two hundred letters each to the astonished parents. In general the University has waddled along without disaster. It is pretty well settled that we are going to have a quarterly next year and that the teachers are going to be divided according to status: professor, associate professor, instructor, etc. There is no need to tell you that we had a baby on Spelman campus. That was probably cabled some months ago. Mrs. Henry's assistants are still succeeding each other in rapid change. She has a new dress. Miss Ferguson threatens definitely to get married next year. Miss Holmes, Miss Howard, etc. are still with us. We have had a series of faculty meetings to discuss University matters. They have been only fairly successful - too large for real discussion. The movies have been of pretty good quality. I had a lecture trip to the West which was unusually successful - some twelve or fourteen different engagements. Also I have been to Savannah, Jacksonville, Augusta, Fort Valley and Tuskegee on week ends; and of course was called to New York to see a few good plays. We are planning to be in New York this summer and do the World's Fair. Perhaps we shall meet you on the way over. I hope you are happy in Paris. I know I would be if I were there.

With best regards to both,

* BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW
Henry Holt and Company

** 35 West 110th Street

31 rue de Vaugirard
Paris VIe, France
July 4, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were both delighted to receive your very interesting letter. I have tried several times to catch the spirit of correspondence, but I am sure that both you and Mrs. DuBois understand why I have failed.

We have since received news of some of the sequels to news you reported. Mr + Mrs Reid are now supposedly off the west coast of Africa, and we expect their descente en France at the end of the month. It will much appreciated by the French, for all reports and observation so far point to a rather dull tourist season. Miss Ferguson is no longer either "Mis" or "Ferguson". So! Tsk! Tsk! Well, the general staff of W.A.R. is being depleted quite as effectively - even tho' proportionately - as the Russian general staff was in the blood purge of a couple years ago.

I have already asked at the BN for your book, which they didn't have, of course, but for which the bibliothécaire graciously wrote out a commande. I shall ask again and again until I get it - if I am here that long. There is really more red tape in any given spot in France than in some educational

17-37-

centers I know of in the good old U.S.A. Well, anyhow, I have been well prepared to unravel it. Only trouble is that this is even more complicated, and I do not have that necessary perquisite, time. I shall ask at other libraries, as I visit them, for your book.

Most of my work from now on will be at the Bibliotheque Nationale, and probably Nantes & Rouen. I shall not be able to spend much time at the seaports, however. I found very little at the ministries, largely because they are inaccessible to me. The archives of foreign affairs are in boxes ready for moving, and will not be opened again officially until November – more like March or May. The ministry of Colonies has always been a state within a state, and due to the personality of the archivist, its archives are a state within that state.

At any rate, I can do my thesis, I am sure, and get myself started on a larger task which it will possible to do when I am able to come back over here. I have photographed over four thousand documents which I can examine at "leisure" at home and am now working on the books & newspapers.

I shall not go into our reaction to these queer french people. We like them. Some of them, probably most of them, are very annoying but very likeable withal. Delightful and inefficient, not exactly delightfully inefficient. One thing we are thankful for: all of our relationships here have been on a one-man-to-another-man basis.

We have been thoroughly unconscious of race, insofar as our every day living is concerned. We have met curiosity, but then we have been curious. How deep all of this goes, you know even better than I. I have been too busy working & enjoying myself too sharply. I shall continue to observe, and reserve that criticism until after this trip is over. It is too pleasant this way to spoil it.

17-37-2

You will note that we have changed address. Not very far from the old one and still close to the Luxembourg gardens. Lyda's favorite spot in Paris. We have an apartment, a kitchenette. We are sorry that we didn't find it before. Can you picture Lyda walking down the street with a loaf of bread — unwrapped — under her arm? Well, frankly, she gets a big kick out of it. She is really caught between two fires: she hates to see the time of our departure approach, and she is not sure that she wants to stay much longer than we have to.

Well one other matter, and I'll close this rather rambling letter. I hope you do not find it too dull -- I am trying to write you & and Lyda is trying to talk figures to me -- and and I know the handwriting is abominable. I regret the typewriter which I didn't bring. Now as to that matter:

We will not be in Atlanta next year. We will be in Chicago, where I shall finish my degree, barring any accidents. It seems that I misunderstood, for the last time what disposition was to be made of me next years.

Misunderstanding or not, I shall <u>not</u> return to the high school again. Nor will I have any more of this indefiniteness. I do not wish the high school, nor shall I have it. After nine years my patience -- or impatience, as you please -- is at an end.

I couldn't get a precision of my work for next year before I left America. I did understand clearly, however, that I was out leave from the university. Not until the end of May was I informed that I could return to the high school if I wished.

From all that I can learn, Dr. Caulborn is a worthy addition to the faculty. And I congratulate the university for securing his services. But, after all, he has been there since February, and certainly it was known then that his coming would make it impossible to place me. So, even though it is very late to begin on such a project, I shall make every effort to make it go at Chicago. Had I known in time, I could have asked for a one-year's extension, rather than only a three-months' extension of my fellowship. Oh well! "the best laid plans of mice and men!" But consider how it must be when the men <u>are</u> mice!

I enclose a clipping from the front page of a recent issue of <u>Paris Soir</u> which I thought might interest you.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. DuBois,

Yours sincerely,
Melvin D Kennedy

17-37-3

Wrote to Pres. Mays in behalf of Kennedy

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 3, 1939

12-32-4

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy:

I was so glad to get your letter of July 4 and Mrs. Du Bois and I and the little girl all join in best regards. Of course I am terribly disappointed at hearing that neither of you is to return next year. I am taking the liberty to send a memorandum to the President on the matter. Of course it will be to late but I am hoping that it may lead to an offer next year. In the meantime get that degree if you have to starve for it; then your future is assured. I envy your residence near the Luxembourg. I know its beauty quite well.

We too are making some changes next year. Du Bois did not get on well at Oglethorpe. The chief difficulty seemed to be that he was ahead of the first grade and there was no adequate provision for such an anomaly. She will therefore stay in New York and go to a private boarding school and probably Mrs. Du Bois will stay in the city and look after her from time to time which will leave me again alone in Atlanta. This summer we have spent in New York on 110th street in a sub-let apartment with a view of Central Park. It has been very lovely. I have also spent two weeks in camp in Maine. I hope this letter will get to you before you return.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin D. Kennedy
31 rue de Vangirard
Paris VIe
France

Kentucky State Industrial College

R. B. ATWOOD, PRESIDENT

FRANKFORT

DAVID H. BRADFORD
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

November 14, 1939

12-20-24

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to invite you to speak at Kentucky State College during Negro History Week, February, 1940. It is our practice here to have a guest speaker each year who speaks in chapel on three days. If it is possible for you to accept, you are free to use any topic you may like.

Heretofore, we have been most fortunate, in securing for this program, the services of outstanding scholars in their respective fields. In 1938, Dr. Rayford W. Logan was here and gave us a most interesting series of lectures on "The Negro in the History of Our Neighboring Republics", and during Negro History Week this year, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of Howard, spoke on "Some Aspects of the Political Status of African and American Negroes".

We are particularly anxious to have you accept this invitation as we wish to continue the standard that has been set for this program. We are in a position to offer you $75.00 as an honorarium. We shall be happy also to provide entertainment for you while in the city.

If these general arrangements are satisfactory, please let me know as soon as possible so that we may work out the details of your visit.

Very truly yours,

David H. Bradford
David H. Bradford

DHB:map

November 22, 1939

17-20-25

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of November fourteenth. I am not sure that I shall be able to come to Frankfort for three talks on three different days but I could arrange them on two different days. I suggest Tuesday, February sixth and Wednesday, February seventh. The remuneration to be seventy-five dollars and my board while there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. David H. Bradford
Kentucky State Industrial College
Frankfort, Kentucky

17-20-26

November 29, 1939

My dear Sir:

I find that after all I shall not be able to get away from the University during the week of February fourth. The second semester opens January 30, and I shall have to be here at least a week to open the new classes. I might come sometime during the week of February eleventh but that I presume would be too late for your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. David H. Bradford
Kentucky State Industrial College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Kentucky State Industrial College
R. B. ATWOOD, PRESIDENT
FRANKFORT

DAVID H. BRADFORD
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

December 6, 1939

12-20-22

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

Both of your letters have been received, and we shall be happy to have you come to us during the week of February eleventh.

As you suggested in your first letter, it will be agreeable to us for you to speak once on Tuesday and twice on Wednesday of that week. Or, if you prefer, twice on Tuesday and once on Wednesday. It will be preferable to us if the formal addresses are of such length as to permit the asking of a few questions at the close of each, if this is agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

David H. Bradford

David H. Bradford

DHB:map

December 12, 1939

17-20-25

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of December sixth and I shall be prepared to speak at Kentucky State Industrial College during the week of February eleventh. I am not certain just now which days during the week it would be most convenient to speak but I shall let you know at my earliest opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. David H. Bradford
Kentucky State Industrial College
Frankfort, Kentucky

[Keppel, F.]

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 13, 1939

17-33-209

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois

It was very good of you to send me a copy of your Fisk University Commencement Address. I have to read a good many such documents in the course of the year, and I don't know when one has impressed me more. Though you set yourself a difficult task in the general plan of construction, you carried it out brilliantly.

Sincerely yours

FPK akb

[Wm. Kincker]

17-19-41

Request for information

Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 17, 1939
17 E. Farrow ave, apt. 9

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Chairman of the Department of sociology

Dear Sir;
I am asking you for a list of some of your Books that I saw in last Friday paper (Memphis World) The Suppression of the African Slave trade. The Souls of Black folks, "Dark Water" The gifts of Black folks, And all other Books pertaining to the Negro Race, and their foundation please send copy of Books and price list

Fraternally Yours

Wm Stinckem Secy S.L.A. Local #1490
Memphis Tenn.

17 E. Farrow ave apt. 9

17-19-42

21 March 1940

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois wishes me to send you in answer to your request the titles of the books he has written:

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, 1896
THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO, 1899
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, 1903
JOHN BROWN, 1909
QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE, 1911
THE NEGRO, 1915
DARKWATER, 1920
THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK, 1924
THE DARK PRINCESS, 1928
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, 1935
BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 1939
DUSK OF DAWN (to be published this fall by Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. William Kincker
17 East Farrow Avenue
Apartment 9
Memphis, Tennessee

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 21, 1939

17-33-193

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:

It was very gracious of you to send me an autographed copy of your Commencement Day Address at Fisk last spring, entitled "The Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned". While I have not read it carefully, as yet, I have paged through it, and what I have seen of it is immensely interesting. I am sure I shall read it with a great deal of interest and benefit.

It must have been a very pleasant experience to be called back to deliver this address after so many years away. What is more remarkable is that you are still doing creative work in your field.

Again thanking you for your kind remembrance, and with every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Willis J. King

Willis J. King

WJK:MWS

66-61-71

January 19, 1939

Dear Madam:

I shall be glad if you would send me an indication of where I can find your studies on hair form among the various races.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Madeline Knieberg
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

17-28-26

Glendale Park, Hammond, Indiana

Hedwig S. Kuhn, M. D.

August 2nd,
1 9 3 9

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Professor DuBois:

I am having the Henry Holt Publishing Company send you your book, "Black Folks Then and Now" for inscription.

I have practically everything else that you have written, and I certainly want this, but would very much like to have it with a few words on the fly leaf from you.

Am looking forward to reading it very much, indeed.

It is very hot, we are very busy, so this is just a hasty note which I hope to follow up after having read your book.

With all kind wishes,

Sincerely,

Hedwig S. Kuhn

HSK:EMR

HEDWIG S. KUHN, M.D.

17-28-27

35 West 110 Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 7, 1939

My dear Dr. Kuhns

I shall be so glad to autograph your bok. I presume it has gone to Atlanta and I will not catch up with it before September 20. I will send it to you as soon as I get it.

With best regards,

Very sincere ly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Hedwig S. Kuhn
Glendale Park
Hammond, Indiana

17-26-24

ONE THOUSAND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

10, May, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I enclose with this a letter from my sister concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which speaks for itself. I am adding my word simply to assure you of my personal belief in the whole business, and my hope that you will be willing to lend your name.

It seems a long time since I have seen you. Is there any chance of your being in these parts in the near future?

With warmest regards,

Yours cordially,

Oliver La Farge

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

OLaF/rm

17-26-25

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. :a Farge:

I had the letter from your sister which you kindly sent and wired her. I am afraid I was late because you addressed me at Fisk University, Nashville instead of Atlanta University here.

I shall be in New York this summer at 35 West 110th Street. I shall drop in on you sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Oliver La Farge
One Thousand Madison Avenue
New York City

(LAKE)

WM. F. LAKE, M. D.
A. J. AYERS, M. D.

LABORATORIES OF DRS. LAKE AND AYERS

Medicine

111 MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PHONE
JA. 3937

Dear Doctor: Date September 28, 1939

The following is our report on the Urine Analysis of your patient, DR. W. E. DuBOIS:

Urine Examination

Color amber, Albumin present, trace,

Transparency cloudy, Sugar negative.

Specific Gravity 1.017, Sugar Percentage

Reaction acid, 74 degrees, Acetone

Indican present, four plus, Diacetic Acid

Microscopic Examination: Moderate pus present, 30 & 40 cells per high power field, some in clusters, small number mucous shreds, small number of round epithelial cells. No casts nor red blood cells seen.

Urine Culture

Stool Examination

Renal Function { 1st Hour C. C. % / 2nd Hour C. C. %

Remarks

A. J. Ayers
Clinical Pathologist.

96-21

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

17-33-219

103 W. 135 St.
Oct. 25, 1939

My dear Mr. DuBois,

It was very lovely of you to send me another copy of your pamphlet after the other one had been literally taken. I see Mrs. DuBois very often at the Y.W. as a matter of fact I saw her just yesterday and had a nice chat with her. I suppose you have heard of the deaths of Mr. Horne, Mr. Waller and Flora Cole Norman I don't know when I have heard of so many deaths around the same time.

The fair is about to close. It has been quite a success I think. There were 350,000 people out there on Sunday. I have been out eight times myself and hope to go once more this week. I think it is magnificent.

I hope we shall see you some time during the holiday season.

Very truly,

Catherine A. Latimer

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

Dans toute communication portant sur ce sujet prière de rappeler le No
et d'adresser: M. le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, Genève.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In any further communication on this subject please quote No **M.L. 1(a). 1939.XII.**
and address to: The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

17-26

At the suggestion of a number of international organisations, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has decided to amalgamate the "Handbook of International Organisations" and the "Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations", and to publish henceforth a "YEAR-BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS", which will contain the most recent information concerning the composition and activities of those organisations.

This new publication will appear alternately in French and in English. The first edition (in French) will be published at the end of 1939.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations begs to transmit herewith the notice relating to your organisation which appeared in the last edition of the "Handbook", and would ask you to be good enough, after making any necessary changes, to return it as soon as possible to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Room 211.Mr. E. Charrère.

Geneva, January 1939.

[League of Nations]

17-26-23

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am returning the notation concerning the Pan African Conference. We are hoping to have another meeting in the next year or two. We have, of course, been held back by the depression.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. Charrere
Secretariat of the League of Nations
Room 211
Geneva, Switzerland

February 10, 1939

My dear President Lee:

Two letters came to me at about the same time: one concerning the publications of Florida A and M and the other concerning your birthday. I regret to say that I mixed them up and only yesterday saw the letter about your birthday. I wish I had seen it earlier and had been able to comply with the request. Even at this late day, let me congratulate you upon the excellent and astonishing work you have done in Florida.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-26

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

[Lee, Mollie]

March 22, 1939

17-32-13

My dear Mr. W. E. B. D.

Thanks so much for The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned. I shall always keep it and count it as one of my treasures.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon. What are your plans? When are you coming? When are you leaving?

Shall I have you in for cocktails after the lecture or breakfast the next day or just what would you like?

I don't imagine you want to be bothered with alot of people. Doc. Shepard will no doubt want you to stop at his house. I wonder if you can

slip away for a while

Write me as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mollie

April 4, 1939

17-32-14

My dear Mollie:

I have changed my itinerary. I am coming by train arriving in Durham Thursday night, April sixth, and leaving for Goldsboro on the Friday morning train. I am returning from Goldsboro to Raleigh to catch a midnight train over the Seaboard. I shall be glad to see you and yours at any time within the limits of these possibilities. In Goldsboro for the short time I am there I am stopping with Dr. C. Dillard, 313 East Spruce Street.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mollie Lee
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

[Lee]

17-28-45

RICHARD B. HARRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY
135 EAST HARGETT STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

June 5, 1939

My dear W. E. B. D.

"Black Folk Then & Now" just came. Haven't finished reading it yet, but what I have read thus far is most interesting and informative.

Sorry you wouldn't see me Easter. I'll not be at Atlanta this summer. I'm teaching at N. C. College.

Should you come this way this summer, wont you stop either in Raleigh or Durham. I have some books I want you to autograph

Willie

January 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Lemon:

I find by a change in my engagement in Washington, I could speak in Savannah, Friday night, January twentieth or the following Saturday or Sunday and possibly I could make it the twenty-third; although I should greatly prefer the twentieth. Of course, I do not want to push you or have you arrange a lecture unless you think there is a real demand. I should be glad to hear from you at your leisure. Meantime can you send me the names of any leading Negroes or organizations in Tampa, Palm Beach, Miami or Key West.

12-34-1

A Happy New Year to you and Mrs. Lemon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney J. G. Lemon
Savannah
Georgia

January 9, 1939

My dear Mr. Lemon:

17-34-3

I have your letter of January ninth and note my engagement to speak in Savannah at the College auditorium, January twenty-third; the remuneration to be fifty dollars and entertainment for the day. I am sending a photograph to the Savannah Tribune and writing to Messrs. Brooks and Hubert. Thank you for the addresses enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. G. Lemon
Savannah, Georgia

J. G. LEMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

January 9
1939

My dear Dr.DuBois:

At a meeting of a committee appointed by the Savannah Business Men's Improvement Association, held last night at the home of President B.M.Hubert, plans were perfected for the lecture at the college auditorium, January 23. So we are expecting you, and we will work to bring out an appreciative audience of townsfolk, including some of our white friends. We will put out a placard, tickets and a one-page program. The meeting will be short, followed by a short reception.

I know very few people along the Atlantic coast in Florida. I have secured the name of Dr. J.H.Russell Dyett, 826 Third Street, West Palm Beach, from Dr.L.E.Martin whom you will meet here. Dr.Martin says that Dr.Dyett is a progressive citizen. I have also the name of Mrs.R.A.Holmes, a teacher, 1988 N.W.Fifth Place, at Miami. I asked a Mrs.Hill here of this lady, her sister, and I believe a full letter will bring results there. If I find out about Key West, I will let you know forthwith.

17-34-2

Please send a large cut for the placard to J.H.Butler at The Savannah Tribune. You know Butler and Mr.Sol C.Johnson of The Tribune. Send also any additional matter which will help me in the playup.

Regards to Mrs.DuBois.

Yours truly,

J.G.Lemon

N.B. I suggest you write Mr.L.J.Brooks, president of the Savannah Business Improvement Association, Wage Earners Bank Building, and President B.M.Hubert at The Georgia State College,...simply expressing your pleasure at coming.

JGL

January 18, 1939

Dear Mr. Lemon:

I shall arrive in Savannah, Monday, January twenty-third, by automobile.* Please let me know where I am to stop. My secretary, Miss Diggs, is coming along to help me drive. Will you kindly find a place for her to stop? I shall, of course, be prepared to pay for her lodging. I shall leave Savannah the morning of January 24.

17-34-9

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney J. G. Lemon
Savannah
Georgia

* about 3 p.m.

J. G. LEMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

January
20
1939

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Your letter received. I am expecting you Monday afternoon as you have planned, and you are to stop with me. Your secretary will stop in the same block with friends of ours entirely satisfactory.

There seems to be marked interest in your coming and we are expecting an appreciative audience. Articles in the white dailies and in The Savannah Tribune yesterday and today.

I will be at your service upon your arrival. Upon entering West Broad Street, turn south to Henry, thence East to East Henry.

Yours truly,

J. G. Lemon

17-34-11

511 East Henry

January 26, 1939

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Lemon:

I want to thank you very much for your hospitality while I was in Savannah. It was a very pleasant occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-34-12

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemon
511 East Henry Street
Savannah, Georgia

711-17 Street
Cairo, Illinois

CAIRO, ILL. JUN 7 8 30 PM 1939

ATLANTA JUN 9 3 3RD PM 1939 GA.

3 CENTS JEFFERSON

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Professor of Sociology
~~Atlanta University~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

JUN 1 2 1939

c/o Y. M. C. A.
180 W. 135th St.
New York City

17-28-74

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have read with much interest and concern your "Pagent in Seven Decades"

Will you please send two copies of this interesting pamplet to the above address collect.

I would be pleased to receive any other material in pamplet form that you have gathered on theNegro. I am one of your converts.

Sincerely yours,

Rassie A. Lewis

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 3, 1939

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that THE PAGEANT IN SEVEN DECADES was privately printed and no copies are for sale. It may be republished, however, in a forthcoming book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hassie A. Lewis
711-17 Street
Cairo, Illinois

17-28-48

17-19-43

April 14, 1939

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly tell me where I can get information as to the plans and specifications for the "Life homes" which were mentioned in Life last September and since. I shall be under great obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Life
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York City

[Lincoln Young Peoples Forum]

645 So. 20th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska
January 7, 1939

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-38-40

Sir:

In my last telegram message, I stated that the University of Nebraska Convocation Committee was considering the possibility of having you to make the second address to the students and also promised a letter was to follow. That body decided last night--but negatively. The reason being, that the University is observing "Founders' Day" on the morning of the fifteenth and presumably, a speaker has been engaged.

The Forum is prepared, however, to have you on that day as agreed in our telegram communication. Advertising of your coming has been begun. A full detail of our plans will be sent to you before you leave for Chicago. In case you should have some suggestions which you should like to make about your coming, please send them.

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Blooah

Charles G. Blooah

CGB:YBR

[Lincoln Young Peoples Forum]

12-38-41

January 10, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am planning to arrive in Lincoln from St. Louis at 5:35 p. m. Wednesday, February fifteenth. I shall leave Lincoln at 7:30 a. m. February sixteenth, returning to Ohio by way of St. Louis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles G. Blocah
645 South Twentieth Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

[LINCOLN YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM]

645 So. 30th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska
January 14, 1939

12-38-42

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Dep't of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of the tenth of January and thank you for the information concerning your plans for coming to us.

May I ask that you tell us definitely what transportation responsibilities we are to assume? Will you also tell us the route by which you expect to arrive in Lincoln?

It is important that we know this at once so proper arrangements can be made.

Yours very truly,

Charles G. Blooah

Charles G. Blooah

CGB:YBR

[LINCOLN YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM]

January 16, 1939

My dear Sir:

I come to Lincoln by way of Saint Louis leaving Saint Louis, Tuesday, February fourteenth, at midnight and arriving in Lincoln 5:35 p. m. Wednesday. I return to Saint Louis leaving Lincoln at 7:30 a. m. Thursday. All these schedules are over the Burlington. I would be glad to have you check the schedule and be sure there has been no change.

I had proposed that in case there were two engagements to pay transportation myself but as there is but one engagement I think I will have to charge the cost of transportation from Saint Louis to Lincoln one way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles G. Blocah
645 South Twentieth Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

[Lincoln Young People's Forum]

12-38-44

February 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Blocah:

Supplementing my letter of January sixteenth, I beg to say that on account of new engagements in Chicago I shall come by way of Chicago instead of Saint Louis. I shall leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m. Tuesday, February fourteenth, arriving in Lincoln, Wednesday at 5:35 p. m.; returning, I shall leave Lincoln, Wednesday at 11:45 p. m. after the lecture.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles G. Blocah
645 South twentieth Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

[Lincoln Young People's Forum]

645 So. 20th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska
February 7, 1939

12-38-45

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Room 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of the fourth informing us that you are to be in Chicago on the fourteenth and will come to us from there, may I say that we will meet you at the Burlington station at 5:35 P. M. on February 15.

We have reserved a room for you in one of our Lincoln Hotels. A supper will be given at the Student Union Building where you will have an opportunity to meet the officers of the Lincoln Young People's Forum and also some of our outstanding citizens.

Please take an account of your expenses and train fare enroute to Lincoln so that we can reimburse you upon your arrival here.

Kindly inform us of any further changes in your plans.

Very Sincerely,

LINCOLN YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Charles G. Blocah

Charles G. Blocah
President

By Yolanda B. Rogers
Corresponding Secretary

CGB:YBR

Enc. 1

[Lincoln Young People's Forum]

17-38-46

February 24, 1939

My dear Mr. Blocah:

May I express my great appreciation of the opportunity I had of speaking to your group. I only wish I could have stayed longer to get better acquainted with them. Especially give my regards and thanks to the young people whose guest I was.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles C. Blocah
645 South Twentieth Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

17-24-01

January 3, 1939

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

When will the little book on the Negro be published?

My brother has just finished a job that he was doing for me, and will be glad to undertake any work connected with the Encylcopedia that you may want him to do. I can, of course, supervise the job.

I am hoping to finish Haiti within the next week.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-24-03

January 4, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

One of the chief jobs for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro this year is to work out a list of the best writers for the topics which we will probably treat. I am writing to ask your advice as to how best to go about getting such a list. I have the following lines of inquiry in mind:

1. To get a list of living colored scholars especially doctors in philosophy and to find out where they are at work, what they have done in history, anthropology and sociology and what research they are engaged upon at present. This, of course, could be done by correspondence from this office.

2. To get a general list of prominent men of science in America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, the West Indies and South America and find which of these have been interested in race questions in Africa, the Negro race and in such branches of anthropology, geography, sociology, language, etc. as touch the Negro race.

This of course is a pretty big order and I should like your advice as to how to get at it. First of all we could write down a list of certain persons from our own general knowledge and my preliminary correspondence. Then I propose making a list of authors who have written for Africa since its inception. What else do you suggest?

Also in what way could you help in this matter and could your brother assist? Let me have any proposals before January twenty-eighth. On that date the board is going to have a meeting in Washington.

I have grave doubts as to whether we are going to get money for the Encyclopaedia at any early date but of course there is a possibility that it may go through within the next two or three years. In any case it is our business to keep at it and leave to those who eventually put the project through a body of preliminary work worth attention.

Let me hear from you at your convenience. My best regards to yourself and Mrs. Logan and our wishes for a Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P. S. You know I have a week's vacation between semesters here. What would you think of my attempting an automobile trip to Cuba in that time? Would there be time enough to really see anything? What would you say to joining me?

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

17-24-02

January 5, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

I just wrote you yesterday. My book on the Negro called BLACK FOLK; THEN AND NOW will be ready in February; proof began to come today.

With best regards,

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 21, 1939

Letters

17-30-28

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 4 outlining the immediate plans for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I shall be glad to cooperate in any way that I can under item 1.

With respect to item 2, we have already in our correspondence the names of at least one specialist in the Negro for each of the Latin American countries and for most of the other West Indian islands. We have also a comprehensive bibliography for each of these countries. Through Dr. Richard Pattee who has already helped considerably and who is now in the State Department here; through Mrs. Concha Romero James of the Pan American Union; and through my friend at Harvard, Dr. Lewis Hanke, now editor of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, we can complete that list quickly. I have a copy of Who's Who in Latin America that gives the street address of most of thos upon whom you would want to call.

A

As far as the other areas are concerned it seems to me that I might follow the procedure for each of them that I followed for Latin America. My brother reads French easily and can distinguish titles dealing with the Negro in German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian. He could prepare two lists, one alphabetical by authors; the other grouped according to topics. The first list should contain the address, wherever possible, of the author. I would give him the names of the periodicals that he ought to consult. This work should begin with 1928 since Work pretty largely covered the field up to that date in his Bibliography. For the four year period 1929-32 inclusive, the job would be greatly facilitated by basing the compilation upon the annual index of Social Science Abstracts. The book reviews in the magazines since 1928 would give us a comprehensive list of present day writers. Incidentally, you might, if you wish, point out to Dr. Stokes that the work already done would be of inestimable aid in preparing a new Bibliography.

I should like to offer another suggestion. My brother is constantly finding invaluable references to the Negro in unpublished manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

12-30-21

For example, it was even suggested in the 1870's that a Negro should be made Minister (!) to Russia. I am convinced that the great source of new materials dealing with the Negro is in these manuscripts. Practically no one has touched them. He could examine these documents and make a list of those that contain valuable information.

At Dr. Woodson's meeting in New York last November he was authorized to form a committee to make plans for a Dictionary of Negro Biography. I conclude that he has abandoned plans for his Encyclopaedia. I am still on his blacklist.

The proposed Library and Museum of the Negro at Howard University has certain aspects related to the Encyclopaedia that I should like to discuss privately with you before your meeting with Dr. Stokes, if possible.

The offer to accompany you on an automobile trip through Cuba is greatly appreciated. It tempts me mightily but I shall have to remain here and try to complete my book. Should you go, you would certainly want to make the trip from Havana to Santiago, a distance of some 600 miles. En route, you ought to stop at Bayamo where there are, I believe, the most beautiful women in the world. The road is magnificient and the round trip in Cuba could be made easily and profitably in four days.

I hope that you will be able to have a meal with us when you are in Washington. Mrs. Logan joins me in most cordial regards to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL;acl

[Rayford Logan]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

I-24-04

February 9, 1939

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Ophelia Davidson Welles told me yesterday of your efforts to reach me during your recent trip to Washington. I am sorry that she did not think to call the University whcih would have given her my address. Incidentally, the phone is in my brother's name, Arthur C. It is Dupont 3190. I hope that you will be coming this way soon again.

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-24-05

February 27, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

Will you kindly begin this month and help us with the reorganization of our African subjects? Two or three types of criticism have come in: Westermann, for instance, thinks we have got a good encyclopaedia of the American Negro but are very deficient in our African subjects. Herskovits strongly criticizes the African subjects and especially the writers and the bibliographical notes. Of course neither of these persons understand that the notes were merely perfunctory. But we must now go after that and make it complete especially as to later and better writers. I am enclosing copies of the letters from Westermann and Seligmann.

I have had a long talk with Herskovits which means that what we have to do is to reconcile the philanthropy of Loram and Stokes, the anthropology of Seligmann and Herskovits and the general science of Westermann. I think we can do this. First we need some careful biographies of recent African anthropologists. I suggest that we let the West Indies and South America alone for a while and concentrate on Africa. I hope you and your brother can help. I can promise twenty-five dollars a month for March, April and May. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

17-24-07

March 6, 1939

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 27. My brother and I have already had a talk about the assignment and he is willing to undertake it for the nominal remuneration that you mention. He will start work today. I shall, of course, supervise the work. The criticisms of Seligman and Westermann have been carefully noted.

More and more I am becoming convinced that not the least important of the elements of your genius is your patience. As you say, the principal job is reconciling the opposing points of view. Ralph Bunche told me categorically that he would not write an article for the Encyclopaedia because Westermann, Labouret, et al were not authorities. He (Ralph) and the authorities would then sit back and laugh at us. An appeal even to his racial pride seemed unavailing. This sort of talk makes me more desirous than ever to help do a job that will permit us to sit back and laugh at them.

I shall send you a report of work accomplished at the end of each month.

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL:acl

90-24-41

March 6, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

Please do not begin any work on the project which I laid before you in my last letter. I find in going over my finances that because of the deduction which goes to Guy Johnson I have got to figure more closely than I thought about funds. Johnson and I are going to have a consultation this month, after which I shall write you. Meantime I may be able to see you as I plan to be in Washington sometime this month or early next month.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

17-24-05

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 13, 1939

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In accordance with your request of March 6 I have suspended work on the Encyclopaedia.

I do hope that I shall see you on this trip. I shall be in Philadelphia March 31 and April 1 but have no other engagements this month.

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

60-24-41

March 20, 1939

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Have you received a similar letter copy of which I am enclosing herewith? In the event that you have would you be kind enough to let me know whether you answered it or would answer it? Please advise also whether you know the writer.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL:acl
Encl. 1.

[Enclosure]

C O P Y

17-24-0

Waldo R. McNutt
237 East 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

March 16, 1939

Dr. Rayford Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

Some weeks ago when I was discussing with members of Congress, action on the pending Anti-Lynching Bill, it was brought to my attention that certain Negro leaders in the United States, contrary to the spirit and overwhelming sentiment of the American people, were giving expression to Japanese propaganda in the United States as against the efforts of the Chinese people to resist aggression.

I am very sorry to say that you were mentioned as one of those individuals along with a couple of other people well known in the Negro field. I could not believe that this was so, inasmuch as Howard University has been a progressive institution and has always had the support of liberal-minded people who have sought to right the very obvious injustices and inequalities foisted upon the Negro people. Because I believe a man in your position is proud enough to be sincere about his beliefs, I would like to have a frank statement of your position in the Sino-Japanese conflict and your attitude on the so-called Pan Pacific movement of darker races under the leadership of Japan. I am sure that you will help to clarify the situation so that we can go forward unitedly in support of the dominant demands which are so urgently needed. This requires the efforts of all.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Waldo McNutt

17-24-11

March 22, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

Enclosed is a copy of my correspondence with Waldo. I hope it will help.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 20, 1939

12-33-210

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Frequent trips from the city have prevented me from acknowledging sooner receipt of The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned. It is a brilliant addition to your best writing. It will make your disciples more proud than ever of the master and more aware of their inability ever to reach your heights.

Most sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL:acl

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

13-24-12

October 18, 1939

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I shall look forward with great pleasure to reading your articles in the Amsterdam News. May your experience with the paper be more pleasant than mine! Mr. Earl Brown requested of me "for remuneration" the series that I began. I received a check for the first one. The second and third were published; I have received no remuneration. Mr. Brown has even refused to send back the fourth article although I sent him a registered request requiring acknowledgment of it.

Mrs. Logan and I regret not seeing you in New York this summer. When are you coming this way?

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL:ac1

17-24-13

October 26, 1939

My dear Dr. Logan:

If I had known of your experience with the Amsterdam News I should have hesitated. I very seldom see it. As it is, however, before writing I insisted upon a written contract signed by the owners and not by the editor. If they do not pay me I shall make trouble.

I hope to see you sometime during the holidays.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 4, 1939

17-20-1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

With reference to my letter of October 18 and your reply of October 26, I should like to add that my brother, who knows Dr. Powell personally, gave him in New York a letter from me. I immediately received a check for the published articles.

I very much want to see you whenever you come up.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

RWL:acl

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

17-33-56

December 3, 1939

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you the enclosed page on the bare chance that the item escaped your attention.

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

W. E. B. Du Bois has written a cultural and economic history of Africa, the "tragic continent," in "Black Folk—Then and Now" (Holt, $3.50).

17-33-57

December 6, 1939

My dear Mr. Logan:

Thank you very much for the copy of the note in the TIMES. I had overlooked it.

I am glad to tell you that PHYLON, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, will begin quarterly publication in January, 1940. We want to publish in each number monographs and contributions especially from the faculty members of the affiliated institutions. We desire to reach on the one hand a high standard for scientific accuracy and completeness of treatment; and on the other hand, we hope to have articles interesting and readable for the general public.

I am writing to ask if you have not something already prepared which we could consider for publication in an early number of PHYLON. If you do not have such an article on hand, have you anything in mind that could be gotten ready within a short time? Beyond this would you kindly let us know of any monographs or articles that you are working on that we could eventually consider for publication and give us an idea of subject and scope of the article and when we could reasonably expect it to be finished? I hope you will give this matter your earnest and immediate attention. The whole success and the general future of Atlanta University and its affiliated institutions as centers of scientific research depends upon the collaboration that we can get in this venture.

I am going to form a board of contributing editors and I want you on it together with Allison Davis and J. Max Bond. I hope you will be willing to serve and we can have close cooperation in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Long, H.]

12-35

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Long on the occasion of their marriage.

New York City
August 22, 1939

17-26-43

YALE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIQN

28 *Hillhouse Avenue,*
New Haven, Connecticut

March 17, 1939

Dr. W. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Field Work group of the Department of Race Relations plans to be in Atlanta on April 11 and 12 and I am hoping very much that we may have an opportunity of meeting with you, for I am remembering how much we have profited by such meetings on former occasions. I shall try to get in touch with you as soon as we reach Atlanta in the hope that such a meeting can be arranged.

If I have refrained from corresponding with you regarding the list of subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro it is because I am not sure that anything useful could be achieved until the publication of the Encyclopaedia is certain.

I did go through the outline rather carefully and as I informed you verbally felt there were some serious omissions in the African elements. I have before me a list of over 60 topics which I think deserve your consideration, but I hesitate to submit them to you with possible bibliographies until I know that the Encyclopaedia will be undertaken.

I know that you yourself recognize that the African references are incomplete, so perhaps it would be well to postpone any action for the present since you must certainly have your hands full with other sections of this important undertaking.

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that I am still deeply interested in your work and that as soon as it is fruitful shall be glad to give what help I can.

Yours sincerely,

Charles T. Loram

Charles T. Loram

CTL:IV

17-26-44

March 20, 1939

My dear Mr. Loram:

I shall be very glad to welcome your field work group to Atlanta University in April.

Since seeing you I have had a long and informing talk with Herskovits at Northwestern University. I should be very glad if you would send me your list of sixty topics and let me look them over. I agree with you that not much definite work can be done until we are sure that the Encyclopaedia is going through and yet I should like to be able to finish this year a pretty definite list of topics. I have been in further correspondence with Malinowski.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles T. Loram
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

[Loram, Charles T.]

17-26-45

YALE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

28 Hillhouse Avenue,
New Haven, Connecticut

March 22, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Dept. of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Loram is at this time nearing San Francisco on his field study visit so I have forwarded your letter of March 20 to him there.

I know he will be glad to learn that it is convenient for you to receive the group when they get to Atlanta.

Yours sincerely,

Isabel T. Voss

Secretary to Mr. Loram

17-33-83

Request to write article

Wenona, Illinois.
February 21, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

May I say that I heard you Sunday evening as you spoke over the Sunday Evening Club and I was inspired by it. You no doubt also know that I am editing a series of volumes on CREATIVE PERSONALITIES and that one of the six volumes will be on Negro Geniuses of America. Dr. Harold B. Hunting of Greenfield, N. H. has prepared the chapter on you and it is most interesting.

In this chapter Dr. Hunting has quoted your creed or at least a part of it. I believe it was taken from Deep Waters pages 3-4. Since I am preparing another volume in my Quest Series on The Quest for God Through Belief I should like to use your creed in this little volume. I have prepared 35 Credos myself and am asking about a dozen oitstanding men and women to send me their personal confession of faith. Would you kindly send me such a personal confession or creed? You may revise your creed or send it as is. May I thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
P. Henry Lotz
P. Henry Lotz.

P. S. Will send you a copy when published. P.H.L.

17-83-84

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of my credo which was published in 1920 in Darkwater by Harcourt, Brace and Company and my Litany of Atlanta which was published in 1906 and a recent unpublished Apostle's Creed. You are welcome to use any one of these although in the case of the credo you would also have to get permission of Harcourt, Brace and personally I prefer my Apostle's Creed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. P. Henry Lotz
Wenona, Illinois

17-33-87

Wenona, Illinois.
March 7, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you kindly for your letter of February 27th which came several days ago, also for the Credo, Apostles Creed, and Litany of Atlanta. I like them all very much and think I shall want to use the two Credos. Thank you again very kindly for your cooperation. I shall see that you get a copy of the volume when published. I hope I may have the opportunity to meet you personally.

Sincerely yours,
P. Henry Lotz
P. Henry Lotz.

January 13, 1939

17-32-19

My dear Colonel and Mrs. Loving:

We received your invitation to the symphonic concert a few days ago and were just about to take the boat for Manila when it began to rain and we put off the trip. Also we have heard that you are about to be in this country for the World's Fair. In which case you will not fail to let us have your address betimes.

I hope that all of you are in good health. We are and send greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Walter H. Loving
c/o Philippine Military Band
Manila
Philippine Islands

COMMISSIONER
ARSENIO N. LUZ
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ARTHUR F. FISCHER

PHILIPPINE PARTICIPATION

Golden Gate International Exposition

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

DISBURSING OFFICER
MANUEL AGREGADO
SECRETARY
JOSE O. COBARRUBIAS

251 Adams Street, Oakland, Calif.,
March 26th 1939.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Social Menus

17-29-01

Dear Dr. BuBois:

Your note was received here and we were very glad to hear from you. I did not receive the order to pack up for America until we played the concert to the President. It took me just two months to get ready for the trip. You have never seen any one work so fast in your life. My head was in a whirl until the night we sailed.

I am glad to report that we have the best band in America, if not the best in the world, and it is a treat to come right back to the same vicinity for a stay of a few months.

We expect to leave for New York about the first of June, where we hope to see you and the family. The time of our departure here and the duration of our stay in New York has not yet been set. It all depends on the action of President Quezon. We are booked for three concerts in Washington- one for the President of the U.S., one for the Vice President and the Senate, and the other for the Speaker of the House and the members of that body.

The fair here does not seem to be afinancial success so far. I think the one in New York will be better.

Mrs Loving and Walter join me in best regards to you and family, and we hope to run across you some where in the East this summer.

Sincerely yours

W D Loving

17-27-02

April 4, 1939

My dear Colonel Loving.

Mrs. Du Bois and I are glad to welcome you and the family back from the Philippines and very much pleased at your success. We hope to see you this summer. I do not know exactly what our address will be but I hope you will keep in touch with us..

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Colonel Walter H. Loving
251 Adams Street
Oakland, California

ROYALTY STATEMENT

IN ACCOUNT WITH

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

333 E. ONTARIO STREET . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wm. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

IS THIS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS?

July 1, 1938 to Jan. 1, 1939

TITLE	SALES		ROYALTY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	Edition	Quantity	Per Copy		
Souls of the Black Folk	McClurg ~~Popular~~	62	.25	15.50	15.50

1/31/39

ROYALTY STATEMENT

IN ACCOUNT WITH

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

333 E. ONTARIO STREET . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wm. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

IS THIS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS?

Jan. 1, 1939 to April 1, 1939

TITLE	SALES		ROYALTY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	Edition	Quantity	Per Copy		
Souls of Black Folk	McClurg ~~Popular~~	43	.25	10.75	10.75

43/12/1

ROYALTY STATEMENT

IN ACCOUNT WITH

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333 E. ONTARIO STREET . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wm. E. Burghardt DuBois
c/o Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

IS THIS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS?

April 1, 1939 to October 1, 1939

TITLE	SALES		ROYALTY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	Edition	Quantity	Per Copy		
Souls of the Black Folk	McClurg ~~Reprint~~	55	25¢	13.75	13.75

1/31/44

17-33-18

October 17, 1939

My dear Sir:

May I thank you for your understanding review of my book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Louisville, Kentucky

Radio in Every Room

J. WILL YON
LESSEE AND OPERATOR

The ATLANTAN HOTEL

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300 ROOMS 300 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN - FIRE PROOF

17-19-132

ATLANTA, GA. Mch 6th 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBase
Howard University,

Request for information

Dear Dr. DuBase

I have just returned from an inspection trip to the Resettlement Project for Negroes at Monteruma. I found the negroes had more to eat with a greater variety of food, with better health, better houses to live in, and a greater cash income after all expenses were paid than is the average cash income of the Southern tenant with, living expenses to be taken from the average income. Mr. Ward, who is in charge of the project is a Georgia farmer and hill billy like myself and thoroughly sympathetic with the idea of making the negro an independent self respecting citizen. Mr Ward says the project is self liquidating and the negroes will ultimately own the farms he is improving

The Cox-Carlton Now Under Same Management
683 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Radio in Every Room

The
ATLANTAN
HOTEL

300 ROOMS 300 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN - FIRE PROOF

J. WILL YON
LESSEE AND OPERATOR

ATLANTA, GA.

17-19-133

2

Each family has a garden and flock of chickens and pigs to grow their own meat. Mr Ward has each to plant fruit trees on his farm, a canning plant was erected to can fruit and vegetables for the family. A friendly rivalry as to who will put up the most cans for winter use and who has the best garden and best looking mules. The Project has a terracing machine and trucks of course.

Briefly stated the question is: Is it not far better to make the negro self sustaining and an asset to the country; paying his $368.00 of the national debt rather than for the white man to pay $750.00 for himself and the negro, and keep the negro perpetually a liability? The national debt is $48,000,000,000. or $368.00 for every man woman and child in the United States. We will only have to duplicate the Montezuma Project 5000 times to care for all the negroes in the South on the hundreds of millions of idle acres in the South.

The Cox-Carlton Hotel Under Same Management
683 Peachtree Street, N.E.

12-19-34

Radio in Every Room

J. WILL YON
LESSEE AND OPERATOR

The ATLANTAN HOTEL

AAA

300 ROOMS 300 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN - FIRE PROOF

ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. W. A. Baillie Field Agent of the American Church Institute for The Advancement of Negroes, al 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will call a meeting at some future date in order to get concert of action and coordinate cooperatively the efforts to better the economic condition of the Negro, and formulate a plan to bring the desired improvement. Will you not join in the move? Politics need not be mentioned. I am going on to Hamlet North Carolina for a visit with my son G. W. Jr. You can reach me at Hamlet if you care to reply. I wrote you from Sarasota, Florida, where I spent the winter.

Yours very truly
G. W. Elderkin Sr.

The Cox-Carlton Now Under Same Management
683 Peachtree Street, N.E.

17-19-135

March 13, 1939

My dear Sir:

I see great hope in the cooperative movement in housing and land buying for American Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. G. T. McElderry, Sr.
Hamlet
North Carolina

84-61-#1

Boulair, Va., July 17th 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

I have been thinking of writing you for several days; in fact ever since I attended the N.A.A.C.P. Convention at Richmond. I met Dr. Louis T. Wright, who told me you were a very dear friend. While I was treated with great courtesy by every one with whom I came in contact I did not seem to get anywhere. It was my intention to address the body if opportunity offered; I was informed by the secretary it was a waste of my time; as the Conference had no authority to act. Only the directors had the

64-61-17

authority to do anything. The impression on my mind was: The officers cared only for the advancement of their personal interests. This impression was the same from my visit to Hampton Institute. I was told "They were not interested." I tried to make the point that with improvement of the negroes economic condition: his educational and social opportunities would be advanced very materially.

I took the matter up with President Roosevelt and cited the Montezuma Georgia, Resettlement Project and stressed the fact that the Project was "self liquidating." Mr Roosevelt thanked me for calling his attention to the Project and a

17-19-50

Two days later the President asked the Congress for an immense sum for self liquidating projects. Secretary Wallace now has half billion dollars at his command for aiding tenants and sharecroppers to secure homes. Mr Wallace is anxious to secure the Democratic nomination for President, and as Negroes control the potential balance of political power in 17 States - three of the largest state delegations: New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, don't you think it is the psychological time to make an effort to secure homes for the 10,000,000 negroes in the South. Where they can dwell under their own

17-19-51

vine and fig tree, unmolested and none to make afraid. 2 Economic independence brings respect for White or colored. 2 need help from the Colored people, not financial but the "Potential Powers" Dr Wright mentioned in his address. 2 coupet my Alabama Senators help, and some members from the Lower House. Can you not use your influence along the lines Mentioned? Not as an advocate of Mr. Wallace for President, as almost 100 per cent of the Negros in the Country are for Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

Very Sincerely & truly
G. T. W. Elderry

Boaz Air. Va., July 17th 1939

Dear W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Georgia.
Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing letters from Dr Wright and Senator Lister. Will for your information I have written Dr Wright by todays mail to get Secretary Walter White to write Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt at once asking that the resettlement project be enlarged and extended over the South so that millions of people may have this opportunity to own homes. Billions of dollars are idle in the banks; and Uncle Sam can give the best security in the world which entitles him to the lowest rate of interest. If men who are Ranchers were given advantage of this low rate of interest to buy mules tools and supplies with 40 years to pay for a farm at the present rate on the amortization plan many millions of men could own homes on the hundreds of millions of acres of idle land in the South, not now serving any worth while purpose. If directed by skilled scientific agriculturist. Tuskegee Institute has educated hundreds of capable and efficient men, as well as other Colleges and universities who expensive machinery has to be set up. The Extension Service has two to three men now employed in every county in the South to direct the efforts of farmers. It is not wise for men to be congested in cities. Not healthy physically or morally.

Concerted action at the present time will get results. I have written Dr. Patterson of Tuskegee and suggest that if you have not already taken the trip to run down to Montezuma and see for yourself what is being done.

Sincerely
G. W. Elderkin

11-19-41
12-19-41

[Enclosure: See 7-19-39]
[COPIES]

17-19-47

July 16, 1939

Mr. G. T. McElderry
Bon Air
Virginia

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 7th and the one that preceded it, and in reply would state that I am in hearty accord with the resettlement project idea. It would be an excellent thing for colored people if it should go over.

I have also taken up this matter with Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the Association.

If there is anything specific that I can do in this connection, kindly let me know.

My delay in acknowledging receipt of your letters was due to the fact that I have just now been able to get to my correspondence. I am also returning to you for your files the letter from Senator Lister Hill.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Louis T. Wright

United States Senate
July 6, 1939

My dear Mr. McElderry:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 4th and am always happy to hear from you.

In reply thereto, permit me to say that I am going to bring the contents of your letter to the attention of Secretary Wallace. It is a most striking letter. From past conversations with you with reference to the expansion of resettlement projects I am sure that he is in full accord with you, but your letter will stimulate him and encourage him to greater action.

Let me hear from you at any time and be assured a word from you is always welcome.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

(signed) Lister Hill

July 20, 1939

Dear Sir:

I am herewith returning letters which you sent to Dr. Du Bois. Copies of these letters have been made and they will be brought to his attention when he returns from vacation.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. G. T. McElderry
Bon Air
Virginia

17-19-52

September 20, 1939

My dear Mr. McElderry:

I have seen the excellent and striking settlement project at Montezuma and entirely agree with you as to its importance. I shall do all I can to extend this form of help for American Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. G. T. McElderry
Bon Air
Virginia

17-19-8

Sarasota, Fla., Sept. 25th 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Dr DuBois:

Your letter of the 20th inst reached me this morning, forwarded from Boston Va. I have returned to Sarasota for the winter. I was glad to get your letter and assurance that you will do all you can to extend the work now being done at Montegomma, Ga., I had almost disposed of getting worthwhile help in putting over my hobby for bettering the economic condition of the Negro which for 60 years I have endeavored to do.

17-19-9

Had Dr Louis Wright and Walter White gotten busy with the NAACP and used the influence of their organization, as I suggested to them Mr Roosevelt would not have been turned down on his $600,000,000 appropriation for this work. Politicians are afraid of votes. Dr Wright said at the Richmond Convention The Negro vote potentially controls the balance of political power in fifteen States. I attended the Convention and inquired for you. Dr Wright said you was a personal friend but was not present at the Convention.

17-19-10

I wrote to the Tampa Tribune three days ago calling attention to the fact that 75 percent of the fourteen negroes was a liability on the tax payers due to customs and discriminative laws. Where if fairly treated these millions of people could be made an asset, self sustaining independent tax paying citizens. The trouble I find is getting news papers to publish letters along this line. Your letter encourages me to continue my efforts.

Sincerely yours
G. E. W. Elderkin

243 7th St. Sarasota, Fla.

March 17, 1939

Request for information

My dear Mr. McIver:

The University has offered to let its electrician install the lighting apparatus with regard to which I was consulting you. I wil , therefore, let them do it at their own expense. Thank you for the trouble that you took.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-19

Mr. Arthur McIver
874 Hunter Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

5516 Court G. Vinesville,
Birmm., Ala.,
March 5th - 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
Graduate School,
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Sir:-

Both last term and this year also, I have tried to inform my students of the life and work of noted Negroes. Too little is written in the text books adopted by most our southern states concerning noted Negroes; therefore I have planned to supplement my work by giving a course in Negro Literature.

Will you kindly send me a list of your "produc-

17-31-33

tions". Will thank you also for a photograph of yourself that we might hang it in our "hall of fame" which constitutes a collection of noted Negro men and women.

I have known you for many years and have always emphasized your contributions to the race.

I am a graduate of Spelman & have charge of English in "Westfield Negro High School."

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) T. H. McKenzie

P.S. If you cannot give a picture, will thank you to state cost of one about 8 X 10 which can be mounted or framed by the students.

March 13, 1939

17-31-34

My dear Madam:

I am sending you herewith a small photograph to which you are welcome. You can secure a larger one of Scurlock Studio, 900 U Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. The best book which you could use on Negro literature would be Brawley, THE NEGRO GENIUS, published by Duffield in 1938. With regard to my books, you will find a complete list of them in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, volume for 1938. To this list should be added BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW which is being published this month by Henry Holt and Company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. T. H. McKenzie
5516 Court G Vinesville
Birmingham, Alabama

5516 Ch. G. Vinesville,
B, ham., Ala.,
March 15th, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Graduate School,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My Dear Sir:-

17-31-35

Both your photo and letter have been received, and it is with great pleasure and gratitude that we acknowledge them.

The pictures will be mounted and placed on the walls of our classrooms. At an early date we will endeavor to secure the books you mentioned in the letter and also a larger photo.

Knowing of your stand for higher education of the

Negro as well as other races, I will mention the fact that while writing this letter a French Club of Miles College under the direction of Miss Chandler of Boston, Mass. instructor, is entertaining in my home. The entire conversation is in French.

17-31-36

We often refer to you and other noted Negro men and women who have made a real contribution to this country during our study of Negro literature.

Again we thank you for both the picture and letter of valuable information.

Respectfully yours,

T. H. McKenzie

17-26-46

OFFICE HOURS
8-11 A. M. AND 3-8 P. M.
EXCEPT SUNDAY AND
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING

TELEPHONE 2-3188

H. G. MACKERROW, M. D., C. M.
96 EASTERN AVENUE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

August 22, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110 Street, Apt.5B
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

I have just received your address from camp and want to say that it was with a great deal of pleasure that I read your note and as a matter of fact the match did not light nor were the shoes burned. I was indeed glad you took the liberty to use them for I know those stones are sharp and do not get mellow with age.

There is one thing I positively must tell you and that is that the fishing was grand, especially for white perch and pout, and we kept our camp fully supplied; but bass was not plentiful as only a very few were caught.

I was able to spend 12 days in camp and then had to return to my office on account of my work, and the terrific heat of last week was too much for me to attempt to attend the N.M.A. in New York.

I sincerely hope and trust that we shall be permitted to meet next year in camp as I do so enjoy my vacations spent in the Maine woods.

With my kindest and best wishes to you.

Very truly yours,

Horace G. MacKerrow

HGM:K

Waldo McNutt
33 W. 55 St.
New York City

Japan

February 13, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-31-114

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As an individual, I have fought for many years for the rights of the Negro people. I am supporting the efforts of the NAACP in attempting to secure the passage of anti-lynching legislation.

While in Washington over the past week-end, a number of liberals in Congress interested in this legislation asked me if it was true, as has been rumored, that you are receiving funds for Japanese propaganda work in this countyy. They indicated that your speeches coincided with those of official Japanese propaganda agencies' propaganda in this country. The December 10th issue of the China Weekly Review in an editorial names you as a suspect in the dissemination of Japanese propaganda.

If these allegations are true, you can readily understand how it is going to reflect not only on you as an individual, but upon the whole Negro people in this country.

I would like to have a statement from you indicating your official position on the Sino-Japanese conflict, so as to lay at rest, once and for all, these ugly rumors; for I am sure that you are still on the side of peace and democracy and not an agent of Japanese fascism.

Sincerely yours,

Waldo McNutt

Waldo McNutt

WMcN:b

February 25, 1939

15-31-115

My dear Sir:-

Perhaps it is a miracle for an American to have an opinion which is not paid for. If so, the miracle has happened; it is true in my case. I have never received a cent from Japan or from any Japanese and yet I believe in Japan. It is not that I sympathize with China less but that I hate white European and American propaganda, theft and insult more. I believe in Asia for the Asiatics and despite the hell of war and the fascism of capital, I see in Japan the best agent for this end.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Waldo McNutt
33 West 55th Street
New York City
New York

October 26, 1939

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me the following foodstuffs:

3 - 1 lb. tins of Lily White Old Fashion Irish Stew	.69
3 - Lily White Spanish dinners	1.09
1 lb. Marceau Holland Gouda cheese	.44
Enclosed please find my check for	$2.22

If there is any charge for carriage you can collect it C.O.D. or bill me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Macy's
34 at Broadway
New York City

17-18

17-30-12

Eve of negro Letters - 1939

1125 North Norris Avenue
Tucson, Arizona
January 16, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I shall be glad indeed to look through the tentative list of subjects for your projected encyclopedia. Unfortunately, I am not in London, and I am afraid that the list which you mention may have miscarried, since you addressed it to the University of London and they very often do not forward second class mail. If you have an extra copy, will you kindly send it to me at the above address and I shall return it after perusal with suggestions, if any. Should the second list come to me from London, I shall return both.

Yours sincerely,

B. Malinowski

BM:np

17-30-11

February 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Malinowski:

I am wondering if on your way to the East from Arizona you will not stop over a day or so as my guest at Atlanta University? I should like to have you see the institution and talk with you concerning the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I shall be here until the early part of June. Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. B. Malinowski
1125 North Norris Avenue
Tucson, Arizona

17-30-18

1125 North Norris Avenue
Tucson, Arizona
March 10, 1939

Eve of Negro - Letters

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your letter of February 27. It would be a great pleasure for me to see you again and to discuss with you the Encyclopaedia. Unfortunately, I do not see a great likelihood of my coming to Atlanta before the end of June. I shall probably have to return to New York via San Francisco. Would you therefore tell me whether you will be somewhere near New York in July, August, or early in September? There is a probability that I shall be lecturing at Smith College during July and August.

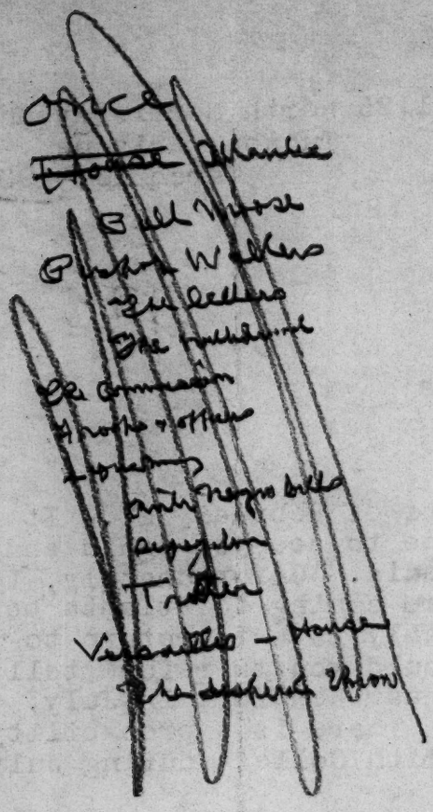
I have now received the preliminary surveys for your Encyclopaedia. It seems to me a remarkably full list of terms and the names referring to your subject. There is one point, however, which strikes me as an anthropologist. You have a number of terms referring to our subject matter. To give a few examples, there are the words 'anthropology,' 'animism,' 'Bantu,' 'clan,' 'family,' 'secret societies,' 'race,' 'polyandry,' 'polygamy,' etc. On the other hand, a number of what I should regard as fundamental concepts in the science of man are omitted. Thus such terms as 'kinship,' 'relationship terms,' 'culture,' (or 'civilization'), 'descent,' and 'acculturation' are omitted. In conjunction with this, I want to ask you whether such terms were omitted as a matter of definite policy?

I can well imagine that you don't want to burden your Encyclopaedia with anthropological technicalities. Nevertheless there are certain capital concepts which you have already included. If you would indicate to me on what principles you have selected the concepts referring to African civilization in its home land, I might be able either to make a few additional suggestions or else see better why such suggestions are superfluous. As soon as I hear from you I shall write to you again and return the manuscript to the Phelps-Stokes Committee.

Yours very sincerely,

B. Malinowski

B. Malinowski



17-30-19

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. Malinowski:

Thank you very much for your letter of March tenth. I shall be in New York from July first to September eleventh except for some few excursions. My address will be 33 West 110th Street. I hope you will let me know where to find you when you come to town.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. B. Malinowski
1125 North Morris Avenue
Tucson, Arizona

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
275 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 10, 1939

17-19

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We return herewith your passbook #572, in which we have entered your deposit of $250.00, received in this morning's mail, and interest to April 1, 1939.

The rate of interest paid on our accounts in this department is one per-cent.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Gregus
Asst. Manager

2272-8-39

CHECKS

CC-CERTIFIED CHECKS
DM-DEBIT MEMO
RT-RETURNED ITEM
LST-LIST

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

DEPOSITS

CC-COLLECTIONS
L-LOANS—DISCOUNT
RT-CREDIT MEMO

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17-27

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NEW YORK

DEBIT W. E. D. Du Bois

OCT 2 - 1939 19

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11-27

Mate Zeller
DEPARTMENT OR DIVISION

E Read
PREPARED BY

R. H. Du Bois
OFFICIAL SIGNATURE

2980 8-39

May 15, 1939

My dear Miss Martin:

It has been agreed to carry your name for graduation for June, 1939, provided you can satisfy the following requirements in which you are deficient:

1) English Fundamentals
2) Deficiency of three semester hours in your major subject. This means that you must remove the grade of "C" in either Labor Problems or African Culture.
3) Have your thesis filed in this office not later than 5 p.m., Wednesday, May 24.
4) See that your account is clear at the bursar's office and pay the graduation fee of $10.00.

Very truly yours,

John P. Whittaker
Registrar

Miss Annie Mae Martin
94 Second Street
Somerville, New Jersey

JPW:LD
cc: Dr. DuBois

17-12-45

327 East Ninth Street
Erie, Pennsylvania
October 14, 1939

Head of Sociology Department
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

At present I am writing a paper on Negro reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation in Georgia for the period 1865-1874. While there are many books in our local library on the subject of slavery, few deal with the precise matter for which I am looking. Black Reconstruction, a book written by Professor Du Bois of your university, has been the most helpful. I am particularly interested in the unpublished thesis in your university to which he refers, Participation of Negroes in the Government of Georgia by Ethel Maud Christler. Has this thesis been published yet? If not, is there any way of getting access to it without coming to Georgia?

Being so far from the sources of my material makes the work a little difficult. I am writing to the government bureau in Washington for information, but if you have any suggestions which will be helpful in collecting material I shall appreciate it greatly.

If Professor DuBois is still on your faculty, will you please tell him that I enjoyed his book immensely and consider it an excellent piece of work. I like especially his bibliography at the end and the classification of works and authors.

I am sorry to trouble you and hope you will not object to my writing.

Sincerely yours
Sister Mary Alice, O.S.B.

October 26, 1939

17-19-14

My dear Madam:

Your letter of October fourteenth came to me as I am head of the department of sociology. I am glad that my book has helped you. The thesis by Miss Christler has never been published but is on file in the Atlanta University Library and I think that through the Library of Congress you could arrange to borrow it. We often borrow matter of that sort.

I appreicate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Sister Mary Alice, O. S. B.
327 East Ninth Street
Erie, Pennsylvania

FORM 3014 10M 8-22-38

17-23

THE MARYLAND TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

App. No. 53180

of SALE ~~MORTGAGE LOAN~~ made by James N. Carter & Hattie C. Carter

to William E. B. Du Bois

Property Lot N, Prospect Park Addition Park Adjustment made to July 11, 19 39

CREDIT TO SELLER AMOUNT OF PURCHASE PRICE					$ 900 00
19 39 Taxes paid in advance	no adjustment	months	days		
19 Water rent paid in advance		months	days		
Interest on Purchase Money		months	days		
House Rent		months	days		
Accruing Ground Rent		months	days		
Fire Insurance					
Acknowledgments					
DEDUCT FROM SELLER					
Cash paid on account				$ 50 00	
19 Taxes (current years)		months	days		
19 Water Rent (current)		months	days		
Ground Rent. 6 Months Ended					
Ground Rent		months	days		
House Rent		months	days		
Purchase Money Mortgage					
Mortgages Assumed					
U. S. Revenue Stamp					
State of Md. Stamp				37 00	
allowance a/c Title costs					
Total Deductions				87 00	
Gross Balance due Seller	Paid direct to Vendor			813 00	
				900 00	900 00
AMOUNT MORTGAGE LOAN BY					
COST OF TRANSFER					
Fee for Title Examination					
Conveyancing					
Recording Releases Asst. Deed ✓ Mtge.				3 25	
Notary Fees				60	
U. S. Revenue Stamp				1 00	
State of Md. Stamp				90	
Certificate of Lien					
Taxes					
Water Rent					
Ground Rent					
President Fee Committee Fee					
Fire Insurance					
Book and Entrance Fee					
Commission					
Amount Credited to Expense Account, Account Bldg. Assn.' Loan					
One Week's Dues Interest Expenses					
Balance due on account Purchase Price					
Total Cost of Transfer	I paid this			5 75	
Credit Balance Due Account Mortgage Loan					
Total					
Gross Balance due Seller or Mortgagor					
RETAINED FROM VENDOR BY MARYLAND TITLE GUARANTEE CO. TO PAY					
Taxes for 19					
Water Rent for 19					
Ground Rent (six months ended)					
Municipal Assessments					
U. S. Revenue Stamp					
State of Md. Stamp					
Recording					
Commissions					
Mechanics Liens					
Mortgages to be paid off and interest thereon					
Judgments and costs and interest thereon					
Total Deductions					
Net amount due Seller or Mortgagor					

NOTE—Settlements are made subject to further adjustment between parties, in event of errors in calculations.

Received of William E. B. Du Bois

the sum of $ 813 00 Dollars, being in full settlement of the above transaction

Dated July 11, 19 39

James N. Carter

Hattie C. Carter

November 30, 1939

17-19-38

My dear Anita:

I am glad to hear that you are in the land of the living and if the Rosenwald people write me, I shall be glad to say a word. I hope that you are well and that I shall hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Anita Matelle
Hopital Complimentaire Crystal
Dinard Ille et Vilaine
France

CRONICON U.S.A.

Request for information

280 Madison Ave.,
New York City

17-19-68

Prof.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Professor:

I am taking the liberty of writing to ask your opinion as to whether or not you think there is a need for a "Social Register" for Americans of the Colored Race...

It seems to me that such a publication would stimulate and crystalize the social consciousness and ambition of the colored people...What do you think?

The writer would be interested in working with some outstanding colored person in the development of such an enterprise,if you think it has sufficient merit,and if you will be good enough to suggest some person who might be interested in working with me on such a plan.

With appreciation for any reaction and advice that you might give me relative to the above,I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD MAXWELL

DM.be

CRONICON U.S.A.

69-61-71

April 4, 1939

My dear Sir:

A social register for American Negroes is not in my opinion demanded at present. If it were on the lines of a biographical register of prominent Negroes with accurate information as to position and address it would have a small sale but it would take a number of years before you could get your money out of the venture. To make it, on the other hand, a register limited to Negroes of social standing would be difficult. The lines of demarcation by wealth and birth would be hard to establish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Donald Maxwell
280 Madison Avenue
New York City

BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

MACON, GA., April 7, 1939

Hudson High SCHOOL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a recommendation blank from the Y. W. C. A. I would appreciate it, if you would recommend me for the work as a girl resere secretary with the organization.

Sincerely yours,
Agnes E. May
303 Clark St.
Macon, Georgia

17-31-51

(over)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Agnes E. May

April 13, 1939

Miss Agnes E. May was a student in this department in 1937-38. She is a quiet girl, modest in demeanor but with good ability. Just what she could do in girls work I am not sure but she is in good health and calm and I should think would be worth a trial.

April 13, 1939

Head, Department of Sociology Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

April 13, 1939

My dear Miss May:

I filled in the recommendation and sent it to the National Board of the YWCA.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D-31-52

Miss Agnes E. May
308 Clark Street
Macon, Georgia

17-19-72

April 14, 1939

Gentlemen:

I understand that you are interested in promoting the building of homes which have been planned and advocated by Life Magazine. I am thinking about a home in the outskirts of Baltimore. Could you tell me where I could get information as to plans and cost of such a home? I should be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The May Company
Baltimore, Maryland

17-23-16

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(25)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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[MAYEDA]

MPA482 8=TAMPA FLO 20 617P

DUBOIS= MENS DORMITORY

DLR CARE UNIVERSITY OF ATLANTA ATLA=

DEC OCT 20 PM 5 26

WISH SEE YOU SATURDAY MORNING MAYEDA JAPAN INSTITUTE=
TAMPA TERRACE HOTEL=

2 JA 8592

1 MA 4700

By | At | To be

REFUSED DLR
EL 656P

1 REF 2 536P ML

TRYING LOCATE

2 BY 537P 39P 49P WC 554P ML

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[Philip Mayer]

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IN OHIO

EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

COUNTY Jefferson.

January 6, 1939.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois:

Atlanta, Ga.

17-3415

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are anxious to have you to come but can not offer more than $25 and entertainment. The churches are putting on an interracial institute on the 17th of February. and we would rather have that date but will be glad if you can come on the 14th. Please let us know if you can come.

We are enclosing a copy of our Coordinated Program of Negro Activities in Steubenville.

Very sincerely yours,

Philip J. Mayer

Our Phillis Wheatley announces the gift of their $5-$10,000 property to them today.

[Enclosure]

COOPDINATED PROGRAM OF NEGRO ACTIVITIES IN STEUBENVILLE
FALL AND WINTER
1938 1939

In order to make more effective the work of the various Negro organizations in Steubenville, all groups will cooperate on a series of Monday night meetings.

Every first Monday evening.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. This is the leading national organization and needs the cooperation of every good citizen, white or colored. Their monthly meetings, on the first Monday night of each month, require your attention. Mr. Wilbert Williams, 522 Ross St., is the president.

October 3	Economic Opportunities	Jan.2	Education
Nov. 7	Housing	Feb.6	Literature and Art
Dec. 5	Youth Problems	Mar.6	Anti-Lynching bill

Watch the "Herald Star" and "Courier" for place of meetings.

Every Second Monday evening.

CENTRAL RECREATION CENTER, 10th and Adams St. D.J.Palmer, Director. Leaders and members of church and civic groups are given a special invitation to the Center on the second Monday of every month for training in physical education and recreational leadership.

October 10 Recreation as aid to building good citizens Jan.9 Cooperative athletics
November 14 Music & drama's importance in recreation Feb.13 Recreation to inspire
December 12 Recreation as a benefit to community-Mar.13 St.Patrick's Day Celebration

17-34

Every Third Monday evening

PHILLIS WHEATLEY ASSOCIATION, 522 Madison Ave. Mrs. Eunice Baker, Executive Secretary. This cultural center is trying to reach the whole community with a friendly program on the third Monday of each month.

Oct. 17	Educational Open House	Jan.16	Educational Demonstration
Nov. 21	Dunbar Club Demonstration	Feb.20	A Door of Opportunity
Dec. 19	Phillis Wheatley as a cultural center	Mar.20	Girl Reserves

Every Fourth Monday Evening.

NEGRO CHURCHES. The whole community is anxious to help every church, and to know something about its work. For that reason, each church is offering one special program to which it is inviting all other churches and organizations.

October 24 Pentecostal Church 328 S.Sixth St.Rev.Curtis Goar, pastor.
Nov. 28 Simpson M.E.Church, Cor.Ninth and Adams, Rev.J.C.Hayes, pastor.
Dec.26 Quinn A.M.E.Church, 515 North St. Rev. John Farley, pastor.
Jan.23 Philip's Chapel C.M.E. Church, 749 N. Seventh St. Rev. J.J.Caldwell
Feb.27 Church of God in Christ, 8th & Kilgore Sts.Rev.W.J.Lafayette, pastor.
Mar. 27 Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 7th & Kilgore Sts. Rev. J. M. Woodon, pastor.
Apr. 24 Second Baptist, 717 Adams St. Rev. H.M.C.Reed, pastor.

Every Fifth Monday evening

SELF RELIANCE CREDIT UNION, 148 S. Sixth St. Dr. E. C. Poindexter, President. This organization for the encouragement of economic self-sufficiency will demonstrate its usefulness to the community on the fifth Monday nights of the month.

October 31- Value of Credit Unions in giving experience and confidence.
January 30- Credit Union as an encouragement to saving.

- - - - -

Every Negro, and every friend of Negroes is needed to make these meetings effective. Make a habit of sacrificing Monday evenings to the welfare and progress of the race.

All meetings will start at 7:30 p.m. and will be open free to the public.

WPA Adult Education Program assisting with publicity.

January 10, 1939

17-34-18

My dear Mr. Mayer:

I will speak for you Friday, February seventeenth. I am expecting to arrive in Steubenville from Saint Louis at 3:23 p. m. and to lecture that night. I wish to leave Steubenville for Detroit on Saturday. Will you kindly pick out a good train? I understand that the compensation is to be twenty-five dollars and my entertainment while in town. I am enclosing a list of subjects on which I have been lecturing. Which one do you prefer or do you suggest any others?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Philip F. Mayer
214 Park Street
Chardon, Ohio

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IN OHIO

EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

COUNTY Jefferson

Wells High School
Steubenville, Ohio
January 18, 1939

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I had been looking forward so much to meeting you soon, that I am much disappointed and chagrined to have to postpone that event. We had our first meeting yesterday of the committee of ministers and laymen to plan the goodwill dinner for February 17. Most of the white ministers present felt so strongly that it was unwise to try to do too much at this time, that the whole group voted to cancel the engagement with you for the present. They all insisted however that they were anxious to have you come later.

I hope that you do not feel as badly about this as many of us do. My one other suggestion is, that if you are near here on the 14th and are free, I should like to have you stop and we could arrange a large mass meeting at one of the miners union halls twenty miles back in the hills. I'm not sure how much money we could collect out there, but we should be glad to take care of your entertainment, and there is no place where your talk would do more good, or offer more inspiration to people who are in desperate need of it. If there is any chance that you would be able to do this, please let me know.

Sincerely yours

Philip F. Mayer

Philip F. Mayer

17-34-19

January 19, 1939

17-34-20

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 18, and will of course cancel the date at Steubenville. I had endeavored to meet your statement of the need there and recognize your difficulty. It will be impossible for me to come on any other date this year or probably at any other time for the fee involved. Nevertheless, I appreciate your desire to have me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Philip F. Mayer
Wells High School
Steubenville, Ohio

17-33-71

January 4, 1939

My dear Mattie:

I was so glad to hear from you and to learn that you had accumulated a husband and were still in the land of the living.

You will be interested in knowing that much of my time this year has been given to rewriting entirely my little book THE NEGRO. I am expecting that it will appear in a volume of about three or four hundred pages to be published by Henry Holt and Company and entitled BLACK FOLK; THEN AND NOW.

I am living in Atlanta with the whole family except Yolande who is teaching in Baltimore. I wish you every go d luck.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Madeline A. Mayers
211 West 149th Street
New York City
New York

Maystan

664 Spadina Avenue.
Toronto. Ontario.
Canada.
Oct. 16th. 1939.

12-19-41

Atlanta University.
Dept. of Sociology.
Atlanta. Ga.
U. S. A.

Request for information

Dear Sirs,

I am collecting all information relating to Negro publications in all fields of Negro activity as material for a series of lectures to our people in this city in the very near future on Negro literary, journalistic and cultural developments, and would appreciate it very much if you would send me such a list.

I am not sure whether your department is the correct one to which to apply for such data.

If it is not, might I ask you to be good enough to pass my request on to the proper body.

Hoping you can comply with my request, for which I thank you beforehand.

I am,
Yours very truly.

Allan Maystan

December 13, 1939

17-19-16

My dear Sir:

I have been unable to answer your letter of October 16, because it calls for too much. "Information relating to Negro publications in all fields of Negro activity" can well consume any man's whole time for a year. We have no such data in any department of Atlanta University.

Very sincerely yours,

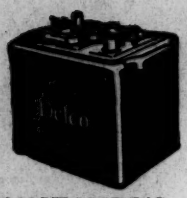
W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Allan Mayston
664 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

MELLEN BATTERY CO.

WA. 9133-34

273-279 Ivy St. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.



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Service Parts

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CASH	CHARGE	CASH	CREDIT			
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QUANTITY	NUMBER	ARTICLES	PRICE	AMOUNT
1	19Q	Delco Battery		16 95
2		days rent		50
				17 45

17-24

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Reg# 9698

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SALESMAN RECEIVED BY

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

2227

Pat. 1884478 Mfd. by The Hoyt Register Co., Dayton, Ohio

Form 1885

Navesink
Navesink, New Jersey
March 19, 1939

Request to Senator

Mr. dear Dr. Du Bois:—

The enclosed letter will explain why I am writing you. My home is in Atlanta, and I am visiting friends in this vicinity, expecting to return to Atlanta early in April.

I am not a chairman of a Committee of 5 for Georgia 6, nor was I able to find anyone to accept that position. I promised, however, to circulate a limited number of petitions. I put out some in Atlanta, some in Columbus, and some in Savannah. I understand that we shall have until about the middle of April before they are called in.

17.31-13

As this seems to be a case of individual activity, I am returning to you the petition you have signed, with the hope that you will obtain signatures to fill it, and let me have it when I am again at home.

They sent me a big package of

the branches from California, which are now at my home at 377 Tenth Street, N.E. If you can use more than this one, I should like you to do so. If you care to have them, you cannot obtain them from my maid, Lizzie Thomas, who is supposed to be in the place every day except Thursday and Sunday. If your messenger could find her this, (written) branch, she will recognize it at once. Same one. The bundle of petitions is in a wardrobe in the hall at the second floor of my house.

After March 22nd I shall be at Tappan, N.Y., P.O. Box 556, until time for my return to Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours

Mary Dana Willis

[Enclosure]

NEW YORK COMMITTEE of FIFTY-SIX

COOPERATING WITH HOLLYWOOD COMMITTEE OF 56

ROOMS 1246A-47
55 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-1577

HOLLYWOOD COMMITTEE OF 56

MELVYN DOUGLAS
DON AMECHE
FAY BAINTER
LUCILLE BALL
JOAN BENNETT
GEORGE BRENT
BRUCE CABOT
JAMES CAGNEY
JOAN CRAWFORD
DONALD CRISP
JOHN CROMWELL
GEORGE CUKOR
BETTE DAVIS
PHILIP DUNNE
ALICE FAYE
HENRY FONDA
JOHN FORD
BRYAN FOY
HELEN GAHAGAN
BEN HECHT
JEAN HERSHOLT
MIRIAM HOPKINS
ARTHUR HORNBLOW, JR.
NUNNALLY JOHNSON
VICTOR JORY
WILLIAM KEIGHLEY
CARL LAEMMLE
PRISCILLA LANE
ROSEMARY LANE
MYRNA LOY
JEFFREY LYNN
KENNETH MACGOWAN
ALINE MACMAHON
CHARLES MACARTHUR
TONY MARTIN
GROUCHO MARX
BURGESS MEREDITH
PAUL MUNI
ELLIOTT NUGENT
PAT O'BRIEN
DENNIS O'KEEFE
GEORGE O'NEIL
DICK POWELL
CLAUDE RAINS
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
ROSALIND RUSSELL
ANN SHERIDAN
GALE SONDERGAARD
LAWRENCE STALLINGS
DONALD OGDEN STEWART
GLORIA STUART
HARLAN THOMPSON
WALTER WANGER
HARRY M. WARNER
JACK L. WARNER
ROLAND YOUNG

248

March 10th, 1939

Mrs. M. Raoul Millis
377 Tenth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear M rs. Millis:

Your name was sent to me from Hollywood as the Atlanta representative of the Committee of 56. I do hope your committee is growing and that you are finding success with the distribution of the petitions.

Some time ago Prof. W. E. B. DuBois was approached to be a sponsor by one of our committee members who assumed he was living in New York. We have since had a reply from him from Atlanta University accepting the invitation to become a sponsor but unfortunately since he does not now live in New York we cannot use his name.

However, the Atlanta Committee can certainly make good use of it and I am therefore enclosing the petition which he signed. I have also written to him explaining the situation and telling him that you would get in touch with him. I am sure he will be glad to cooperate with you in other ways too.

I am also enclosing a list of our New York Committee which we think an excellent and well balanced one. We have distributed about 14,000 petitions and hope to send out many thousand more.

I should like very much to hear from you on the progress of your campaign and also on Prof. DuBois' response to your call.

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Proctor

MP:WF

17-31-14

[Enclosure]

Declaration of Democratic Independence

to the

President and the Congress

of the

United States of America

ON July 4, 1776, the people of our country threw off the yoke of tyranny and called upon the world to witness their Declaration of Independence. Men of free spirit, they proclaimed their belief in man's inalienable right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. Since that time those rights have been the measure of man's dignity in the civilized world. And since that time, whenever challenged, we have re-affirmed our faith in those rights. Today a new tyranny has arisen to challenge democracy's heritage. We accuse the leaders of Nazi Germany, as a ruler was accused in 1776, of "a design to reduce the world under absolute despotism." They deny the rights of man. They destroy Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom of the Press, and the Right to Peaceful Assembly. They wantonly persecute defenseless minorities; they imprison ministers of all religions; they enslave labor; they victimize their own citizenry, throwing them upon the charity of the world, and brazenly proclaim that this victimization has only begun; in the name of the State they loot, pillage, inflict torture and commit murder. They defy International Law; violate treaties, repudiate Covenants of Peace; they bring chaos and disunity into sovereign nations and then seize and dismember them. They send their agents to spy upon us. They organize Bunds to spread their vicious doctrines in strident contempt for our Democracy and its institutions. They exalt Error above Truth, Superstition above Science, Oppression above Justice, and War above Peace. And today, as in 1776—"A Government whose character is thus marked by every act which may define Tyranny, is unfit to be the friend of a free people . . . " Yet we, a free people, have continued to support by trade and commerce this enemy of our liberty and our peace. This, our conscience will permit no longer.

THEREFORE, WE, the undersigned, respectfully petition the **President** and the **Congress** of the **United States,** to make such executive orders, adopt such legislative measures and alter such existing laws as may be necessary to the end that all economic connections between the United States of America and Germany be totally severed, until such time as Germany is willing to re-enter the family of nations in accordance with humane principles of international law and universal freedom.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
1 W. E. B. Du Bois	Atlanta Univ.,	Atlanta, Ga.	2		

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RETURN TO HOLLYWOOD COMMITTEE OF 56, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

January 10, 1939

My dear Tommy:

I am proposing to leave Chicago, February thirteenth at 9:45 in the morning and to arrive at Dayton at 5:10 p. m. in the afternoon. Can I manage to get from there to Springfield in time for the lecture and if not what other method of getting to Springfield would you suggest? I could, of course, leave Chicago late Sunday night but I would rather get a good night's rest and travel in the daytime. It would improve the lecture. I shall leave Springfield Tuesday. There is a train from Piqua to St. Louis at 3:21 p. m. Can I easily get from Springfield to Piqua or have you any other suggestions? Also would you kindly find out from the local ticket agent if there is a round trip rate available from Springfield or Columbus to Lincoln, Nebraska by way of St. Louis and just what the rate would be? I have got to be in Lincoln, Wednesday.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Luella J. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

[Mitchell, Luella J.] [Jan, 1939]

11-38-23

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Please pardon my delay. But I sure been so terribly busy, seems I am on a merry-go-round.

I sure found out - you can get trains just dyed round

[2]

trip. coach fare being $36.20, pullman $4.4 a.

Going to Piqua would be out of the way.

I will meet you in Dayton, and motor up to Xenia. Xenia is

[3]

looking forward to seeing you, and listening to your interesting subject.

I think I told you it is to be a banquet.

Please wire me should you change train time.

(4) looking forward
to the 13th. I am
sincerely
Tommy

January 31, 1939

17-38-24

My dear Tommy:

Thank you for your letter. I shall arrive in Dayton at 5:10 p. m., Monday, February thirteenth and look for you to motor to Springfield. In leaving, however, I must be in Chicago by nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the fourteenth. Will you please figure out the best way for me to get there. I shall probably have to catch the midnight train out of Columbus. It stops at Urbana at 12:53 midnight and Piqua at 1:37 in the morning. Perhaps you can find me some other way; but please look it right up as I must get that schedule straight. I have six lectures at junior colleges in Chicago and they begin on the morning of the fourteenth.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Luella J. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

[Mitchell, Luella J.] 17-38-25

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND THREE CHARLES STREET

[Feb, 1939]

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter arrived this a.m. Data dis-appointed. That you are leaving so hurriedly.

Nevertheless, I shall see you are noticed to Urbana to catch the 12:53 train, as it only a short drive from here.

Atty Jaymes had ask would it possible for you to put in your appearance at Wilberforce for chapel, but I told him that not.

I think the only person who is not attending the banquet will be Harr Hitler (smile).
Looking forward to the 13th Will meet you on Dayton.
Sunny.

February 6, 1939

My dear Tommy:

Thank you for your letter. I am so too that I cannot have longer in Springfield but six lectures in the Chicago Junior Colleges were offered me and I had to accept. In one way, however, I can make your task easier: I find that I can come from Chicago to Cincinnati and take a train that will land me in Springfield at 7:38 p. m. Monday February thirteenth. That will save you galvanting across the country to meet me. I leave Chicago at 9:50 in the morning, arriving in Cincinnati at 5:10 in the afternoon and leave Cincinnati at 5:50, arriving in Springfield at 7:38. You might confirm these schedules but I am pretty sure they are all right.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Luella J. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

February 7, 1939

17-38-24

My dear Tommy:

Here is a chart illustrating the income of Negro families. Will you have it copied on a black board or on a large sheet of manila paper and hung in the auditorium where I am to speak so that everybody can see it? I shall thank you.

It seems probable that I shall take the train Monday night at Dayton at 1:20 midnight going on the Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago by way of Deshler.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Luella J. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

17-35-27

February 24, 1939

My dear Tommy:

You did a tremendous piece of promotion in that banquet. I was astonished. But I could have told you beforehand that as a banquet speaker I am a flop. What I have got to have is an audience awake, good tempered and unhindered with food.

Nevertheless it was a real opportunity and will you please for heaven's sake explain to your community center how sorry I was to have to rush away so precipitately. I shall hope sometime soon to spend a few days in your part of Springfield and get acquainted with your father and mother and yourself. And by the by you weren't looking bad at all.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Luella T. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

P. S. Enclosed is a letter I received while in Springfield. Tell Hattie I wasn't quite sure of her standing.

[Mitchell, Luella J., 1939]

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND THREE CHARLES STREET

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I-31-26

Was just so happy to receive your photograph.

It is such a splendid picture of you.

Do hope you had a most enjoyable holiday.

Wishing you all happiness thru - out the coming year.

Jimmy.

Thurs. Eve.

17-23-37

[MODERN SCHOOL]

1939

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
35 W. 110 St.
New York, N.Y.

[Johnson]

Dear Mrs. DuBois,

I will appreciate your cooperation in the matter of visiting. I prefer that there be no visiting during their stay. DuBois is well. Mildred

[MODERN School]

Dunroven Cottage
P.O. Box 209
Greenwood Lake, N.Y.
August 15, 1939

17-36-2

My dear Mrs. DuBois,

At last I have been able to get around to answering your letter regarding DuBois and the coming winter.

Including her school tuition, transportation, board and lodging, laundry it would cost two dollars

my mind, I will write to you.

Kindest regards to your family -

D W Dois is well and sends love.

Mildred

a day, or I should rather say sixty dollars ($60.00) per. month.

The details of our arrangements, that is medical attention etc., would be best discussed in a conference.

Let me know your plans regarding DuBois' toys, books, furniture etc.

As these things come to

Du Bois Irelease

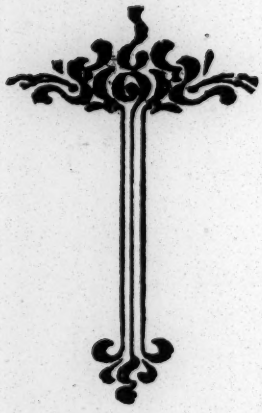
THE CHILDREN
of
THE MODERN SCHOOL

411 West 154th Street
New York City

32.25.5

present
their Annual Christmas Festival

A REAL PRINCESS



AUDITORIUM
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
NO. 136

SUNDAY AFTERNOON
DECEMBER 24
1939

"A REAL PRINCESS"

The children of the Modern School have created from Hans Christian Andersen's "The Princess and the Pea" this Christmas Festival.

CAROLS

"Here We Come a Wassailing" ..... *Yorkshire*

"Christmas Time is Coming" ..... *American*

"I Saw Three Ships" ..... *Anonymous*

"Deck the Hall" ..... *Welsh*

"Silent Night" ..... *Michael Haydn*

STREET WAIFS:

Florence E. Carroll	Stanley Brown, Jr.	Jean Churchill
Yolande DuBois Williams	Phyllis-Ann Murphy	James H. Teasdale
Annette E. Ford	Barbara E. Pringle	Charlotte-Ann D. Jack
Donald McQ. Mansfield	Barbara Clay	Audrey Penn
Constance W. Joyce	Mark A. Smith	Clarence Hogans, Jr.

... *CAST* ...

KING ..... James H. Teasdale

QUEEN ..... Yolande DuBois Williams

PRINCE ..... Stanley Brown, Jr.

LORD HENRY ..... Clarence Hogans

PRINCESS ..... Charlotte-Ann D. Jack

KEEPER OF KEYS ..... Warren W. Walters

COURT JESTER ..... Mark A. Smith

LADIES OF THE COURT ..... Florence E. Carroll, Constance W. Joyce

BED CHAMBERMAIDS

Barbara E. Pringle	Annette Ford	Barbara Clay
Joan Marlene Thornton	Peggy May Alexander	Ethel Waters
Jean Churchill		Genevieve Johnson

Kindly refrain from laughter and applause during performance.

PROLOGUE — COURT JESTER

SCENE I
AT THE PALACE

SCENE II
FRANCE

MESSIEURS:

Raphael Gomez Paul Bolin Raymond Perry Lorenzo Horne

MADEMOISELLES:

Nora Murrow Barbara G. Thompkins Rose E. Scott Yvonne Presha

SCENE III
FAIRYLAND

PRINCESS ..... Barbara Patrick

FAIRIES:

Janet Trent Marsha Shearer Norma George
Ann Davidson Jean Stanard Mercedes Gomez
Myrna Shearer Betty Washington Yvonne Saunders
Barbara Joanne Boozer

SCENE IV
A PEASANT COUNTRY

BOYS:

Egbert Wilson Earl Ford Anthony Voorhies Frank Cinque Louis Gomez

PRINCESS ..... Janice Wilson

GIRLS:

Alma Stent Althea Carrington Enid Wynne Joy O. Gaulden

SCENE V
GINGERBREAD LAND

GINGERBREAD PRINCESS ..... Louise Burton

BOYS:

Maitland T. Griffith Edgar Thomasson Cecil Marquez
Sidney Brooks Ralph Sharper John Snow

GIRLS:

Cynthia Barts Patricia Jefferson Mary-Carol Davies Juanita F. Aderhold

SCENE VI
HOLLAND

BOYS:

Harold Wynkoop Donald McQ. Mansfield Gerald Benson

PRINCESS ..... Audrey Penn

GIRLS:

Phyllis-Ann Murphy Frances Thornhill

SCENE VII
CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE PALACE

SCENE VIII
ROYAL BED-CHAMBER

SCENE IX
CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE PALACE

Introduction of Students

Introduction of Alumnae and Former Students

Introduction of Cast

USHERS

Rae Olley Mills
Thelma Trimmingham
Joy Whitaker
Beverley-Ann Yancey
Barbara Paige
Eva Freeman Des Verney
Anna S. Murphy
June Spiveye

June Davis
Betty Paige
Marian Daniels
Carmen Sequinot
Gretchen Thornton
Antoinette Brown
Charlotte Baker
Cornelius Johnson, Jr.
Betty Francke

Walter Winter, Jr.
Edwalyn Moore
Ada Manson
Joanne Taylor
Gilbert Noble
Barbara Walker
Jeanne Allen
Jackie Gibson

Bed loaned thru courtesy of L. M. Blumstein, 230 West 125th Street

At the piano, Elnorist Young Yancey

MILDRED L. JOHNSON, *Headmistress*

PATRONS

Major Ira L. Aldridge
Father Shelton H. Bishop
Dr. Hugh C. Bell
Miss Emma Brothers
Miss Adele Burke
Miss Jane E. Burton
Mr. Harry T. Burleigh
The Honorable Elmer A. Carter
Mrs. Helen Charles
Mrs. A. T. Cline
Mr. A. L. Comither
Miss Selma Day
Mrs. Brenda M. Francke
Mr. Robert Fuller
Dr. Charles Fairclough
Mrs. Chauncey Hooper
Dr. Clarence W. Hogans
Mrs. Ruth Greene
Mrs. J. T. W. Granady
Mrs. Douglas Greene
Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson
Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Mr. Charles W. Joyce

Mrs. Irene Looney
Mrs. Helen Meade
Mrs. Louise F. Morris
Dr. Aubre De'L. Maynard
Mrs. Alice Moody
Mr. John E. Nail
Mrs. Leo Fitz Nearon
Mr. Hubert Pringle
Mrs. Henry Payne
Dr. E. P. Roberts
Mrs. Gertrude Robinson
Mr. Noble Ross
Dr. A. Hudson Sealy
Mrs. Millard Sullivan
Mrs. Vertner Tandy
Mrs. Russell Teasdale
Mrs. James Teasdale
Mrs. James Thornton
Mr. Edgar Thomasson
Mr. John Walker
Mrs. Winifred Steed-Watson
Mrs. W. F. Willoughby
Mr. William Young

[Morehouse]

January 17, 1939

Memo to Mr. Gassett:

One of your Morehouse students is bringing to the dining hall daily a little puppy. As no one else says anything, I thought I ought to.

Mr. F. C. Gassett
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor DuBois:

In an address connected with the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Morehouse College Dr. John Hope made the following statement:

> ....My business and interest are for Morehouse College today and in the future. And as we think of the outlook for this institution we are impressed with this fact that the work yet to be done by this college is in essentials just what has always been its task....And here I come to the avowed and unshaken purpose of Morehouse College--leadership. Whether with the spelling book or a course in chemistry, whether in a prayer meeting or in the abandon of a football game, the purpose is the making of leaders, and these leaders must be Christian.

On Founder's Day, February 18, 1939, we are celebrating the Seventy-Second Anniversary of Morehouse College. For seventy-two years this institution has steadfastly held to the purpose outlined by Doctor Hope. This statement is evident when we consider the hundreds of Morehouse men in every section of this country whose genuine Christian leadership has made them indispensable to their community. Morehouse College must go on with this task of preparing Christian leaders in a world that is growing more and more complex.

The alumni and friends of Morehouse College are making a special effort to raise funds so necessary now for the support and strengthening of the institution. The members of the faculty and staff have pledged five per cent of one month's salary to this financial effort on Founder's Day. We are asking our friends to join us in this effort. Any contribution which you may make will mean much in the carrying on of the work of the College.

If you find it possible we shall be very happy to have you attend the exercises of the day. The principal address will be delivered by Attorney James M. Nabrit of the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours

Chas. D. Hubert

CDH:MLB

Acting President

17-26

17-19-65

April 4, 1939

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for $2.20. Will you kindly reserve me a seat for Family Portrait Tuesday night, April eleventh. If you cannot fill the order, please put this draft in an envelope. I will call for it Tuesday.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Box Office
Morosco Theatre
West 45th Street
New York City

2425 W. 23d St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Jan. 24, 1939

Request for financial assistance

Dear Mr. Du Bois;

Please forgive me for writing you this letter when you have already been so kind to me but I am appealing to a few of my friends to help me out once more. These four years of convalescence in exile have been almost unendurable and now, as if to try me to the utmost, life is reduced to a mere struggle for survival. My sister worked in the studios for a while but for a year now we have been living on hope and little else. My accident robbed me of my hearing and when I can't buy batteries for the instrument I must wear I'm spiritually as isolated as Robinson Crusoe. But even harder than this to bear is the lack of funds for writing materials.

17-31-5

My sister and I have both applied for Guggenheims but while we wait to hear about these our situation is most unhappy. I write you this very reluctantly, Mr. Du Bois, but I feel that if a few of my friends can possibly help me once more my future work will make them feel justified.

I send you a new poem which I wrote to give myself courage.

Sincerely,

Helene Mullins

[Enclosure]

TERPSICHOREAN

Behind her, while she dances the dance of life,
Helplessly in the shadows stand the ghosts
Of her former selves, now banished from the strife,
The glory and the pain. Not yet to the uttermost
Oblivion they recede, but are at last
Estranged from her. Toward the far and fathomless
Future she moves, forever discarding the past,
With essential grace, essential spiritedness.

The deceptive hour, the deceptive love, the false
Lantern that lit no room, the spurious flower
That never bloomed lie lifeless in the vaults
Of memory. Time for her retains the power
Of a great magician; forever she starts anew.
Never the final gesture will she make,
Never will be defeated. The world is true,
Is brilliant and enchanting for her sake,
As she advances, insinuates, digresses.

Forever leaving her former selves behind,
She sees reality just ahead and expresses
In her dance the calm adroitness of her mind.

Helene Mullins
World Fair Anthology

17-31-6

"Murphy Will Tell It So You Can Sell It"

Atlanta, Georgia 3/15/ 1939

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

city

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE HOUSE OF MURPHY

THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING

275 AUBURN AVE., N. E. Office Phone: JAckson 8118

Residence Phone: MAin 8221

232 Books Imprinted ("Mame Stewart")	$3.50

Paid
D. D. Murphy

WE THANK YOU

17-26

"Murphy Will Tell It So You Can Sell It"

Atlanta, Georgia 10/21, 1939

M Dr W E B Du Bois
city

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE HOUSE OF MURPHY

THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING

275 AUBURN AVE., N. E. Office Phone: JAckson 8118
Residence Phone: MAin 8221

17-26

Proof of Cover "PHYLON"	2.25
15 labels - 3½x5	1.00
	$3.25

Paid 10/31/39

WE THANK YOU

21740

1208 WAGNER AVENUE
LOGAN, PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

March 4.1939.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta,Georgia.

17-33-231

Dear Doctor DuBois:

A new edition of "Famous Literary Prizes and Their Winners" will be published in /une 1939.
We are anxious to include in it a list of the winners of the W.E.B.Du Bois Prize .Can you inform us who have received this award and the title of the prize winning work- also the amount of the award.

Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially Yours,
Jessie H. Murray.
(Miss Jessie H. Murray)

March 13, 1939

12-33-232

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of March fourth, I beg to say that the Du Bois Literary Prize was given but once. It consisted of a thousand dollars and was awarded to James Weldon Johnson for his book BLACK MANHATTAN. The award took place in 1933.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Jessie H. Murray
1208 Wagner Avenue
Logan, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

April 14 N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

GUNNAR MYRDAL

535 West 114th Street
New York, N. Y.

January 28, 1939

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Keppel:

The purpose of this letter is to present to you a summary report on the present status of the study on the American Negro, for which I am responsible, with the object in view that it will serve as a basis for a discussion of the further approach.

I give first a few notes on the work up to the present time.

My Swedish associate on the Study, Mr. Richard Sterner, and I arrived in New York September 10, 1938. After having settled down and arranged for work and also done some casual reading on the American Negro, we started out on a trip through the South under the able and amiable guidance of Dr. Jackson Davis. We traveled by car from Richmond, Va., and passed through most of the southern states. We established contact with a great number of white and Negro leaders in various activities; visited universities, colleges, schools, churches and various state and community agencies as well as factories and plantations; talked to police officers, teachers, preachers, politicians, journalists, agriculturists, workers, sharecroppers, and in fact, all sorts of people, colored and white. Our contacts, and particularly those with the common people, were very free and without difficulties. Being foreigners seemed, in most instances, to work out as an advantage rather than the contrary, even in our contacts with various southern leaders, as, because of that, we were generally assumed to approach the situation without preconceptions as

well as without knowledge. Everyone was, indeed, most eager to teach us. The workers and farmers, on the other hand, were so amazed by the unique opportunity of meeting somebody from overseas that they talked, so we thought, with less restraint and conscious self control than they were accustomed to do. We did not, perhaps, get as much as we had hoped from the university people. In fact, we found it easier to start them on general discussions of the Negro problem than on factual data and research methods. This was probably partly due to our ignorance of the subject. During this whole trip the State Agents for Negro Education in the various states were our key contacts. They were all extremely generous with their time and interest, and were very helpful.

The trip was an exploratory journey: we went around with our eyes wide open and gathered impressions, but did not feel ready, and in any case, had not the necessary time to collect in an original way data and material for the Study. The experience, however, was necessary. Without it our later studies should have had no concrete points at which to be fixed.

Upon our return to New York in the beginning of November, we embarked upon a study of the literature. Until now I have kept away as much as possible from calling for interviews upon experts and leaders in the Negro field, both because it takes time and because I felt I should be able to profit more from such interviews at a somewhat later stage of my work when I know more about what to ask for and have some ideas about the "personal geography".

After we had gone over and checked the notes and miscellaneous material of our journey, Mr. Sterner's work from the end of November has been directed to the problems of population, income and standards of living, including health and education; i. e., those problems of the material side of Negro

culture where quantitative data are abundantly available.

I, myself, have been reading more intensively, trying to reach a broad perspective of the whole field and also attempting to acquire some understanding of the Negro problem in other Western countries and in Africa, and of other minority and race relations within the United States. I also attended the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Birmingham, November 20 to 23, 1938, visiting Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. on the way back; and the Christmas meetings at Detroit of the Economic and Sociological Associations. Mr. Sterner went to Washington, D. C. on January 4th in order to collect material and information about sources, particularly on population, incomes and standard-of-living from the various public and private agencies there. He returned January 20th.

Up to now the work has had a preliminary character. Except for my persistent tourist-visiting in Harlem, I have thus not yet seen much of the Negro in the North. I have, further, as I already mentioned, postponed getting in touch with the great number of organizations and persons whom I will have to see.

As to the readings done, Mr. Sterner's can be said to have been systematic, as his line of approach is well defined and limited. But as yet he has only succeeded in working through (with cross checking, excerpting and experimental retabulation and combination) the extensive volume on the Negro of the 1930 Census, the National Resources Committee's important report on the Problems of Changing Population, some related general works in the field, and some miscellaneous reports and papers. As he has, in addition, collected materials and information in Washington bearing on the important problems selected for his work, we feel ourselves acquiring a fairly adequate comprehension of this, the most accessible field.

My own reading has been more general and is, as yet, less inclusive.

It is not to be denied that I have experienced greater initial difficulties in familiarizing myself with the subject matter of the Study than I had anticipated. In this experiment of engaging as research director a Swedish social scientist without any earlier personal or scientific experiences in the particular sphere of investigation, the advantage which you and your trustees had in mind was to secure an unbiased approach of an outsider coming with an entirely fresh mind to the work. My experiences up to now have not given me reason to disbelieve in the reality of that advantage. Together with this lack of preconception, however, goes a nearly absolute lack of knowledge at the start of the work. Because of that we were prepared for certain initial difficulties. But I, myself, at least, underestimated to some extent the magnitude of these handicaps.

One reason for these initial difficulties is that the race problem as such is new to me. If I were to investigate the American system of taxation, or the American population problem I would know from the beginning how to attack the problem and how to organize my work in collecting the available material.

Another, and much more important reason, however, is the immense scope of the problem and its ramifications in the whole of American civilization. The American Negro as a social phenomenon is included in, and includes, all other American social, economic and political problems. I have, thus, to acquire a working knowledge of American history, geography, culture, politics and institutional set-up before I can even place the Negro in the right position in the national scene.

I want to give some illustrations of this point as it has a certain very important bearing on the planning of the study.

(a) The Negro church is obviously and admittedly a very important element in the racial situation. I have been reading up on the Negro church and have also been a zealous visitor of churches both in the South and in Harlem. Negro religion is, indeed, a very strange and interesting phenomenon to a cold-blooded Swede. But to him it is also striking that Negro religion, even in its most emotional varieties, shows great similarities to certain types of religion among the lower strata of American white people. There is, in any case, no way for him to reach an understanding of Negro religion other than in its relation to religion in the other groups which, therefore, must also be understood.

(b) When traveling in the South we were struck by the importance in the Negro-white race relation of the police. Some of our most revealing contacts were with police officers. In the individual cases we observed, their philosophy of race relations was extremely crude and even atavistic, while at the same time it was fixed and entirely beyond possible discussion. These good-natured policemen based their views on what they conceived as their own "experiences" of the Negro. Their way of handling the people was more distant from modern rational pedagogics than anything I have hitherto seen. It sometimes occurred to me, and I was much encouraged to find that Dr. Davis shared the opinion, that the police in some of these cities were undermining most of what education and inter-racial work was accomplishing. The policemen with his stick and his gun represents one of the most influential contacts which the Negro community -- not only its criminal elements -- has with the dominating white culture. This particular element of race relation would seem to me equally important in a study of the American Negro, irrespective of whether the problem was related to practical questions of possible reforms in the field of the race relations, or merely to the task

of objectively interpreting the actual situation. It raises problems of how police officers are educated, how they are appointed, how their prevailing philosophy is created and maintained, etc. -- all of them much more general as they relate to the police institution as such in America. When, later, I have been trying to learn something about Negro crime and the curative and preventive treatment of crime, I find this problem closely tied up on a number of points with the very peculiar but general American legal and political system of maintaining justice.

In this way every single question about the American Negro carries me back to the necessity of informing myself on America in its entire setting.

(c) When approaching the problem of the Negro's place in politics, I have to acquire a working knowledge of the very particular brand of democracy in America with its emphasis on "leadership", its balance of federal, state and community power, its two party system and its basic philosophy of individualism and abstract equality. It took quite a long time before I realized that this democracy in principle, from its very beginning, was so utterly democratic that it wanted every man to have a vote. In most other democracies the historical approach to full democracy has been much more gradual. In them including all the Scandinavian countries -- the liberation of the Negro slaves in the 'sixties would not have raised any problem of additional voters, simply because economic limitation of the franchise at that time would have excluded them, whether or not they were free.

There is also another relation between the Negro and the entire political machinery in the United States, in the opposite direction: not only in the historical development but also at present and in future some of the most important consequences of the Negro's presence in this country are certain

effects on the entire structure of politics and government; and that is true not only, although most conspicuously, in the South.

(d) Very much the same holds true as to the Negro's relation to trade unions. First, the great dissimilarities between the trade union movement in this country and in comparable European countries are probably to some extent to be explained by the racial situation in the United States -- at least in the South. Because of that, the entire trade union system of the United States enters into the problem of the Negro, as his intrusion into the labor market has stamped the development of this system. But, even apart from that, his relation to the trade unions cannot be understood without a background knowledge of the entire organization of the labor market.

(e) Likewise, the Negro's place in the economic development can only be studied as part of a whole.

(f) Social reforms of greatest importance for the Negro -- in the fields of agriculture, credit, housing, health, etc. -- have ordinarily a wider scope.

(g) Even the segregated school system in the South can only be pictured as a deviation from, or a split, in the general educational scheme of this country.

(h) It has further become clear to me that a great number of the problems involved in the study of the Negro must be related to the parallel problems relating to other minority groups.

An American investigator might have most of the necessary background for nothing. I have, on the other hand, to utilize all possibilities of imbibing a working knowledge of American society as a whole. It can not be done by reading a few textbooks.

After having frankly stated these initial difficulties of mine, I wish, however, to add that I have one consolation. If I can overcome these hindrances at the start they may turn out to be great advantages. My chances of being able to produce a different type of result and, therefore, a valuable one, are, as I now see it, due not so much to my supposed freedom from preconceived and biased ideas about the American Negro, as to the fact that my approach to the problems of the American Negro must be via a fresh attempt to reach an understanding of American culture and civilization as a whole. I cannot be tempted to deal with the Negro while keeping the surrounding American society out of the picture as a self-evident and constant factor, which is more or less a fault of a great deal of the literature. I must state the problem of the Negro out of an observation of values and institutions prevalent in American society.

I am not as yet in a position to propose a definite plan for the Study. I feel, however, that the time is ripe for a discussion of the general direction of the work. If tentative decisions as to the main lines of the future work could be reached and if, eventually, certain special investigations and fact-collections could be organized, the work would have a more settled ground and could be carried on with less waste of time.

The following pages are submitted with the intention that they may serve as a basis for such a preliminary discussion. For reasons already touched upon, all proposals are very tentative and some statements might even be misdirected, due to lack of insight. As I wanted to have a frank personal talk with you before taking up the several points with other persons who could be helpful, I have not discussed the problems of how to plan this Study

with anybody except Mr. Sterner, with whose collaboration the following notes have been worked out. I ought perhaps to add that I received from Mr. Donald Young on my arrival in New York a copy of his letter to you of January 30, 1937, in which he has set out certain broad ideas on the investigation.

When this Study was first discussed by correspondence in Autumn, 1937 and at personal conferences in Spring 1938, certain general requirements were fixed:

(a) The Study ought, if possible, to be confined within the time limit of two years from September 1, 1938. This time limit ought to be adhered to as an optimum, even if, as has been pointed out, the initial familiarization of the research director with the object of the Study obviously drags out, and further the planning and completion of the special studies to be discussed below consume much time.

(b) It was understood that this time limit would, on the whole restrict the Study in the collection of new material. Exceptions to this could be considered when new material would be of great importance to the Study and obtainable without too much cost and time.

(c) The terms of reference were "A Comprehensive Study of the American Negro as a Social Phenomenon". This indicates a very wide scope for the Study. One matter for discussion ought to be whether, in order to make the task more feasible, the scope should be diminished by concentration on certain specific problems. (See below on this page.)

(d) It was envisaged that one man be responsible for the Study as a whole, but that a number of American experts in various fields, who would be competent to carry out investigations in particular problems --

anthropological, economic, educational and social, including public health and public administration -- should be invited to collaborate. Great stress was laid on the desirability of acquiring the cooperation of the best men available. The Social Science Research Council had agreed to act as informal advisor in the selection of colleagues. Mr. Richard Sterner of the Social Board in Sweden was later included as associate for the duration of the Study. If the scope of the Study shall not be diminished, this organization of the work is particularly indispensable. A number of questions as to the organization of this cooperative work must be raised. (See below page 13.)

ad (c) The scope and direction of the Study. After having thought over the task before me, I feel very strongly that in any case the scope of the Study should not be enlarged.

Thus, the Negro in other countries and the other race relations in the United States should not be included in the subject matter of the Study (even if, for reasons already mentioned, these questions might be of importance in building up the background).

The actual situation, and pending changes and present tendencies involved in this situation, should be the concentration points. Historical development should be included only insofar as it is absolutely necessary to explain the actual situation.

Finally, "practical significance" should be utilized as a guiding principle for the selection of topics to be dealt with and for determining the intensity of investigation in various directions. By "practical significance" is meant the importance to social programs of immediate actuality and to changes actually under way in the relations between the races, some of them bringing forth a more harmonious modus vivendi, but some intensifying the several dilemmas confronting American culture because of the presence of the Negro.

Thus, if there should be somewhat of a consensus sapientium that the differences in in-born intellectual and moral capacities between average Negroes and whites are in themselves of insignificant proportion if any, this whole field could be disposed of in this Study by a concentrated summary of known facts and open problems culled from the related literature. Prevalent popular ideas of such differences are, on the other hand, of obvious significance in the social situation, and must be studied. Very much the same holds true for other in-born qualities of the Negro.

If, further, the cultural heritage from Africa should be insignificant -- and the superficial observations of a newcomer to American culture point in that direction, as do most literary sources I have come across (the cultural heritage preserved by all other population groups in this country seems to be of such an overwhelmingly greater proportion and, what is here of importance, shows so much more significant differences) -- even this problem, extremely interesting in itself, could be disposed of in this Study by a short documented summary.

But even with such restrictions the problems to be investigated remain extremely numerous and complex. It ought, therefore, to be discussed whether the scope of the work should not be limited to certain selected problems. In the following outlines, however, I stick provisionally to the original terms of reference: "a comprehensive study of the American Negro as a social phenomenon."

The planning of the Study will depend very largely upon the intensity of the investigation in various directions, as well as upon the scope.

There is no need to discuss an attempt to cover the whole field by intensive investigations. Such an attempt is excluded by the time limit set for the Study, and must also be considered unnecessary in view of the great number of good studies referring to various fields which are already available.

The second alternative which corresponds most closely to what was envisaged during the conferences last Spring, would be: to pick out certain specific problems or specific points of view for more intensive investigation and to rely for the rest upon available literature and specially prepared summaries. The following outlines are provisionally based on this alternative.

It ought, however, to be pointed out that there is a third alternative: to write merely a general treatise on the American Negro as a social phenomenon without attempting to increase existing knowledge on any particular point, and with rather rigid restrictions on the utilization of very scattered sources of information. A new statement of the problems and, consequently, a certain reorganization of available data should be the result. The value of such a more general book on the American Negro would lie in its being written by an outsider viewing the problems of the American Negro from the angle of changing values and institutions in American culture as a whole. For the composition of such a book assistance would be necessary in order to observe the time limit and avoid superficiality and accidental mistakes.

ad (d) Organization of the work. In the preliminary discussions the presentation was envisaged as:

(1) a main report, written by myself;

(2) a number of special investigations and summaries prepared by the associates on the Study.

The main report should be built largely upon the factual material brought together by the special studies (but also on the literature and other available source- material). The main report ought not to be merely a super-survey of data but an analysis in causal terms, from a selected number of viewpoints growing out of a rational coordination of the parts into a synthetic whole.

The special studies -- sometimes broad investigations exploring new material or radically rearranging and combining available data, but sometimes only condensed summaries from widely scattered sources of information -- should present in analytical form what is definitely known about the American Negro. The special studies should not necessarily cover the entire field of the main Study. On some particular topics there exist recent works which should not be duplicated. Studies now actually in progress would serve the purpose for still other topics.

The technical staff, attached directly to the director of the Study, should be kept as small as possible, and most of the special studies farmed out to experts outside the staff. The reasons for this are:

(1) The possibility of acquiring the best qualified collaborators is, naturally, enhanced if they can work at their own places and on their own responsibility.

(2) There are specific difficulties for a foreigner in mastering many different kinds of material and problems in such a way that he can direct a large staff working on them.

A small staff would, however, be necessary for the work on the main report and for the composition of such summaries for which an outside expert could not be found, or which are of such small scope that it would be more

convenient not to go to the trouble. Such a staff ought probably to consist of, in addition to a really good all-around secretary, a well trained sociologist and a research assistant. (It is proposed that Mr. Sterner be in charge of one of the special studies. For this purpose he would need assistance. See below.)

The largest part of the work could thus be done outside the technical staff. The value of the results will depend almost entirely on the possibility of acquiring collaboration from the best persons in the field, and concerted efforts should be directed to achieving such collaboration. In the plan for these special studies, presented below, it is envisaged that about twenty expérts in various fields be asked to contribute larger or smaller studies.

Next in importance to the quality of the collaborators, the degree of integration of the several studies within the plan for the main Study will determine the value of this cooperative research work. All the special studies must, therefore, be carefully planned with an eye to the needs of the main report. Before the special studies are begun the broad outlines of the main report should be fixed, so that the specific questions and points of view to be raised in the special studies might also be fixed. I should, thereafter, share the responsibility in the detail planning of these studies. The completion of the studies and the conclusions reached, should, however, be the responsibility of the individual investigators.

The procedure in most cases should be the following:

(1) When a preliminary decision is reached as to topic and investigator, the investigator and I should thoroughly discuss the problem and work out a tentative outline.

(2) Other experts and persons responsible for parallel studies should be asked to participate in this discussion whenever practical.

(3) The investigator should present at an early date a more definite outline of his study which should be the basis for renewed discussion. This outline should include an account and discussion of the related literature and other sources.

(4) If the study has a larger scope, or if its completion requires a longer time for other reasons, it would be almost necessary that, upon reaching the half way mark, an interim report be presented in order to keep roads open for necessary changes. In view of the short time for the completion of the whole study, such a procedure is a necessary condition for the composition of the main report.

(5) After the completion of the study it should be possible for me to ask for supplementary information on specific points to be included. I want to add that when I appear so eager to be in constant contact with my collaborators on the Study, it is not only in order to assure integration of the work, but also because my discussion with them will be one of the chief opportunities for me to actually get inside their work, the results of which I shall have to use for my report.

All studies ought to include a critically annotated bibliography of the literature in the field and other sources.

A chief difficulty will be to observe the time schedule for the Study as a whole. Suppose, however, that it should be possible to define the projects for special studies and also engage collaborators before the beginning of the Summer. Most of the less comprehensive studies should then, if the investigators were set free from other duties, probably have to be finished by the middle of the Fall, some perhaps in September. The larger studies

could not, however, be completed before the following Spring. For at least a year from now my time will be rather completely occupied by the duty of taking part in the planning and keeping in contact with the special studies, by visiting Negro communities and interviewing experts and leaders in the field and by reading up not only on the Negro but on American society as a whole. Preparations for and preliminary sketches of parts of the main report ought meanwhile to be begun as soon as possible; the substantial work on its composition, however, can hardly start before a year from now.

The organization of the work and the selection of desirable collaborators should be discussed in connection with the decision of the topics to be included in the Study. The following list of projects for special investigations, explorations or summaries is prepared in order to provide a preliminary basis for such considerations. I have followed a heuristic line as the possibilities have presented themselves upon approaching the problems from the outside, rather than a logical plan.

This list is frankly very tentative, as my acquaintance with the field and, particularly, my knowledge of recent good publications or investigations now under way which will make summaries unnecessary, is still incomplete. Some of the separate projects mentioned ought perhaps to be brought together and dealt with by one man under a broader title; others might have to be divided in parts. Even later, when a preliminary plan has been decided upon, this plan ought to be kept somewhat flexible. In the course of work new problems might turn up of sufficient importance to warrant special investigations, or, at least, condensed summaries. Some of the queries raised and now believed to require only condensed summaries might require special

investigations. I want to stress that even the topics for which only condensed summaries are requested will require superior intelligence, expert knowledge and sometimes much work, as the material for the summaries must be brought together from widely scattered sources and must, furthermore, be criticized and analyzed.

In preparing the following list I have, as has been mentioned, not been well informed as to the studies on the American Negro now in progress. This is partly due to the fact that I have as yet been postponing personal contacts with the students in the field. I shall, therefore, to a certain extent at least, be able to reach information on this point as I proceed with my work. I wonder, however, if there is not a more organized manner in which a survey of such studies could be obtained?

List of Projects to be Considered for Special Studies.

1. Inborn Qualities of the American Negro.
2. Certain Aspects of the History of the American Negro.
3. Survey of Ideologies on the Negro and Proposed "Solutions" of the "Negro Problem".
4. Intensive Field Study on Negro Culture in One or, preferably, Two Communities.
5. Discrimination.
6. Social Attitudes.
7. Class and Caste Stratification within the Negro Group.
8. Family Life and Sexual Patterns.
9. Church.
10. Other Organized Collective Activities.
11. The Negro in Politics.
12. Negro Crime and Related Problems.
13. Negro Press.
14. Cultural Achievements.
15. Health.

16. Education.

17. Recreational Facilities.

18. Migration since 1930.

19. The Negro in Southern Agriculture and Agricultural Policy.

20. Industrial Potentialities of the South.

21. The Negro in the Non-Agricultural Pursuits.

22. Population and Standard of Living.

23. The Negro and the Public Measures to Increase or Secure the Income of the Poorer Classes and to Supplement or Subsidize their Consumption.

ad 1. Inborn Qualities of the American Negro. If my impression is correct, that the inborn physical and mental (intellectual and moral) qualities of the American Negro, or, rather, the differences with regard to these qualities between Negroes and other groups in the American population, are not in themselves of great significance in the social problem, no intensive studies should be made in these fields.

Particularly as these questions do not fall within my training and in order to free me from bothering more than necessary with them, a condensed critical summary of what is known and -- equally important -- what is not known would be tantamount to a necessity. This survey could, of course, also be divided into two or three surveys (on the physical, intellectual and moral qualities, respectively) written by different authors.

ad 2. Certain Aspects of the History of the American Negro. It is, on the one hand, obvious that an understanding of the American Negro as a social phenomenon and quite particularly of his present cultural traits is impossible if the historical background -- the social and cultural heritage from Africa, the Slavery, the pre-War and Reconstruction experiences -- is not adequately taken into consideration. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the history of the American Negro is a waste field and that nothing like a comprehensive treatment can be pressed into this Study of the actually existing situation and pending changes without distorting the whole Study.

The condensed summary, which should be prepared by an expert, ought to be planned not as a general historical survey but be directly related to the demands for explanation of specific problems which are raised in the

main Study, and should thus refer to present conditions and tendencies. This summary should, therefore, probably not be brought up for discussion until the plans for the other special studies are more settled. Most of these other studies should include a survey of the historical development within each particular field. If this is done, the scope of the special historical summary might be minimized. The cultural heritage from Africa and the spoors of that heritage in the modern American Negro, as well as a discussion of the adaptation process behind the present situation, perhaps with some side glances at Negro culture in other countries, should occupy a prominent position in this study, since these problems are rather outside the scope of the other suggested projects. The historical summary in this instance should be directed mainly into the field of cultural anthropology.

ad 3. Ideologies on the Negro and Proposed "Solutions" of the "Negro Problem". Since Negro slaves were first imported to this country the Negro has been considered a "problem" by a large portion of the articulate leaders of public opinion. Different "solutions" have, from time to time, been expounded; certain of the major and a great number of minor or partial changes in the social position of the Negro must be considered in relation to such programs even if other influences have been more important than the ideological ones. In the beginning only the whites were responsible for these ideologies concerning the Negro "problem", but as time passed the Negroes themselves have increasingly participated in the debate.

It seems important to have a condensed historical survey accounting for the ideologies on the Negro "problem" prepared for the Study. The survey should follow the thoughts up to the present and should treat not only the

panaceas but also the less doctrinal remedies proposed and to some extent carried into effect during the course of time.

I fully realize that the condensed summary I ask for here is, in essence, the whole history of the "Negro problem"; it will require the cooperation of a very well informed expert on the history of American ideas and policies. The possibility of combining this and the historical summary suggested under 2 above should also be considered.

ad 4. Intensive Field Studies on Negro Culture in One or, Preferably, Two Communities. If special studies under the several headings mentioned below are carried out they will, when brought together, be the building-stones from which a structure can be raised that pictures the Negro culture in its totality. It would, however, be of great interest to make a more integrated study in one or two communities; one of which should be a small city, the other a rural community, both in the South (ideally, a northern city population group should also be studied in the same way and the results compared). In these communities Negro culture, material and immaterial, should be investigated in all its aspects -- demographic factors and family structure, economic status, standard of living, consumption, family life and sexual morals, class and caste distinctions, discriminatory practices and segregation, attitudes and opinions, church, education, Negro organizations, crime, police, politics, etc. The amount, and intensity and distortion of contacts within the Negro group and between Negroes and whites should be observed and measured. The main problems raised in the parallel special studies mentioned below should all be checked in these communities. The two main viewpoints should be: (a) How the different elements in the

cultural and social situation eventually determine each other and together form a social structure; and (b) How the individual personalities in Negro groups (and in white society) are shaped within and by the cultural and social environment.

A few studies along these lines have been made, e. g., John Dollard's Caste and Class in a Southern Town, and Charles Johnson's Shadow of the Plantation. A new attempt seems to be self-motivated, because the results of such studies cannot be utilized without precaution for scientific generalizations before a larger number of them have been made. By being undertaken within the frame of a more general and comprehensive Study of the Negro it could, if properly planned, be given a greater significance.

Finally, earlier studies have been rather weak in their foundations. They have not started out from known quantitative data of the community in question, or at least have not attempted an intensive correlation with these data. Lacking the possibility of relating the personality and cultural traits observed to such data, the analysis must either stop very short of being conclusive, or, otherwise, depend too much on common sense and a priori speculation, illustrated by selected examples.

The Labor Department in Washington is just completing intensive studies of family budgets for a number of urban communities in the South. These studies are based on a complete distribution of the total population as to family-type, age, sex and income. The Bureau of Home Economics has made similar studies for rural communities. The Budget studies cover the year 1935-1936.

If, before this material becomes dated, one or two of these communities with a relatively large Negro population were chosen for an integrated investigation of Negro culture; if, furthermore, this investigation were

carefully planned from the problems raised in the main Study and by consulting with specialists in the various fields; and if the primary material for these budget studies-and other available quantitative data concerning population, industries, social conditions and policies gathered from all kinds of federal, state and local sources of information for the particular community -- were utilized to the utmost and made the very framework for the investigations of the more intangible traits of Negro culture, then it can be hoped that the scientific results would be more specific and definite than in earlier attempts.

Such an investigation, even for a single community, is in itself a big undertaking. For success, it would be essential to acquire a first rate sociologist as investigator. He or she ought to be trained both in quantitative methods and in cultural anthropology. A number of field assistants would be required, particularly if it was desired to complete the Study within a rather short time.

This project has probably the broadest scope of any of those on the suggested list.

ad 5. Discrimination. The most spectacular element in the actual behavior relation between whites and Negroes is, of course, the discrimination against the Negroes. On the one hand this discrimination is merely symptomatic of deeper social forces; on the other hand it has in itself important effects on practically all aspects of the life of Negroes and whites. For one thing, discrimination -- or rather the attitudes sanctioning it, and the behavior patterns by which it is affected -- curtails the amount and scope of contacts over the color line and generally distorts these contacts.

By one group, the bulk of white people in the South, discrimination is looked upon as the means of preserving peace and stability in a social order based on white supremacy. To another group, including most of the educated Negroes, these discriminatory patterns are just plain examples of flagrant and unjust inequality.

Discrimination presents itself in variagated forms and ranges from particular etiquettes in social contacts to segregation of residential quarters and the barring of Negroes from certain opportunities to work and earn a living. It shifts from place to place even within the same region for no particular reason visible on the surface. The situation seems further somewhat unbalanced as small variations from year to year may be ascertained everywhere. It also shifts depending upon the social class of the whites and Negroes involved in the relation.

These patterns belong to the most obvious and strikingly observable social facts. Nevertheless, and in spite of the large literature dealing with the problem, precise and objective knowledge is astonishingly scarce. The literature is focused mainly on the attitudes and stereotypes behind the behavior patterns, and is generally very loose with regard to the patterns themselves. When an author makes a statement as to the discrimination pattern it is sometimes, but very rarely, verified by reference to a particular observation at a certain time and place made by a particular person, the author or someone else. Most usually, time and place are not specified, and the statements are still less verified. Very often the reader is not informed whether a statement refers to America as a whole, to the South, or to a certain region in the South. Authors quote each other very frequently, but since the quoted author usually does not give any specific

references either, except perhaps another quotation, this practice does scarcely more than render a sort of "moral support." Certain standard illustrations have come into vogue and these are met in all books.

It is not alleged that the prevailing description of the facts of discrimination is not in the main correct. But the description is vague and it does not make possible any degree of quantification and specification except general propositions supported by selected evidence, e. g., that discrimination and segregation are more severe in the South than in the North. It might be that an American investigator who has grown up in and is thoroughly familiar with these social attitudes and patterns does not feel the need for such specification and verification. In any case, the prevalent vagueness of the data on discrimination have restricted intensive study, rationally correlating discrimination with other social data, to a few, quite extraordinary types of discriminatory actions, e.g., lynchings. To an outsider not educated in these patterns, it seems of utmost importance to get the facts of discrimination concretized, specified as to time and place, and verified.

With reference to the method of approaching this task the following procedure is tentatively proposed for further discussion.

There is a literature dealing with the subject (e. g., Doyle, The Etiquette of Race Relations in the South, and a great number of articles in periodicals). Furthermore, practically the entire literature on the American Negro and race relations treats the discriminatory patterns. It is suggested that these literary sources, failing in inclusiveness and concreteness, in definiteness, specification and verification, might, nevertheless, be utilized for constructing a Catalogue of Discrimination against the Negro. All works on this particular problem and a selected

portion of the rest of books and articles on the Negro and race relations should then be subjected to a systematic search for recorded patterns of discrimination. Interest should be concentrated on the more concrete statements: etiquette in different social contacts (greetings, back-door entrance, segregation in busses, street-cars, trains, restaurants, department stores, etc.), segregation in schools, in separate residential sections, discrimination in trade unions, in business, in the professions, at elections, in juries, before courts, etc. It is of the greatest importance for concreteness that the number of headings for classification is made as large as the material permits. Even the more summary statements ought probably also to be considered. Specification as to time and place, and source of information, where such references are given, ought, of course, to be registered in the Catalogue. This Catalogue should be further supplemented by including information about laws and other public regulations in different states concerning segregation and discrimination.

The preparation of such a Catalogue would in itself give a much firmer basis for discussion. It will frequently, also, however, show up the lack of inclusiveness, concreteness, specification and verification of our available systematic knowledge on the subject of discrimination. The completion of the Catalogue should, therefore, be only the first step in the approach.

Out of the Catalogue a concrete, detailed, and as far as possible, complete List of Types of Discrimination having actuality in some place or other in the United States could be compiled. This list ought to be checked for the occurrence of the various types of discriminatory practices in different localities. These field studies represent the most important part of this study; they ought to cover a fair sample of localities to make generalization possible.

As these behavior patterns are very much stereotyped at any particular place and time, and quite obvious and familiar to anyone living in a community, this registration of current patterns would not in itself be a difficult task. For the purpose of the investigation it would, however, be of the greatest importance to have also recorded the degree of strictness in observance of these customs, the signs of instability and change, the differences in patterns depending upon the social class of white and Negro involved in the relation, etc. As further, the accurate observation of these patterns requires a high degree of sophisticated objectivity, the range of persons in a community qualified to assist will be restricted. My experiences from traveling in the South suggest that most whites and Negroes active in inter-racial work or in Negro organizations would probably not be deemed qualified, as the few radicals are apt to exaggerate the discrimination while most of the good, educated Negro leaders and their white friends in inter-racial work have the contrary bias to overlook and take for granted the existing bulk of discrimination and magnify in a sometimes absurd way small occurences (that white and colored students met for a discussion, that a prominent Negro, thanks to the influence of his white friends, can travel in a Pullman sleeper, that a supper is secretly shared, and the like). Perhaps young, college-educated social workers will be found best fitted for the task. Another possibility is to have a man trained for the job visit one community after another collecting the information from the local people. The last method would seem preferable because it means equalizing the subjective error and allows the checking of the information by questioning several people from different groups.

On the basis of this information from selected communities a geographical and social Map of Discrimination against the Negro would be the result.

It is suggested that the material organized in this way should then be made confidentially available to the interested organizations: church groups, the N. A. A. C.P., The Urban League, the General Negro Congress, the Interracial Commission, and -- why not -- the Ku Klux Klan; certain parts of it should be submitted to special groups, as, e. g., the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. as well as to individuals who would be interested or have expert knowledge. Their additional information and comments might be highly interesting, particularly, perhaps, as to the dynamics of the situation, as the field studies might be assumed to be weakest in recording the pending changes.

This material ought, thereafter, to be analyzed in conjunction with all sorts of economic, social and cultural data referring to different regions of the United States.

A man or woman, well-trained in quantitative sociological technique, ought to be engaged on full time to execute this important investigation. In order to have contacts in both directions, he or she ought probably to be white. The success will depend upon the possibility of acquiring the right type of investigator. He would need some assistance from the very beginning in order to save time. For the compilation of the catalogue a superior person of secretarial training would suffice.

ad 6. Social Attitudes. A large and growing literature is available for the psychological and sociological interpretation and explanation of these discriminatory practices in terms of social attitudes among whites

(and Negroes), related in turn to the historical development and the impact of tradition, and to conflicting economic and other interests (for instance of "racial purity") and to the pressure of economic, technical and social changes now in progress. For the composition of the main report I shall have to thoroughly familiarize myself with this literature, even when it branches out into psychiatry and other fields rather unrelated to my earlier training. It is possible and even probable that I shall need some expert assistance later on, perhaps in the form of specially prepared condensations of literature.

The analysis of the material under 5 above and, more specifically, the correlation of the data on discrimination with other available data, will, it is to be hoped, add to our knowledge of the causation of the disdriminatory practices. There is a further possibility that in planning this special study 5, it will seem feasible to gather certain data not only on discrimination as such, but also on its causation and motivation, by observing attitudes and stereotyped opinions. Likewise, the intensive field study under 4 above ought also to give information on this point.

As a minor work, preparatory to the final attempt at interpretation, which belongs in the main report, a condensed summary of the findings and statements in the literature concerning explicit racial attitudes and verbalized opinions among whites and Negroes should be very useful. It could probably be prepared very easily by a person familiar with the field. A Catalogue of Sterotypes as registered in the literature, prepared in the same way as the Catalogue of Discrimination, could be worked out along with the other catalogue.

Most of the particular studies concerning racial attitudes and opinions previously carried out seem to refer to small groups which can usually not

be claimed to be representative of the American population as a whole or particular regions and social classes. I have been brooding over the possibility of having Gallup's or Fortune's institutes for mass opinion studies engage in interviewing on white and colored people's opinions regarding the Negro. If such an investigation is to be worth while, the questions asked ought to be supplemented also by certain questions revealing people's actual knowledge of the relevant social facts. As bias, particularly racial prejudice, is a composite product of volitional tendencies and wrong conceptions of the social reality, it would be of the highest interest to be able to correlate opinions with knowledge.

For the present I am not prepared to make more specific suggestions as to special investigations in the field of attitudes and opinions.

ad 7. Class and Caste Stratification within the Negro Group. In all the special studies as well as in the main report an attempt should be made to distinguish between different social classes within the Negro group. The class structure is based, as usual, on differences in income, wealth, education, family, etc. It is obvious when strolling around among Negroes and is also pointed out in the literature, although, as far as I know not much studied, that the lines of demarcation in this class structure within the Negro group is to some extent determined, and the class stratification thereafter fortified, by elements of a racial caste structure, as the lighter skin is given social preference. The relative degree of Negro color seems to be an important factor in all individual relations, both within the Negro group and with white people. One general question to be asked when studying the class and caste differentiation within the Negro group is:

to what extent is this stratification merely copied from white society? to what extent are the similarities not due to cultural borrowings but dependent upon similar conditioning economic and other environmental factors? to what extent are there actual dissimilarities determined by different cultural backgrounds? The society pages in white and colored newspapers offer amusing material for reflection on a part of this larger problem.

As one of the main points in the Study must be to keep track of this caste and class structure within the Negro group, a special subject study ought to be planned. Is there enough material in the available literature to form the basis for such a study? If not, how could such material be prepared without too much work?

In this connection, the selective social mechanism by which Negro leaders are picked, ought to be studied. To what extent is a submissive, or, on the contrary, an aggressive, attitude toward white people a favorable or perhaps necessary condition for the rise of a Negro leader? What is the difference in this respect between South and North? rural districts and cities? various fields of social activities as business, education, church and politics? Is it true, on the whole, that in the South the Negro leaders are the "white people's Negroes"? What is the effect of the prejudicial influences in the rise of negro leaders of the selective social mechanism on the racial, social and political attitudes of the Negro masses?

ad 8. Family Life and Sexual Patterns. In the investigation on population and standard of living discussed below under 22, the family patterns will be treated as far as they are revealed in demographic statistics on marriage, mothers living alone, divorce, number of children, illegitimacy,

etc., or are related to income, income hazard and family consumption under different items of the family budget. This information, however, can scarcely provide more than the basis of quantitative data for the necessary discussion on family life and sexual morals of the Negro. The intensive field study for one or two selected communities under 4 will give more concrete knowledge.

It is obvious that the personality traits of Negroes show exceptionally marked differences from white American culture in relation to sexual norms and family patterns; although certainly these differences are smaller when the Negro group is split up into various social classes and the comparisons made only with the corresponding classes of white population. These cultural traits are apparently very much determined by traditions hanging over from Slavery. Economic status, housing conditions, educational level, the stereotyped opinions on Negro morals stamped upon the Negroes by the white society, discriminations as to recreational facilities, etc., also play their role.

The literature on Negro family life and sexual patterns is large, and, I understand, valuable. A condensed summary of known facts and substantiated explanation ought to be prepared by an expert in the field.

ad 9. Church. There seems to be a good deal of material on the relative adherence to churches, number, size and type of congregations; costs for preachers, general up-keep, and buildings; institutional history of the Negro churches; their interrelations and their relations to white churches, etc.; and also on the functioning of the church as a social center, the influence of church authority on moral behavior, etc.

Would it not be possible to describe more realistically the intellectual content of Negro preaching and doctrine, and the psychology of emotionalism involved? I cannot escape the impression -- and this is not a criticism -- that a person acquainted with the problems and techniques of abnormal psychology should be able to make a real contribution by studying the effects on people, and the psychological basis of, these various forms of very primitive Christianity.

It would, further, be valuable to get reliable information on the educational level of preachers and to discover whether that level remains constant or changes. During my trip in the South I observed the low educational level of preachers and noticed also the rather small proportion of Negro college students preparing themselves for a career in the clergy. A large proportion of the students who did take that course, seemed nevertheless, when graduated, not to go in for preaching but took up teaching or something else. I was often told that the young generation of better educated Negroes despised the preacher and were becoming alienated from the church. To what extent do these impressions correspond to actual changes now taking place? Is the prestige of the Negro church diminishing among the Negroes? What happens to the need of the Negro masses for religious compensation? What is the reaction on the part of the church to these changes?

What attitude do the preachers take toward the attempts to give Negroes better educations? What is the impact of the Negro church on the Negro masses' political attitudes and on their interests in trade unions and other defense organizations? What stand does the church take on questions of segregation, discrimination and race relations generally? Is the preacher

more independent toward white society because, contrary to the teacher, he is supported by his own people? What use does he make of this greater economic freedom?

These are some of the questions I should like to have answered. My acquaintance with the literature is not sufficiently intense to make it possible for me to ascertain whether the suggested summary on the Negro church will perhaps have to grow into a somewhat larger study.

ad. 10, Other Organized Collective Activities. I am wondering whether the Negroes' own protective, fraternal and social organizations of various types -- from the N. A. A. C. P. and the Urban League, which, I understand, also include white members, to the secret lodges out in the rural districts -- should not be studied in somewhat greater detail. What is the composition of the membership in these organizations? What do they mean to the Negro in different social classes? What are they accomplishing for him? The references to these phenomena which I have come across during my not too inclusive reading have been rather accidental and superficial.

To what extent are they channeling or rather perhaps compensating for a concerted reaction of the Negro group against social pressure? In the main report considerable thought must be devoted to the question -- why has the suppressed situation of the Negroes not urged them into a united, fighting Negro movement? To an outsider a parallel with European peasantry is unavoidable, and also, I think, elucidating. In all countries -- except Sweden and Norway where the farmer has always been free and the tendencies toward a feudal system were always nipped in the bud -- the

peasants everywhere have been suppressed and exploited; their culture separated them from the middle and upper classes; they spoke almost a different language; social visibility was marked; they had to observe a social etiquette similar to the Negroes; intermarriage over the line was practically impossible. In most countries this system was not broken down until the beginning of the last century; in many countries it sustained even later. As the system was gradually destroyed under the pressure of industrialization and capitalistic liberalism, this submerged class rose rapidly. Their own concerted and organized efforts played everywhere a considerable role in this social change.

The Negro, of course, had greater hindrances to overcome, as his suppression was deeper and it was not possible to overcome his social visibility by changing the environmental factors. This inescapable social visibility, on the other hand, should perhaps be thought of as a factor favorable to a strongly knit Negro movement.

The whole problem of the reaction of the Negro to the suppressive forces of the dominant white society is brought sharply to the foreground by a consideration of the reasons for the inconsequentiality of the Negro movement. In explanation the historical departure from slavery will have to be considered, as well as the fear raised by lynchings and other types of mob coersion, and the lack of a general labor movement in the United States. In turn, one of the explanations of the lack of a consolidated movement of the poor masses lies, particularly in the South, in the racial situation. The fact that even Negroes who raised their cultural and economic status were not accepted into white society, due to their inescapable social visibility, should perhaps have been expected to consolidate the Negroes into a Negro movement and give them leaders. For the most part it seems rather to have

widened the split in the Negro group by chasms, the non-accepted Negro upper class being still less willing to identify their interests with that of the masses of their own people.

All these, however, are only very casual reflections, or rather questions upon approaching the problem of the Negro's reaction to white suppression. During the Study quite other viewpoints might prove themselves of greater importance. Nevertheless, it seems useful to study these Negro organizations of various kinds and to inquire among other things, for how much of a Negro movement ideology they -- and the church -- have allowed room. To what extent do they indulge in a Negro "nationalism"? to what extent do they serve as compensation for a fighting Negro front?

This, however, is only one of the viewpoints I want to have stressed when studying the various Negro associations. They have other, largely primary functions, and ought to be studied in their own right.

ad. 11. The Negro in Politics. Since the Civil War the Negro in politics -- local, state and federal -- has been one of the main points of interest and much thought has been directed toward that subject. As in many other fields, duly specified and verified data seem still to be lacking, concerning even the most superficial questions regarding the use of franchise and office holding. The disfranchisement of the Negro in the South is accomplished partly by extra-legal devices and, consequently, is difficult to observe. Even in the South there are considerable local differences and changes are in progress in several regions. The study under 5 on discrimination ought to present new material even for this problem.

The factual material is still more scarce on some of the implications of Negro disfranchisement such as the upkeep of streets and other public services. If possible, the special study just referred to on discriminatory practices ought also to account for the discrimination against the Negro on the part of public authorities.

Meanwhile, a critical and condensed summary of the large amount of literary sources on the subject ought to be prepared. Stress in this summary should be laid on contemporary manifestations: on the tendencies for change in Negro participation at elections and on the tendencies toward new party alignments of Negro groups.

ad 12. Negro Crime and Related Problems. As far as my inconclusive readings on the American Negro give me a fair picture, a great deal has been written on Negro crime, although the basic statistical data seem to be so weak that it has been impossible to reach many positive conclusions. Negro crime, however, is so important in race relations that an attempt should be made to reorganize this material for the purposes of the Study.

If a general survey of the whole country is not feasible, perhaps more intensive investigations could be envisaged for a selected number of regional districts, where the material is richest, most reliable and most easily available. Would it not be possible to utilize the material for the rest of the country at least to discuss the representativeness of previous investigations or of those undertaken in connection with this Study.

The information wanted -- in addition to the actual volume and direction of Negro criminality and its recent development, the class, sex and age differentials, the discrimination in arrests, court procedure, etc. --

includes an analysis of punishment and the attempts at preventive work. Vagabondism, prostitution and other irregularities on the margin of criminality ought not to be overlooked. Publicity of Negro crime and its importance to stereotyped opinions on race questions should also be observed.

As previously stated, the police situation, including contacts with the police by the non-criminal Negro community, seems of greatest importance and should be made the object of a rather intensive analysis.

In all respects an attempt should be made to distinguish between social classes and to carry out comparisons, not only with white society as a whole, but with parallel social and economic classes.

Lynching seems to be so thoroughly covered that only a condensation of what is known and perhaps a follow-up of earlier investigations to the present time seems to be necessary. Is the same true for other forms of mob coercion?

I am, of course, at present not in a position to propose a plan for the part of the work centering around Negro crime, mob coercion, court procedure, the police situation and the therapeutics of criminality. The matter ought to be discussed with a specialist in the field, preferably after I have read some of the more important works on the subject.

ad 13. Negro Press. A short condensed summary ought to suffice.

To what extent do rural and urban Negroes of different social strata actually read newspapers? Negro and/or white newspapers? Cheap magazines? What sort of information in racial and political questions do Negroes receive and what social values is transferred by the press? What role, if any, is

played by professional and intellectual periodicals? I have noticed that the white press in the South largely ignores the Negroes or only reports on the negative sides of their life in the community. Some of the newspapers seem, however, to attempt to follow another policy, giving space to special columns or even carrying whole pages of Negro news, receiving and publishing letters to the editor from Negroes, etc. What are the proportions of these conflicting policies? What are the tendencies for change? how is it in other parts of the country?

ad 14. Cultural Achievements. They seem to be eagerly registered and thus easily available for summarization. Most of the sources are apparently somewhat biased, being generally too enthusiastic and sympathetic in order to balance the popular ignorance of or indifference to Negro achievements. The aim should be an objective evaluation in terms of accepted American standards.

On the other hand, the social and economic status of the American Negro should not be forgotten in this evaluation, even if the terms of comparison should be standardized and objective. The consequences on cultural achievements not only of social and economic status, but also of segregation and discrimination should be studied. These consequences operate mainly in the nature of handicaps. Sometimes, however, they seem to work out as advantages, fixing public interest and giving additional prestige to Negro achievements just because they emerge from the Negro group. In the North, where the Negro is still regarded as a somewhat exotic element, curiosity adds its effect to humanitarian sympathy. How do these and other factors affect the Negro's chances of getting ahead? What influences does the

racial situation, and the consciousness of it, have upon the direction of the intelligent Negro's personal interests and cultural aspirations? Is much of his mental energy consumed by his obligation to be a "race man"? Or is it sublimated into inspiration? Is the racial background an asset in that it supplies him with easy access to worthwhile topics and other material for artistic or scientific production?

In dealing with Negro achievements not only the cultural appropriations by the Negro from white society should be emphasized but also the impact of Negro culture on white culture.

(a) Scientific achievements.

(b) Fiction. To what extent is Negro literature bought and read by Negroes? Do Negroes read white fiction on Negro topics? What is the character of the sterotypes and valuations of the Negro in this literature and what political and racial ideologies does it transfer? Is there a difference in these last respects between white and Negro literature on Negro topics?

(c) Stage and movie.

(d) Music.

(e) Dance

(f) Athletics.

Etcetera.

To what extent has Negro success in the arts and in athletics increased Negro racial pride? changed white attitudes? Do the unrealistic Negro characters in films appeal to the Negro masses even if not to the Negro intelligentsia? What is their influence on white attitudes?

ad 15. Health. One of the outstanding impressions of our journey in the South was the immense responsibility of ill-health -- due to poverty and the consequent deficiencies in nutrition and housing, lack of proper health education and medical facilities -- for the moral, intellectual, physical and, in the end, economic and social debasement of the Negro and the whole region. During our further studies we have been equally struck by the general recognition of this problem and the concentration of research and propaganda in this direction. I have a feeling that at present health is one of the most dynamic factors in the field of the Study on the American Negro.

The problem has three aspects:

(a) Actual health conditions of the Negro group. On this subject there are available a number of recent studies and reports on Negro health, some of them very comprehensive and well organized. There seems, however, to be considerable difference in estimating and evaluating certain main facts, e. g., the incidence of venereal disease. This is probably due to the scarcity of extensive and reliable field investigations, to the negligence of doctors in reporting their cases, sometimes also to incompleteness or unreliability of the basic population and mortality figures. Too much room is thus left for the personal inclinations of the investigator making the broader estimates. For the Study it would be of extreme importance to have a medical expert of superior judgment reexamine critically the whole material, condensing what is known and what is not known about Negro Health conditions.

(b) Medical facilities for Negroes. A descriptive survey would be necessary, based on concrete observations of needs and facilities for whites and Negroes in different localities, particularly where segregation

is observed. If such observations could be gathered by new field studies, carried out by local social and health workers and agencies, these studies should be undertaken in conjunction with the field work suggested under 23 below, concerning other welfare activities.

(c) Programs enacted or actually proposed and discussed for raising health conditions and increasing medical facilities. Enacted legislation in this field should be studied and it should be ascertained how far the legislation has been set in effect, what share the Negro has had in the medical facilities provided by such public decisions, and what actual health results have been attained. The health programs now under discussion should also be studied from the point of view of their consequences for the Negro group.

The place of education in health work should, of course, be treated under (b) and (c).

It would probably be an advantage if one man could be induced to undertake a survey of Negro health problem from a combination of these three points of view.

ad 16. Education. As far as costs, segregation, discrimination and educational standards are concerned, the material seems to be easily at hand. It needs only to be condensed and systematized from partly new viewpoints.

There are, on the other hand, a number of questions concerning education as a factor in Negro culture and inter-racial relations, which seem less accessible. What is, on the whole, the function of Negro education in preserving, or breaking down, the patterns of segregation and discrim-

ination? What sort of information do the textbooks contain on the Negro and the inter-racial situation? What is the difference in this respect between the South and the North? What sort of economics, and social science generally, is taught in Negro schools and colleges? What is the status of the teachers as regards free expression of their views? How are they selected and appointed? What security of tenure have they? To what other pressures are they subject? What part in Negro life do teachers take outside education? What social factors determine the very narrow scope of Negro adult education in the South? State control over education has apparently a very different scope and intensity in the various states in the South. In what direction, and with what consequences to Negro education is that influence utilized?

ad 17. Recreational Facilities. Available data on this subject seem to be sparse and not very representative. It is, therefore, suggested that a new attempt at a rather comprehensive survey of recreational facilities for Negroes, and Negroes' leisure time activities in various districts and social classes, be envisaged.

For obvious reasons anything like a complete census of recreational facilities for the whole country is beyond reach; the communities selected for the survey ought, however, to be so many and so well distributed over the country, that general conclusions are possible.

The Department of the Interior is actually planning a comprehensive survey of recreational facilities for Negroes as well as for whites. If this investigation, the program for which we have not as yet had occasion to study in detail, is carried out and if in it segregation is given its

due importance, this special study will not be needed. (As mentioned before, a similar reservation might apply to some of the other suggested special studies.)

ad 18. Migration since 1930. The Negro farm-city and South-North migration during and after the World War represents one of the outstanding dynamic changes to be considered in the Negro Study. The sources of information concerning this movement seem to be comparatively adequate up to 1930, and have also been well condensed and analyzed. After 1930, however, there seems to be very little material on the subject. Some material is contained in state or regional censuses and in certain agricultural statistics. This scattered material includes very little special information concerning the Negro. As the internal migration probably had a reversed trend during the first years of the 'thirties and after that at least differed very much in intensity from the tendencies before and during the 'twenties, we are here up against a very serious difficulty due to lack of information concerning recent trends. This Study can not await the results of the 1940 census. We shall, in consequence, need all the scattered material on Negro migration during the last decade that may be available. To collect this scattered material and to evaluate and combine it for scientific purposes is a difficult task which can be mastered only by an expert in the field of American internal migration.

ad 19. The Negro in Southern Agriculture and Agricultural Policy. There are three aspects of the problem:

(a) The economic and social status of the rural Negro. This aspect concerns the Negro's status as independent land owner and as wage-earner or tenant farmer within the plantation structure, his income, his economic hazards, his standard of living as to housing, nutrition, health, education, child labor on the farms, etc. There is apparently a large and valuable literature on these classic subjects. The income, budget and housing studies now being carried on by the Bureau of Home Economics are concretizing and quantifying this knowledge and bringing it up to date. In certain respects, however, information seems to be less accessible. Thus, our observations in the South and occasional literary references indicate that the Negro is frequently not permitted to acquire good land, and also that particular discriminatory elements are present in the competition between white and colored tenants on the farms, although not always militating against the Negro, but sometimes, instead, against the white tenants.

(b) Southern agriculture in the dynamics of present economic development. The rural Negro's destiny will, of course, even in future, be determined chiefly by what happens to agriculture in the South, which is in turn dependent upon technical development in agriculture and the American and world market for agricultural products as well as upon American agricultural policy. The rural Negro is such a large proportion of the total Negro group in America that a study of the American Negro would be very incomplete if it did not embrace an investigation of this main economic determinant. The agricultural problem of the South has been widely discussed. Most of the main problems -- concerning the

land owning structure, the one-crop system, the credit system, soil erosion and soil exhaustion, the boll weevil, production techniques and the development of internal and foreign competition, the trend of demand and prices, etc. seem to be sufficiently clear for critical condensation and analysis. The rural Negro and the problems indicated above under (a) are, indeed, only one of the elements in this larger problem of Southern agriculture, its present situation and future development.

(c) Recent agricultural policy. A great number of public interferences in economic life have been necessitated during the last decade in order to rescue agriculture. The principles behind this policy have been changed from time to time. The policy has consisted of attempts at price control and control over the direction and volume of production and output, cash subsidies, increased credit facilities, etc. Some of the measures have had a direct effect on the standard of living, particularly as to housing, of a proportionally small number of individual farmers, e. g., rehabilitation and resettlement activity. The last mentioned measures, especially, have been of an experimental character. They are envisaged to provide an experimental basis for future more ambitious attempts to reform the land holding system of the South, and at the same time to change for the better methods and directions of farm production and the social standard of the rural population. All these agricultural policies have had both direct and indirect effects on the economic status of the whole agricultural population and thus, also of the rural Negro. It should be possible to ascertain to what extent the Negro has benefited by these measures.

The survey needed for this Study should embrace all three of these aspects and bring them together. As the first aspect (the economic and social status of the rural Negro) is probably most readily accessible from available sources and, further, as it forms a part of the larger problem of the actual standard of living of the Negro population, dealt with below under 22, it is proposed that in the special study here discussed, this aspect should be dealt with only insofar as it is necessary for giving the particular points of reference for the study of agricultural economy and agricultural policy in the South and their consequences for the rural Negro. The intensive discussion of the incomes and standards of living of the rural Negro in the South should thus not appear in this study but in the one suggested under 22.

This special investigation should be entrusted to a first rate economist having not only superior insight into the data, but also vision and enough critical ability to break through all the wishful thinking which is amassing around the Southern economic problems.

ad 20. Industrial Potentialities of the South. The rural population of the South, white and colored, has a very high reproduction rate. The proportion of this rural population which in future will be able to make a living by agriculture will be determined mainly by three factors: the trend of agricultural technology (including the effect of agricultural vocational education on both the efficiency and the direction of production), the trend of internal and external markets for its cash crops, and the standard of living desired for rural families. A more mechanized production

will sustain only a smaller rural population; shrinking markets and depressed prices, by lowering the degree of intensity which is economically productive, will have the same effect; a relatively larger population can, on the other hand, be sustained at the price of a lower standard of living.

A fourth factor is agricultural policy, and particularly attempts in the direction of land reform. This policy, however, is not to be considered independent of the natural forces at work. It cannot be expected to perform miracles. Particularly, it cannot solve the problem of relative overpopulation in the rural South. Thus, one of the dilemmas of the old, and now again much-favored, program of rebuilding a system of independent and self-sustaining family-sized farms in the South, viewed as a long range general solution of the economic problems of southern agriculture -- and there is apparently much romanticism in the South centering around the old idea of forty acres and a mule -- is that its realization might hamper the trend of rational agricultural technology, with which larger production units will perhaps be demanded. It is an open question whether the system of diversified farming, envisaged as one of the goals to be attained in connection with these reforms, under the pressure of technological changes and the trend of development of market outlets, will bring sufficient economic advantages to the peasant class to secure a standard of living even slightly approaching American ideals.

By this, however, it is not denied that independent and self-sustaining farms will secure a living for poor families that is much above the present level. It is also a question of the time span envisaged: This approach to the agricultural problem of the South might be depended upon in a transition period -- particularly in a time of general industrial stagnation such as exists at present in America when outlets for migration are

temporarily closed -- even if as a long range solution another organization would be more advantageous. It must also be stressed that rural rehabilitation and resettlement activity in recent years has been experimental and served mainly to provide background for future attempts at attaining structural changes in southern rural life. The above remarks, therefore, are not intended as a criticism of this activity.

One major doubt must be raised concerning the entire maze of agricultural policies in the South, whether actually in effect or so far only discussed. Will it be possible under the present political and institutional conditions of the rural South and under the extremely hampering influences of poverty, ill-health and low culture of the peasant class, to carry out such reforms on a scale and within a time which will mean that policy catches up with the trend of natural forces -- which the reforms are amined at channeling into a planned pattern?

My general impression -- which, of course, might be mistaken, as I have not had time to go to the bottom of the problem -- is that, irrespective of whether agricultural policy is more or less successful, there will be, during the next ten or twenty years, a large relative population surplus in southern agriculture. This surplus must find some outlet if the standard of living, which in any case will probably be far below accepted American standards, is not to be low in the extreme. This migration impetus will affect both rural Negroes and whites; there might, however, be a differential. It is of great importance from the viewpoint of this Study that this differential is carefully studied.

All the problems mentioned here belong in the special study suggested under 19 above.

The actual migration corresponding to this migration impetus will be determined by the pulls to other occupations and regions. In this connection it is highly important to study the migration pull by growing industry in the South. Migration outlet to southern industry will make possible a larger influx of rural population and/or diminish the migration to other parts of the country.

The industrial potentialities of the South, as is well known, are just at present the object of public interest and much research work. My impression is that in this discussion a large amount of valuable material has been made available and many stimulating ideas have been expounded. With certain exceptions, however, wishful thinking seems to predominate in a rather dangerous way. (The economic problem of the South is, both to herself and others, obviously ridden by tremendous psychological complexes; she is a lady somewhat passé who must be approached with exaggerated courtesy even, and particularly, when treating her ills; all the beautiful phrases and all the allusions to her grand past greatly hinder a factual analysis and sometimes actually seem to serve as substitutes for thought.)

A survey of the industrial potentialities of the South should start out with the natural resources of the area and treat the problem up to the marketability of the products. The controversial questions of tariffs and differential freight rates must be given their place. The basic demand of the South itself and its dependence on the level of wages and farm incomes and on the consequent consumption should be observed. Public interference, e. g., the State of Mississippi's policy of tax exemption of new industries, also belong to this problem, as well as the whole complex of planned economy under the T. V. A.

I have tried to emphasize the relationship between this special study and the study under 19. In fact, this relationship is so intimate, from the point of view of the Study of the American Negro, that in my judgment the two problems had better be dealt with by one man. The special studies under 19 and 20 should then be one study and should in a broad way actually cover the entire economic problem of the South. By thus broadening the scope of investigation, the extraordinary demands on the investigator's insight, critical ability and vision are only enlarged.

ad 21. The Negro in the Non-Agricultural Pursuits. The problem must, of course, be broken up according to the main occupations.

(a) The Negro as household servant in the South and the North. From the extraordinarily great differences in wages between different localities and regions it seems as if the market conditions ought to be searched somewhat more in detail for the elements of imperfect competition which must be present. (In a small southern city we were shown a very well equipped vocational high school for colored girls. The school graduated well trained cooks and nurses every year. They were said to get positions within the city. Wages were $3 to $4 a week.)

(b) The Negro on the industrial labor market. The discrimination against the Negro by trade unions will be investigated in the special study on discrimination mentioned above under 5. This discrimination, however, constitutes only part of the problem. Trade unions are not solely responsible for discrimination against the Negro on the labor market; they are perhaps not even the most important agencies for keeping the Negro in his place as menial laborer. How is the line drawn between Negro work and

white work? What is the legal, economic, social and psychological foundation for this stratification on the labor market? How does the line vary from locality to locality? What changes are under way? How do these changes depend on technological changes in production? on business fluctuations? on vocational education? on ideological currents and propaganda? To what extent is segregation of the Negro to menial work and unskilled jobs the means of keeping him at a lower wage level, and to what extent is the wage level lower than that of whites even for the same work? Factual data on these and similar points ought also, if possible, to be collected in conjunction with the field investigation on discrimination suggested under 5 above. What is the relationship between keeping the Negro at a lower income level and the general social philosophy of "keeping the Negro in his place"? What is the effect on white workers' opportunities to get better positions? on the industrial technique, particularly as to the utilization of machinery? on the general rationality of business administration? on the general level of wages and standard of living for white workers? Most of these queries refer also to the problem mentioned under (a) above and (c) and (d) below.

(c) The Negro in business. In addition to questions illustrated under (b) there are a number of new questions. What are the concrete difficulties for the Negro to acquire the necessary training for business? capital? business property? I gather that the great majority of Negro business caters only to the Negro group and that it very seldom includes production. Even distributive business to the Negro group is severely restricted by white competition. Concerted action, stimulated by the Urban League and other forces for Negro activism, has in recent

years attempted to monopolize the Negro market for Negro business. How far has this movement succeeded? What do its supporters believe its outcome to be?

(d) The Negro in the professions. Very much the same applies to the Negro professionals. To what extent is the Negro professional for example, the Negro doctor, hampered by a lower standard in the professional training open to him, in addition to other odds against him? by a smaller range of opportunities to acquire postgraduate experience and take part in inter-colleagial life? Does the semi-monopolistic power over Negro demand for his services, on the other hand, smooth the way for the Negro professional? In what professions and in what regions does he have such a monopoly? Are there professions in which the Negro professional more commonly can be said to exploit the Negro masses? To what extent are Negro professionals rendering services to their people on the basis of charity and racial solidarity?

In several of these fields there exist valuable sources. They do not, however, seem to be inclusive enough and to treat the subject from as broad viewpoints as would be desirable for this Study. A new analysis, based not only upon available material but also upon new material collected for the Study -- particularly in conjunction with the field study on discrimination under 5 above -- ought, therefore, to be attempted.

It would, of course, be possible to break up the subject into four different topics. A number of the problems involved, however, are similar and it would be a definite advantage if one expert could be found who would be qualified and willing to undertake an investigation covering the whole subject under this heading 21.

ad 22. Population and Standard of Living. In the special studies under 19, 20 and 21 above the economic status of the American Negro will have been referred to mainly from the point of view of his participation in economic life as a factor of production. One of the most important preparations for the main report on the American Negro as a social phenomenon must be a comprehensive study of his standard of living. Such a study must embrace the information both on income, security or insecurity of income, and on actually realized consumption. The trend of Negro population must, of course, also be studied quite intensively as well as the several demographic factors determining this trend.

As was already mentioned, Mr. Sterner has been concentrating his work on these problems for some time. He has a fairly good broad idea of the mass of quantitative material available. The general impressions are: that statistical material is available in great quantities; that this material is unevenly distributed over the field, leaving certain white spots here and there and being rather weak in many other spots; that new material now in process of being collected and analyzed will cover some of the most important weak spots, particularly concerning income and consumption; that from time to time the material has been analyzed, organized and summarized for most of the individual questions. With regard to population, however, a number of important new combinations can be made to great advantage, and likewise, e. g., parts of the material on the housing conditions of the 600,000 rural families embraced in the income and budget investigations of the Bureau of Home Economics, can be retabulated from certain new viewpoints. It should also be recalled in this connection that under 4, 15, 17 and 18 above, the collection of certain new materials and the condensation and analysis of available but widely scattered materials have been

suggested -- particularly concerning health and medical facilities, education, recreational facilities and internal migration since 1930.

The special study on Negro population and standard of living here proposed, which ought to be carried out rather intensively and cover all available material, is aimed not only at presenting in one volume a critical survey of the whole field, but also at increasing our knowledge. Only by combining and synthesizing this mass of material into a coherent whole, in which demographic, economic and social statistics are organically brought together, do these data tell the story they actually can tell. The family should be made the center of the study, around which both demographic, economic and social data should be ranged. It is of utmost importance as a general rule for the whole Study, but particularly for this special study that distinctions be maintained, as far as possible, between different geographical, occupational, economic and social groups in the Negro population, and that comparisons be made not only with the white population as a whole but with the corresponding social strata of white population. These requirements, particularly the last mentioned, will, of course, be difficult to uphold, as no white groups are comparable from all points of view with the segregated Negro groups.

The approach should be through population and family.

(a) The trend of Negro population. This trend should be viewed as an integral part of total population development in America. The ordinary demographic prognosis should be worked out on the basis of selected hypotheses, sufficiently different to cover the probable field of change. The geographical distribution and migration should be studied and in this connection a summary analysis of the occupational distribution included. The analysis of the population trend should naturally be based on a careful

study of the figures on births, stillbirths, infant mortality, marriages, fertility rates, general mortality (viewed in its relation to the frequency of tuberculosis, venereal disease, etc.), sex ratios, age structure and reproductivity. The spread of involuntary sterility, spontaneous abortion and measures of voluntary birth control (abortion and preventive birth control) should be studied as the factors directly governing fertility. Mortality should be viewed from the aspect of its dependence on the progress of health work and on the changes in the level of various items of consumption in the family budget (particularly housing and food) to be discussed in greater detail under (g) below.

(b) Family types. This discussion of the population trend and its direct determinants leads naturally to a break-down of the population into family types: distribution into broken and unbroken families, into families with or without children and with a different number of children of different ages. This distribution of the population into different family types should observe the crossing lines of the distribution of the population according to regions and social and economic class, carried out under (a). This study of the family types is a necessary preparation for a realistic study of the standard of living. It is in itself of interest in that it records the family patterns insofar as they are revealed by statistical data on marriages, divorces, mothers living alone, number of children, illegitimacy, etc. It, therefore, gives the quantitative basis for the special study on family life and sexual patterns suggested under 8 above.

(c) The income-earning Negro. The occupational distribution should be analyzed in more detail in this section. Unemployment of the wage-earning Negro should be studied. The income hazards of the independent

farmer, the tenant and the sharecropper, the independent business man and the professional also belong to this part of the study, as well as the hazards of old age, invalidity and illness. The proportion of Negroes on the public relief rolls or dependent upon private charity must be ascertained. A considerable amount of the material for this part of the study will be gathered by other special studies, particularly those under 15, 19, 21 and 23.

(d) Individual income. Under this subhead a study of incomes should be carried out utilizing available statistics on wages and earnings related to the income-earning Negro population broken down according to sex, age-group, occupation and region.

(e) Family income. The data under (c) and (d) will give the background for the main income analysis in this special study which will have to consider family income, and family income hazards. The most important material will have to be gathered from the income and budget investigations of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics. For families on relief this material will have to be supplemented from the relief statistics. The distribution of families according to region, occupation, income and social class will have to be taken into account. It is even more important for the purposes of this study, however, to regard family income from the point of view of family types. One of the main questions in the study must be: in what proportion does the family income increase with increasing size of family? and does the family income also increase, and in what proportion, with increasing number of minor children? After observation of the productive usefulness of minor children in certain occupational groups (particularly in cotton farming), the relative "cost of children" in different social classes ought to be calculated, if at all possible.

(f) The basic data on family-structure, occupation, income and income hazard being thus analyzed, the next step will be to study, in the concrete terms of family consumption, the standard of living of families in different regions, economic and social classes, and, most important, of different family-types. This investigation should be carried out under the subheadings of the various main items in the family budget:

Nutrition,

Housing,

Furniture and household equipment,

Clothing,

Health,

Education,

Recreation,

Culture.

The problem of this section ought to be studied as intensively as possible; each of the first four items will probably need a special chapter. The last four items actually involve a very small proportion of family income in the lower income brackets; the corresponding consumption level under these items is also very low. In modern society this part of family consumption is, more and more, provided from public funds. This tendency is, in fact, the chief vehicle for integrating the individual family into the larger social community life. It is suggested that these items be investigated in other special studies, particularly those mentioned above under 13, 15, 16 and 17.

In this section the effects of the number of children on the standard of living can be studied in more detail. Are children the main cause of substandard consumption? What are the differences in this respect between

rural and urban Negro groups and between different economic and social classes? How important as a cause of substandard consumption is the lack of education?

The analysis of family consumption under this section should avail itself of all material, but has probably to start from the abovementioned budget investigations of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics, supplemented by other public investigations by the same agencies, by the United States Housing Authority, by several of the state departments, etc. In this connection, the various scattered attempts to supplement family consumption (e. g., by free school meals) or to provide at a price under the actual market cost, specific items in the family budget (particularly housing), which will be investigated in the parallel study, suggested under 23, will have to be considered, although only from the point of view of their actual effect upon the amount and direction of family consumption by the Negro population.

(g) On the basis of this intensive analysis of family consumption the correlation between specific short-comings in the standard of living and the most important individual and social ills and mal-adjustments will be discussed: e. g., the relation between substandard nutrition and housing and ill-health, the relation between poor living quarters and lack of educational and recreational facilities and crime. The investigator will have to rely for the material used in conjunction with the data on family consumption on the results of the parallel studies suggested under 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

I propose that this special study be entrusted to Mr. Sterner, who has composed the outline of the study sketched above, and surveyed the material to be utilized. He will be very much in his own field, for he is the man

who by consolidation of the scattered Swedish vital, economic and social statistics into a coherent structure, provided the basis for our new social policy.

The task, however, is too large for him to master unaided. Sterner is also, naturally, rather unfamiliar with the material, its pitfalls and loopholes. A well trained American statistician -- who, in order to complement Sterner ideally, ought to have had his main training in population statistics, but also be somewhat familiar with the social and economic American material -- should, therefore, be associated with the investigation on full time. He or she could be white or Negro, the main interest is to get a person of superior capacities and a person with whom it would be easy to cooperate. For the last reason he or she ought preferably to be young and not too settled. If it should not be possible to engage a statistician with enough experience in this specific material on the American Negro, recourse to expert advice on the Negro material ought to be provided. Secretarial and statistical assistance will, of course, also be needed.

ad 23. The Negro and the Public Measures to Increase or Secure the Income of the Poorer Classes and to Supplement or Subsidize their Consumption. It is probably indispensable for the Study that a special investigation be carried out concerning the Negro in relation to the very variegated and from time to time changed structure of permanent social reforms (such as, e. g., social security) and temporary relief measures (such as W. P. A.) which have been hurriedly set in action during the past decade. A large mass of material is available, but it is not condensed and not always

analyzed from the point of view of the share the Negro has had in these public activities. The approach to this study should not be simply the question of discrimination against the Negro -- though, of course, that aspect is of primary importance.-- but also the general set-up of these measures, particularly with reference to the great geographical, social and racial differences within the United States, and their factual effect on income and income hazard and on the general economy of the Negro. Not only laws and regulations, and statistical material should be collected and analyzed, but also, as far as possible, practical experiences in the field. The presentation must be sufficiently detailed to allow a technical criticism of the policies. It should here be recalled that the agricultural policy is dealt with in the parallel study suggested under 19 above and that health, education and recreational facilities are taken account of under 15, 16 and 17. These items should, in consequence, be excluded from this study. The investigation should refer to:

(a) Support in cash. All the new insurance schemes and temporary cash reliefs.

(b) Support by providing jobs or stabilizing employment.

(c) Support <u>in natura</u>. The increased sector of socialized consumption. The principal item under this subheading will be the urban housing policy (rural housing and the entire resettlement and rehabilitation work is treated above under 19).

There are distinct advantages in having one investigator responsible for this whole field. It might, however, be necessary to split off certain parts, as, e. g., urban housing, if it should be impossible to find a man with knowledge of the whole field.

* * *

I have so far proceeded upon our original assumption -- that the Study should be "a comprehensive study of the American Negro as a social phenomenon" carried out in collaboration with a number of American experts, whose investigations and summaries should be appended to a main report, composed by myself and largely built upon the factual material brought together by the special surveys.

The work could be diminished by excluding some of the proposed studies and by minimizing the remainder. Shorter summaries covering most of the topics discussed could hardly be dispensed with, however, as they have the function not only of helping the main investigator to form correct views, but also to make it possible for him to write a report within the short time limit of two years. Without them, if the time limit is not to be very greatly exceeded, this main report could be scarcely more than superficial. It might, of course, nevertheless be of interest as an outsider's broad valuation of the problems involved.

The scope of the Study has to be discussed in these alternative terms.

Very sincerely yours,

GUNNAR MYRDAL

April 13, 1939

My dear Mr. Myrdal:

I am sending you a number of hasty and I am afraid not very valuable thoughts which come to me on a first reading of your memorandum. I hope you will find something in it. It is needless to say that I wish you all success in this enterprise. Do you want me to return your memorandum? If so, I will do so. I did not put it in this envelope as it is rather bulky.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal
535 West 114th Street
New York City

47-12-15

[Enclosure]

April 13, 1939

Memo to Mr. Myrdal on his proposal of January 28, 1939 for "A Comprehensive Study of the American Negro as a Social Phenomenon";

In general you have planned a very interesting and valuable series of studies. The chief difficulty you have emphasized and that is that the Negro is an integral part of American civilization and not simply one of America's problems or something extraneous to the main American scene.

For this reason you are naturally going to be tempted to put a great deal of time and thought into general American development so that your time limit for the finishing of this set of studies will be in danger of requiring an extension.

The emphasis, as you say, should be on the actual situation and present tendencies. But perhaps even more than in most social problems, the historical causes loom large today. They will perhaps call for more attention than you now think.

One of your difficulties in selecting experts is going to be the intense bias of most Americans, black and white, on the Negro problems. Especially when you seek white men trained in scientific lines their science has almost certainly not included any attention to the Negro at all or has been an hasty expansion of certain preconceived ideas. We have suffered from this especially at the hands of statisticians, criminologists and the earlier anthropologists. With regard to Negro experts they are naturally limited in number and if the standard is kept high, as it should be, you have to look long and carefully.

I do not think that you are going to have much time for the collection of new material. First of all it is always difficult to get at new material and collection which is long, costly and its results depend almost entirely upon the kind of persons doing it and the amount of thoughtful planning going into the schedules.

With regard to the twenty-three projects: No. 4 seems to me to be the most difficult and should be started at the earliest possible moment and carefully planned. I do not see how you could possibly get on with two studies. The American Negro population consists of:

a. those living in large Northern cities, numerically small in number, but through their political and economic influence and freedom of speech they are the leaders of Negro thought and action.

b. Those living in larger Southern cities. They are important because of their actual number and because of their leadership of the mass of Negroes who live in the South.

c. The Negro living in the small Southern town.

d. The Negro living in the rural districts. These latter differ from semi-suburban groups, cotton raising groups, sugar raising groups and other sorts of farm pursuits.

I should think you would have to make at least four studies.

No. 5 on discrimination is a matter of collating and putting into tables and maps information very easy to obtain and at the same time very changeable. A Negro in any particular community can give you a pretty exact list of discriminations with time and place, but the description will not exactly fit a neighboring town and it will not be this year altogether what it was five years ago. There is continual flux and change and yet a body of solid facts worth tabulation.

No. 7 will repay very careful and discriminating collection of data with restraint in jumping at superficial conclusions.

No. 10 will find a long and interesting list of Negro organizations with many changes of function, with dying out and rebirth. Nevertheless there has always been in the United States ever before the Revolutionary War, a distinct "Negro movement."

No. 12 has a difficulty which will come in other studies: in nearly all comparison and study of Negro crime, the Negro group is compared with the white group without any allowance or often any possibilities of accurate allowance for arrests which do not indicate crime; for the use of alleged criminals to increase private income and the income of the state; for crime to deter aspiration and ambition on the part of Negroes and for sentences on a basis quite different from that applied in the case of whites. In the South, for instance, a white criminal escapes punishment save in the most flagrant cases; while an accused black man, though innocent, escapes punishment with difficulty. I think probably the study on crime now being made by Hooton at Harvard will help you.

In No. 16 the problem of Negro education is much complicated. The Negroes were the first advocates of public schools in the South after the Civil War and yet today the control of their schools, the appointment of teachers, textbooks, etc. are in the hands of whites and the efficiency of their schools depends almost entirely upon what kind of whites control.

In No. 19 the influence of lawlessness and cheating of the Negro in country districts and small towns must be considered in connection with the rural Negro.

No. 21 is most important and should be give space and study. If the Negro in America gets a reasonable chance to earn a decent living he will survive and go forward. Today starvation threatens him.

In No. 22 you will find that there is a great deal of material in the hands of the Census where new comparisons as to Negroes might be made. Here as in the case of crime Negroes are usually compared in the lump with whites. I think the census office might be willing to undertake some additional retabulations.

No 23: there has been distinct effort to suppress the facts concerning the amount of relief Negroes have received especially in the South. We have tried here to make studies of Atlanta and Georgia and been denied access to the files. I hope you will be able to uncover some facts there.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal
535 West 114th Street
New York City
New York

47-12-17

GUNNAR MYRDAL
RICHARD STERNER
535 WEST 114TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 14, 1939

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I thank you sincerely for your great kindness to read through my long letter to Dr. Keppel and to write down your critical remarks which Dr. Sterner and I have been reading with intense interest. With your kind permission I shall come back to certain points raised in this memorandum at a later time.

Very sincerely yours

Gunnar Myrdal

gm:srd

47-12-18

GUNNAR MYRDAL
RICHARD STERNER
535 WEST 114TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 3, 1939

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Dr. Keppel in which I have outlined in more definite form the plans for the study of the American Negro for which I am responsible. I would greatly appreciate any suggestions or comments from you. In any case, after having passed the preliminary stage of collecting the material and coming to the even more critical phase of integrating the viewpoints under a broader perspective, I will have to rely very much on your help and advice if you will then, as I hope, make them available to me. And even before then I envisage certain points not particularly stressed in this general plan about which I will have to turn to you for aid.

I trust from the encouragement and advice that you have already given me that I can depend upon having your cooperation.

Truly yours,

Gunnar Myrdal

Gunnar Myrdal

wp
enc.

47-2-19

[Myrdal, Gunnar]
[Enclosure]

CONFIDENTIAL

Asbury Park, New Jersey
April 28, 1939

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel
Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Keppel:

In my letter of January 28, 1939, I presented a tentative outline for the study of the American Negro, and in a letter of March 8 this plan was further developed and revised after talking the matter over with you and a large number of experts, white and Negro, northern and southern. In order to make more definite the general organization of the plan and work out certain of the details, a conference was arranged at Asbury Park from April 23 to April 28 inclusive.

Present at this conference, in addition to Mr. Sterner and myself, were T. J. Woofter, Jr. of the Works Progress Administration; Charles Johnson of Fisk University; Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council; Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina; Ralph J. Bunche of Howard University and Dorothy Thomas of Yale University. Mr. Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation was present during the first meetings.

During the course of these five days, we have discussed the project in great detail and reached a general agreement as to the most feasible approaches and the manner of actually handling the problems. I am not at this time giving you a report on the details. We have,

47-12-20

however, kept a record of the proceedings, as well as of our earlier discussions. I should like, however, to report to you my decision as to the plan to be submitted, although I believe you will agree with me that a certain flexibility should be maintained throughout the whole study.

The study shall not be restricted to one of the conventional aspects of the Negro problem, such as education or economic status, but shall be comprehensive. It will not, however, be an encyclopedic survey but an interpretative analysis, focused on a rather clearly defined statement of the problem.

In the first memorandum the analytical viewpoint was limited, in general terms, to:

"The actual situation, and pending changes and present tendencies involved in this situation, shall be the concentration points. Historical development should be included only insofar as it is absolutely necessary to explain the actual situation.

"Finally, 'practical significance' should be utilized as a guiding principle for the selection of topics to be dealt with and for determining the intensity of investigation in various directions. By 'practical significance' is meant the importance to social programs of immediate actuality and to changes actually under way in the relations between the races, some of them bringing forth a more harmonious modus vivendi, but some intensifying the several dilemmas confronting American culture because of the presence of the Negro."

The viewpoint was worked out more concretely in the course of the

conference and could perhaps be worded "The Negro in the American Social Order; the Dynamics of Negro Minority Status."

The study, thus conceived, should aim at:

(1) Ascertaining in some detail the actual demographic, economic, educational, social and political status of the Negro population in the United States of today.

(2) Ascertaining the conflicting interests and values as to the "right" status of the Negro held by different groups of whites and Negroes and the relation of those interests and values to other opinions implicit in the American culture situation.

(3) Observing and analyzing recent changes and present tendencies to change of status as well as interests and values.

(4) Studying the several dilemmas confronting Negro groups and the American culture at large which grow out of these changes (or the lack of change).

(5) Investigating particularly the Negro-white race relations (contacts, conflicts, adjustments, and differentiations).

(6) Analyzing the induced changes (or the interferences) in the process of change and adjustment, represented by legislative programs, educational work, interracial efforts, concerted actions by Negro groups, etc.

We shall work on the available literature and in addition obtain memoranda from experts who can make available to us the great mass of existing unpublished material as well as give us the benefit of their

47-21-22

experience and points of view. We shall, however, go further than this and develop certain new approaches, limiting them to points where we are reasonably certain that we can make significant demonstrations that may serve as patterns for future research. We are quite sure that, within the time limit set we can not materially add to the fund of knowledge per se, except at a few strategic points. We shall, however, attempt a number of "spot studies" which will serve to map out the field for further research and provide a better foundation for our hypothetical formulations.

I am still convinced that the study should be planned to be finished by the Fall of 1940, and the whole organization will be directed toward this goal; but, as you and I have repeatedly agreed, there is a high probability that the final integration of the work will require more time.

A working staff, consisting of persons who can devote their whole time to the project and who can be located in New York, will be needed. This staff must consist of first class experts selected from the point of view of their cooperative ability and their demonstrated capacity to meet a deadline. I have been fortunate enough to secure the services of persons who, I feel, meet these qualifications in every way. They are:

1. Mr. Richard Sterner, who has been with me continuously. He is an expert in social statistics and will be in charge of the problems centered around the standard of living (amount and security of family income, actual family consumption, and related problems of medical facilities, relief, etc.)

2. Dr. Dorothy Thomas, who has had a variety of experience in quantitative work in the population, as well as in other sociological, fields.

Her particular value lies in her demonstrated competence and imagination in developing new techniques. She will be in charge of problems relating to population (distribution, migration, fertility, mortality, etc.), mental and personality aptitudes and performance on the basis of tests and measurements, social attitudes, and patterns of segregation, discrimination and contact.

3. Dr. Guy Johnson, a recognized expert from the South, with a wide, as well as intensive, sociological training and experience in the Negro field. A particular advantage of having him is the great respect in which he is held by both Negroes and whites in many different groups. He will be in charge of a great variety of problems: recreation and use of leisure time, social structure within the Negro group, family life and sexual patterns, church, lodge and interracial organizations, crime and related problems.

4. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, one of the best of the younger Negro social scientists. He is a specialist in political science and the obvious choice to be put in charge of the problem of the Negro in politics and as a political issue.

5. Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, of Howard University, who will be in charge of the educational problem. You will remember that in my letter of March 8 I made no provisions for a staff member in this field. When you and I discussed the study later, however, we came to the conclusion that Negro education ought to be given a more prominent place in the study, i.e., that it should not be put in the hands of outside experts but rather of a staff member directly responsible to me. This whole field is so specialized and diversified that the selection of a person who could view the problem

47-12-24

against its social background was not an easy matter. No white man has been proposed who has the necessary qualifications. Of the three Negro experts on whom there is general agreement--Horace Mann Bond, Charles H. Thompson, and Doxey A. Wilkerson--Wilkerson is the only one who could be free to give full time to this problem. His close cooperation with other social scientists, as well as his high qualifications in his own field, convince me that he is a happy choice. Since he has also studied the Negro press, he can be put in charge of this problem as well.

Of the staff members, Dr. Thomas will not be free for full time work until October 1. She has, however, agreed to participate in the planning of the projects this spring. Drs. Johnson, Bunche, and Wilkerson will be able to begin on a full time basis at the beginning of the summer vacation.

The staff will require a number of assistants which we estimate at about ten persons. Most of these will be at the graduate student level. In addition, secretarial aid and statistical assistance will be needed.

It is planned to ask for working memoranda from a number of outside experts on various aspects of the problem considered. The following examples by no means represent the complete requirements but indicate something of the scope.

(1) Professor Ralph Linton of Columbia will be consulted as to the possibility of getting memoranda from two of his former students on the problems of mental and personality aptitudes. Professor Thorndike will be consulted on this point, and Margaret Mead may be asked for an additional memorandum.

(2) Professor Louis Wirth of Chicago University will be asked to prepare a memorandum on marital and extra-marital miscegenation. We want him to consider (a) the biological theories concerning the consequences of race mixture on the quality of offspring, (b) the actual amount of race mixture, (c) the social implications of race mixture, including the effects on the personality of hybrid offspring, on their social and economic status, etc., (d) the prevalent stereotypes regarding race mixture and their relevance to problems of interracial tension.

(3) Drs. Charles Johnson, Frazier, and Cayton will be asked to prepare memoranda on the social structure of the Negro group, to give their points of view on the basis of experience and to utilize unpublished materials relating to this problem.

In addition to working memoranda on the above and a number of other topics, certain outsiders will be asked to make major contributions in cooperation with the staff and under my direction. These include the following, provided we can make suitable arrangements:

(1) Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., to assume general advisory relationship to someone who would make a study of the Negro in southern agriculture, and especially the impact of recent agricultural policy upon the Negro.

(2) Dr. Abram Harris, with assistance, to study the Negro in non-agricultural pursuits.

(3) Dr. Arthur Raper, with assistance, to study mob coercion, the police situation, court procedure, and certain aspects of Negro crime.

47-12-26

(4) Dr. Sterling Brown to write a report on the topic dealt with in my first memorandum under the somewhat ambiguous title "cultural achievements," including literature, art, etc.

(5) Dr. Charles A. Beard or Dr. Mary Beard or both to be asked to write a survey on ideologies on the Negro and proposed "solutions" of the "Negro problem" in relation to the social and economic development in America and as an aspect of intellectual history, not in terms of evaluation but in terms of social causation. This is important for us, and the thing we want does not exist in American literature.

(6) Dr. Guion Griffis Johnson to write a report on certain aspects of the history of the American Negro.

(7) In my letter of March 8, I proposed that we have an economist on the staff. I have given up this idea partly because I have obtained Dr. Woofter's cooperation on the agricultural problem, partly because, as I am an economist myself, I don't feel that we really need another staff member from this discipline, particularly as there is no question of collecting new facts. I will, however, need a critical analysis of the economic setting. At present I have no proposal to make as to the man to be approached, and I think the decision can be postponed until fall.

(8) With regard to social policy, the consensus of opinion at the conference was that the various measures involved (public relief, social security, housing, etc.) would be considered as part of many of the projects outlined for staff and outside experts. I believe, however, that there will be need for a critical analysis of social policies as a whole, and, again, I have no one at the moment to propose. This too, I believe, can be postponed for a decision in the fall.

47-12-27

I should like to point out that although a major contribution by Dr. Charles S. Johnson is not included in the plan, it is clear that he will be closely and continuously connected with our study, both because he has so much material which he is willing to place at our disposal and because we will need his advice at so many points. We are further extremely fortunate in being able to count on Drs. Woofter and Young for the utmost cooperation throughout the study.

I have had a clear understanding with the staff, and shall be equally specific in my dealings with outside experts, about the principle governing our cooperation. It is understood that the materials collected and the reports and analyses written for us are available for my use in preparing the final report and that I will use my full discretion as to the form of presentation of such materials or analyses written for us, i.e., either summarize, paraphrase, or quote them verbatim. In all cases, full credit will be given the contributor, but I am under no obligation to accept his point of view or recommendations. On the other hand, the right to use these materials, after our study is published, is vested in the contributors, and I am assuring them that the Carnegie Corporation will be inclined to consider assistance in publication, on the merit of each individual case, and with a favorable prejudice. The individual concerned must, of course, in such cases have made arrangements for publication with a reputable publisher.

You will understand, and I think it has been clear from the beginning, that I cannot propose a definite budget. I would greatly appreciate it if the burden of making financial arrangements be assumed by the Carnegie Corporation, although I am, of course, prepared to make recommendations on

47-12-28

the basis of all the facts I can get.

Since, fortunately, so many of the staff members can begin active work this summer, it would be desirable to have arrangements made for office space by June 1. The consensus of opinion at the conference was that the office should be in New York and, if possible, near Columbia University.

I feel that the conference has, on the whole, been extremely successful. Donald Young, an expert in these matters, confirmed me in this opinion by saying that the conference falls within the highest five per cent of all he has attended. I am really astonished that I, a foreigner, get so much cooperation and good will, and feel that this is a very good omen.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Gunnar Myrdal

gm/srd

47-12-29

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. Myrdal:

I have read your letter to Mr. Keppel of April 28 with your plans for work. I congratulate you upon the assistance which you have promised and have no suggestions. If I can be of service at any time, I shall be very glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

47-12-30

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal
535 West 114th Street
New York City
New York

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

AN INQUIRY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

405 LEXINGTON AVENUE • MURRAY HILL 6-7530

NEW YORK

GUNNAR MYRDAL
DIRECTOR

ROWENA S. HADSELL
SECRETARY

Copy sent

June 30, 1939

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois

It was very kind of you to send me your article from the American Scholar. To say that I read this article with much interest would be an understatement. I appreciate deeply the pathos between your dispassionate lines and even share in the feeling of damage to culture and to individual personality which has been and is part of the situation.

Very sincerely yours

Gunnar Myrdal

Gunnar Myrdal

gm:srd

47-12-31

Friday 16th '39.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I am writing you to know if there is anyway for you to get me a copy of your last book "Black Folk Then and Now" and wait for the day. I am ambitious to work a space in other years, for I've enjoyed your book & your writing. Read the criticism in the Herald Tribune of June 14th and would very much appreciate this as a personal favor.

Hoping both you and Mrs. Du Bois are well

I am Respectfully yours

John B. Nail Sr

913 [illegible]

17-28-43

2301 - 7th Ave
New York City

Saturday.

14-28-44

My dear Dr. Du Bois.—
I am writing to acknowledge receipt of "Black Folk Now and Then," have already begun to read it and know that it will give me many hours of pleasure and information. I think I shall also, sold two

copies, one to a Mr. Ikon, a neighbor, with a young son, that sort of information being denied them in the school. I've made myself a committee of one to disseminate that kind of propaganda.

Nothing good and Mr. New Bis[illegible] well.

I Remain

Very Truly Yours

John B. Hall

2301 - 7th Ave

New York City

THE *Nation*

55 Fifth Avenue,

[redacted] . NEW YORK CITY

December 5, 1939.

15-31-138

My dear Mr. DuBois,

Early in February The Nation will celebrate its 75th Anniversary. For us this will be a great event, and in honor of it we are planning a special issue. We hope to make it both important and exciting. It will be several times the usual size of The Nation and will offer us an opportunity to take stock of our period and of our own record, as well as to look ahead into the stormy future.

Although I realize how busy you are, I wonder whether you would be willing to tell us in a few words what you think of The Nation, now and in the past. Such a comment would be much appreciated, and the sooner we have it the more help it will be. And I should prefer an honest expression of opinion to a conventional "testimonial."

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey
Editor

Mr. William E. B. DuBois,
210 W. 150th Street,
New York, N. Y.

December 13, 1939

15-31-139

My dear Sir:

Your invitation of December fifth was directed to 150th Street, New York and has just reached me in Atlanta. This reply will probably be too late but I am sending it.

The NATION was for many years my standard and reference for advanced thought in social lines. As a student in Harvard from 1888 to 1892, I repeatedly went back over its file to complete my knowledge of the meaning of that great fight for democracy which crossed the color line and sought to include all Americans between 1865 and as far forward as 1915.

Since the war, however, and especially in recent years I am not so sure of the NATION. It seems to me that this weekly is trying more to be consistently radical than inconsistently true. I do not follow its unreasoning attitude toward Japan and its friendliness for British China. I am not sure of its wabblings in the case of Russia and I sometimes think that the NATION has quite forgotten that there are still twelve million Americans of Negro descent whose plight is of more pressing importance than the NATION usually seems to think. In all these matters I may be wrong and therefore I still read the NATION weekly but I am not always happy when I have finished its perusal.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Freda Kirchway
The Nation
55 Fifth Avenue
New York City

17-33-30

THE Nation

• FIFTY-FIVE FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY •

December 15, 1939.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Miss Kirchwey has received your interesting message for the 75th Anniversary number and has asked me to thank you for sending it.

The editors are delighted to be able to include one from you.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Wolcott
Editorial Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

[NAACP]

February 18, 1939

My dear Mr. Walcott:

In view of Hitler's demand for the return to Germany of African colonies taken away from her by the Treaty of Versailles, I would like to suggest an article which would be of great timeliness and value, especially if Hitler continues to get away with his demands.

In 1911 the ATLANTIC MONTHLY published an article by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois under the title, "The African Roots of War", in which with uncanny accuracy he foretold the war of 1914-18 and showed how that war was in large measure due to the fight over African territory.

I would like to offer the suggestion that the ATLANTIC MONTHLY invite Dr. Du Bois, who can be addressed at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, to contribute a 1939 version of his 1911 article. I believe this would be of tremendous importance published just now and I trust you will give this suggestion favorable consideration.

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE
Secretary

Mr. John Walcott,
Assistant Editor
The Atlantic Monthly
Boston
Massachusetts

WW/RR

17-36-58

(Copy for Dr. Du Bois)
(from Walter White)

8 Arlington Street
Boston

The Atlantic Monthly

February 24, 1939

Dear Mr. White:

I have to thank you for an interesting suggestion which I shall take pleasure in discussing with Mr. Weeks, and I hope very much we will be able to act upon it. It is exceedingly kind of you to think of us in this connection, and I shall let you know whether we shall feel free to follow it. As you no doubt know, it is largely a matter of space.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) John Walcott
Assistant Editor

Mr. Walter White
National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

17-36-59

COPY

Negro Peoples Committee

With the Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK • PHONE MURRAY HILL 4-5300

17-33-230

Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Co-Chairmen
Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy

air mail special

May 4, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In furtherance of our campaign for Spanish refugee relief, the Negro Peoples Committee is planning a very unique cocktail party in honor of our recent Guggenheim Fellow, Mr. Richard Wright. The party will be given at the Mimo Club, 2237 Seventh Avenue, Sunday, May 28th from 4:00 to 7:00 P.M. At this time the Committee would like to auction original manuscripts of works by Negro authors. Mr. Wright has consented to be auctionner for the occasion. This extraordinary plan is being initiated in order that the event have as literary an aspect as possible, but more important as a move to develop a keener interest and appreciation for literature by Negro authors and writers.

Would you be kind enough to donate to the Committee for the expressed purpose, one of your signed manuscripts?

May we hear from you within the next few days in order that our arrangements may proceed without delay?

Sincerely yours,

William Pickens, Sr.

William Pickens, Sr.

UOPWA
#16

Paul Robeson
International Chairman

Lester Granger
National Chairman

James H. Baker, Jr.
Executive Secretary

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17-33-233

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. Pickens:

Enclosed is a manuscript in accordance with your letter of May fourth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Pickens, Sr.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York City

[Negro Peoples Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy]

SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF CAMPAIGN

381 Fourth Avenue New York City MUrray Hill 4-5300

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17-31-10

May 22, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Bu Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Negro Peoples Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy sincerely appreciates the manuscript which we received from you this morning. We feel that your response to our request indicates a sympathy with our work, for which we are very pleased.

Sincerely yours,

Irving A. Baker

UOPWA
#16

Irving A. Baker
Coordinating Secretary
Negro Peoples Committee
To Aid Spanish Democracy

Auspices: *Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy*
HERMAN F. REISSIG, *Executive Secretary*

Quota: One Million Dollars

17-25-06

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Central Park West at Seventy-ninth Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

31 May, 1939.

Doctor W. E. DuBois
22 West 150th Street
New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

On May 8th, I wrote you concerning membership in The New York Academy of Sciences. I have had no reply from you to date and am therefore interested in knowing what your decision has been.

May I hear from you regarding this matter? If you have decided to become a Member of the Academy, I shall be glad to present your name to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Very truly yours,

Eunice Thomas Miner
per ETM

Executive Secretary

ETM:BS

...S OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cable-gram unless its deferred character is indicated IT TO THE... OR TE... address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SY...
DL=Day Letter
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LC=Deferred Cable
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(45)

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NC295 24 2 EXTRA=FZ NEWYORK NY 15 321P

1939 SEP 15 PM 2 45

DR W E DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIV ATLA=

WIRE COLLECT IMMEDIATELY IF YOU WILL WRITE WEEKLY COLUMN OR SERIES OF ARTICLES ABOUT WAR AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE FOR THE AMSTERDAM=

EARL BROWN MANAGING EDITOR AMSTERDAM NEWS.

17-33-35

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[N.Y. Amsterdam News]

Mr. Earl Brown, Managing Editor
Amsterdam News
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

September 18, 1939

17-33-36

My dear Mr. Brown:

Your telegram of September fifteenth found me motoring to Atlanta so that I did not receive it until Saturday night and it did not seem worthwhile to telegraph a reply. I therefore waited to write. I have a great deal of literary work promised and in course of finishing including three books: one nearly finished, one partly finished and one planned. In addition to that I shall something to do with the new quarterly journal which Atlanta University is going to publish next year. Under ordinary circumstances I would decline any extra assignments.

On the other hand my training since before the World War has been in international history especially as it affects race relations and I should like to some extent to guide the thought of the every day colored reader in the lines of my carefully collected knowledge. The difficulty is however that most colored papers have over-done the matter of column writers. They find numbers of people willing to write columns for practically no compensation and fill up their space with generalities of little real value.

If on the other hand you wish me to write a column for the Amsterdam News and are willing to pay for it promptly and regularly, I am willing to undertake the work on the following conditions: I should require a contract covering fifty-two weeks and renewable or not as either of us might wish at the end of that time. This would call for a letter each week which would be on hand promptly. I should want for that letter proper display either on the front page or on the editorial page and I should want each letter to include a reproduction of a line drawing which would be a map or a plan or a cartoon. The column would be called "As the Crow Flies" and under no circumstances would it carry my picture. The subjects treated would always be the international, political and economic situation and its ultimate effect upon the colored people of the world and particularly upon the American Negro. I should expect to be paid for this twenty-five dollars on the first and fifteenth of each month, that is, fifty dollars a month for twelve months. I should be glad to have you and your company consider this and let me know your decision at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

New York
Amsterdam News

PUBLISHED BY POWELL-SAVORY CORP.

C. B. POWELL
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

2271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tillinghast 5-1760-1-2-3

P. M. H. SAVORY
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

17-33-37

September 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of the 18th was received by me and I am happy to state that I will comply with all your requests except the one about the use of your picture. Let me know at your earliest convenience if you are willing to permit us to use a picture of your choice.

Hoping that you will agree to the use of your picture and that we can begin your weekly article immediately.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Earl Brown

EARL BROWN
Managing Editor

EB:GB

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

[New York Amsterdam News]

September 25, 1939

17-33-38

My dear Mr. Brown:

I propose to begin my series of letters to the Amsterdam News with the first issue of October. Will you kindly let me know just what day in the week you wish my letters to arrive? I would like, of course, to get them in at the last possible moment so as to have them not too far behind the current news. I am enclosing two copies of a form of agreement which I should like to have signed jointly by Mr. Powell or Mr. Savory. If there are any suggestions or changes I will of course consider them.

The matter of my picture is not of first importance but I do think that it is unwise for colored papers always to slavish copy what the white papers are doing and to me it is anything but inspiring to see the same picture of the same person each week. But you may follow your own judgment as to that. I do want the line drawing to appear and the column properly displayed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
Amsterdam News
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

17-33-39

September 25, 1939

The following agreement between W. E. B. Du Bois and the proprietors of the Amsterdam News is hereby entered upon. W. E. B. Du Bois will furnish the Amsterdam News on such dates as the editor indicates a weekly letter concerning the international situation and its relation to the colored peoples of the world and particularly to the American Negro. This letter will include a line drawing furnished by W. E. B. Du Bois and reproduced at the expense of the Amsterdam News.

The proprietors of the Amsterdam News in consideration of these letters written by W. E. B. Du Bois will pay him fifty dollars a month in installments of twenty-five dollars on the first and fifteenth of each month and will print the aforesaid letters in a prominent place either on the front page or the editorial page of the Amsterdam News. This agreement will extend from the date of acceptance for six months. After that period it may be renewed by mutual consent or terminated at the wish of either parties.

POWELL-SAVORY CORPORATION,
Publishers, New York Amsterdam News

O B Powell Pres.

W E B Du Bois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

New York Amsterdam News

PUBLISHED BY POWELL-SAVORY CORP.

C. B. POWELL
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

2271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tillinghast 5-1760-1-2-3

P. M. H. SAVORY
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

October 3, 1939

17-33-40

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

This morning our Editorial Staff went over the correspondence between you and our Managing Editor, Mr. Brown in regard to your becoming a columnist for the New York Amsterdam News. We all have agreed that you are the person of our choice. If you agree with the following requests we will immediately forward your signed contract and will desire the first article of 1,000 to 1,200 words to reach us Monday, October 9th in time for our new National Edition of October 14th.

First, we wish one of your pictures, to remain optional with us whether we use it or not.

Second, in regard to your statement that subjects treated would be international, political and economic situation and its ultimate effect upon the colored people of the world and particularly upon the American Negro, we wish that you enlarge the number of subjects to include education or any national event or current event that effects our people. In other words, we would desire several subjects of current events or happenings discussed in one column. Of course, this does not preclude your confining your whole column to any subject you desire, with linecut, cartoon or drawing probably once each month.

It is sincerely hoped that the above requests will not be against your will and that you accept same as we believe we are now prepared to promote our paper into the largest paper in the country. Your column will be given prominence. In fact, the idea at present is to publish it on the front page. Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C.B. Powell, Editor

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

October 7, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing the first article for my column in the Amsterdam News although to date I have not received the signed contract. Please see that I get it immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P. S. I am also enclosing for a line cut an engraving. Please be very careful of this as it is taken from a valuable book. Return it to me as soon as the cut is made.

Mr. C. B. Powell
Amsterdam News
New York City

[New York Amsterdam News]

17-27-07

October 12, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

I sent you last Saturday in care of Dr. Powell my first weekly letter and reminded him that I had not received the signed contract but did not want to hold up your plans. That contract has not yet arrived. It goes without saying that I shall not write any further letters until it arrives. It is not so much the value of the contract in itself as the evidence of good faith which I want to have on the part of the owners of the Amsterdam News before I go seriously into this project. I hope to hear from you before Saturday.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
Amsterdam News
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

[New York Amsterdam News]

October 14, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

The contract came duly to hand. Enclosed is the letter for your issue of October 21. I would be glad if you put on the mailing list for three free copies to the following addresses:

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
179 West 137th Street
c/o YWCA
New York City

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

I am enclosing a drawing for the line cut. It should be a two column cut and possibly the lettering will have to be gone over in India ink to make it reproduce well but I am anxious to have it appear in this form. Will you please be sure to return to me the leaf which I abstracted from a valuable book and from which I wished the cut for last week to be made. Please do not let it get lost.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
Amsterdam News
New York City

47-12-87

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News
PUBLISHED BY POWELL-SAVORY CORP.

C. B. POWELL
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

2271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tillinghast 5-1760-1-2-3

P. M. H. SAVORY
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

17-33-41

October 18, 1939

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We received your first two columns and will run the first one on page 1 in the issue of October 21. Meanwhile, permit me to point out what I think may be some helpful suggestions in so far as we may be concerned.

We would like very much if you would write about current subjects--almost wholly, alluding to historical backgrounds when necessary. This does not mean that we expect you to narrow your column to a few subjects, however, we prefer that it would treat with current ones much more often than any other kind.

We feel that our relationship will prove to be a fruitful and happy one, and will do all in our power to that end. Meanwhile, I wish you would send us a new black and white bust picture of yourself, because we do want to use it in your column.

You may rest assured that we shall treat your column with great care for our benefit as well as yours.

Very sincerely yours,

Earl Brown

EARL BROWN
Managing Editor

EB:GB

[N. Y. Amsterdam News]

17-33-42

October 26, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

Please do not forget to return the page with the Egyptian pictures of races. I am very anxious to have it back uninjured.

Please send copies of the Amsterdam News as I have asked. I have not yet seen a single copy. I have already sent a photograph of myself several weeks ago.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
The Amsterdam News
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

17-33-43

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News

PUBLISHED BY POWELL-SAVORY CORP.

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PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

2271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tillinghast 5-1760-1-2-3

P. M. H. SAVORY
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

October 30, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of October 26 I would like to state that we have sent you a copy of the Amsterdam News weekly, ever since you requested it. Meanwhile, I have not received your photograph. Apparently the mails are playing tricks with both of us. I will have your line drawings forwarded to you immediately.

Meanwhile, may I suggest that you keep your column two and half pages long, no more than three under any circumstances. I would also like to suggest that you treat with topics almost exclusively since I believe that they are read with more interest by the rank and file.

I don't want to take an authoritarian attitude in this matter, however, I think you will understand that the better the column goes, the better is is for both of us. I particularly liked your article about Dr. Owen Waller of Brooklyn.

Very sincerely yours,

Earl Brown

EARL BROWN
Managing Editor

EB:GB

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

17-33-45

October 31, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

Will you please return to me immediately the drawings for cuts which I have sent you as I see you are not using them; especially I want the first one which was cut out of a valuable book?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
Amsterdam News
New York City

17-33-44

November 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Brown:

I am enclosing my weekly letter. I have followed your suggestion and made the matter principally short paragraphs. I shall be glad to have any futher suggestions.

Please tell your treasurer not to subtract social security from my check. I am too old to be covered by the provisions of that law.

Also I have not yet received the drawings sent and especially the leaf from the book; nor have we received but one copy of the Amsterdam News and that was for October 28. Will you kindly attend to these things?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl Brown
Amsterdam News
New York City

[N.Y. Amsterdam News]

17-33-46

November 15, 1939

My dear Mr. Powell:

In the first letter that I wrote for the Amsterdam News, I enclosed a print for reproduction. It was cut from a valuable volume in my library and I asked especially that it be sent back. It was addressed to Mr. Brown. Since that I have asked Mr. Brown four or five different times to return this print and he has repeatedly promised but I cannot get hold of it. May I ask you to secure it for me and return it? It is very valuable. The picture is a bas-relief of the races of mankind as depicted by the Egyptians.

I also think you will find that according to the law I am not eligible for security insurance in New York on account of my age. I therefore think that the twenty-five cents which you deducted from my check last time should not be deducted from subsequent checks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. B. Powell
Amsterdam News
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

17-38-46

New York Amsterdam News

PUBLISHED BY POWELL-SAVORY CORP.

2271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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C. B. POWELL
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

P. M. H. SAVORY
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

December 11, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Amsterdam News is planning for its issue of December 30 a feature entitled: "My New Year's Wish for the Negro in 1940."

As an outstanding member of the race, we would like you to write a short statement (150 words or less) on that subject and return it to this office not later than Monday, December 18.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Marvel Cooke

Marvel Cooke
Feature Writer

MJC/c

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

[New York City, Dept of Hospitals]

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL
WEST NEW BRIGHTON
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
c/o Nurses' Home.
Mar. 26th, -39.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-33-200

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At present, I am making a set-up for a library at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y. We have near six hundred nurses, the majority of us is negro. This library is a new project. A free library, an opportunity for the negro nurse to get as much information as possible (near at hand) to further her cause.

Mrs. Lorna Doone Mitchell is supt., and she is trying to open every avenue of opportunity for us. She has instructors from the New York University to come to the Hospital, and we have classes which add to our credit. Our nurses are proud that she has placed me, a negro nurse, in charge of our library. I am working very hard to make it a success. We hope to have a big opening in a few weeks. The library is in the new nursrs' home, a new building (annexation of the old) which is opening when we have our display for the library.

I would appreciate it very much if you would make a distribution of some of your copies. Allow me to add: when you return to New York, please visit our library.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Adah D. Locke

[New York City, Dept of Hospitals]

SR—411

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL
WEST NEW BRIGHTON
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

OFFICE
OF
DIRECTOR OF NURSING

17-33-208

April 12th, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept my sincere thanks for such a valuable response. It is so wonderful; the more I read it, the greater the revelation.

Sincerely yours,

Adah D. Locke

Adah D. Locke, R.N.
Librarian

[New York Committee of 56]

MRS. GEORGE MARSHALL
232 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I am enclosing the Declaration of Democratic Independence which was drafted by the Hollywood Committee of 56 in a campaign to secure 20 million signatures for an embargo of Nazi Germany.

They are now setting up a committee of fifty-six representative citizens here in New York City to cooperate with the Hollywood Committee.

42-1B-12

Such people as Paul Kellogg, Peter Grimm, George Gordon Battle, Helen Keller, Stanley Isaacs, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Sherwood Anderson have agreed to serve on the New York Committee of 56, and we hope that you will want to join with us.

Hitler has acknowledged economic isolation as the most effective weapon against Nazism. Won't you help us to forge that weapon and make it truly effective?

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Dublin Marshall

For the Committee

Mr. William E. B. Dubois
Natl Assn. for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

February 16, 1939

NEW YORK COMMITTEE of FIFTY-SIX

COOPERATING WITH HOLLYWOOD COMMITTEE OF 56

ROOMS 1246A-47

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HARRY M. WARNER
JACK L. WARNER
ROLAND YOUNG

248

12-31-11

March 10, 1939

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Request to Sponsor

Dear Prof. Du Bois:

Mrs. Marshall has forwarded to me the petition which you so kindly signed to be a sponsor for the Committee of 56. At the time she wrote you she was under the impression that you were still in New York. Since our Committee is made up of New Yorkers only, you can understand that as much as we would like to use your name here as an outstanding liberal educational leader, we cannot.

However, we already have a committee being formed in Atlanta with a Mrs. M. Raoul Millis, 377 Tenth Street, doing the coordinating work. I do not know how far it has progressed, but if you will be kind enough to lend your support there, where I am sure it is very much needed, you will be doing a great service for the democratic struggle against Nazism.

I am taking the liberty of sending your signature to Mrs. Millis and I shall ask her to contact you with the idea of enlisting your assistance in any possible way. I know the South is not one of the most progressive parts of our country and no doubt Mrs. Millis has had many obstacles put in her way.

I am enclosing a list of the New York Committee of 56, and I'm sure you will agree with me that it is an excellent one.

Thank you again for your fine cooperation. I know the Atlanta Committee of 56 will be greatly honored to have you with them.

Sincerely yours,

N.Y. COMMITTEE OF 56

Miriam Proctor

Miriam Proctor
Executive Secy.

MP:WF

[Enclosure]

SPONSOR LIST OF THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE OF 56

Mrs. Eleanor Copenhaver Anderson
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson
George Gordon Battle
Erskine Caldwell
Robert J. Caldwell
Carrie Chapman Catt
Richard Storrs Childs
Francis Grover Cleveland
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Walter J. White
Mary E. Wolley

12-31-12

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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MARGARET LEAL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ETHEL T. ALLISON, SECRETARY
DOROTHY EVANS, REGISTRAR

Feb 15 1939

Request for recommendation

Dr W E DuBois
Atlanta, Ga

My dear Dr DuBois: AGNES E MAY

17-31

The person whose name appears above has applied for admission to the School and has given your name as reference. The School offers a program of professional education for social work through a combination of courses and supervised practice. Because of the responsibilities involved in social work, and because the training facilities of the School are limited, we are trying to consider more than educational requirements for graduate work in selecting students. Your evaluation of the applicant will be helpful in considering his ability to handle this training satisfactorily, and in the planning of his program if he is admitted to the School.

We have a record of all academic work, of positions held, and a statement prepared by the applicant relating to his qualifications for this training. We realize that your knowledge of the applicant may not enable you to make a detailed analysis of his capacities, but we shall appreciate whatever opinion you are able to offer on the basis of your contact with him. The following points are suggestive of the material that will be most helpful from you.

1. How long and in what connection have you known the applicant?

2. Please evaluate his intellectual and personal capacities considering such factors as independence and clarity of thinking, habits of work, purposefulness, handling of social relationships, maturity, potentialities for growth.

3. What limitations does applicant present about which we should be aware, not only in considering his qualities for social work, but in planning his training program?

Reference material is so indispensable in the consideration of applications that the Admissions Committee hopes you will write us fully and promptly.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Speare
Secretary to the Admissions Committee

EBS:eaf
G-1

[New York School of Social Work]

February 27, 1939

My dear Madam:

Answering your circular letter of February 15, I beg to say that Miss Agnes E. May was a student in my courses for one year. I think she is a well meaning girl with some ability but inordinately shy and in need of encouragement. With encouragement she might be able to do good work.

17-31-56

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Elizabeth Speare
New York School of Social Work
122 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

Request for recommendation

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FORTIFIED BOND

Aug 14 1939

Dr William B Dubois
Atlanta, Ga

My dear Dr Dubois: THELMA HARRIS

17-19

The person whose name appears above has applied for admission to the School and has given your name as reference. The School offers a program of professional education for social work through a combination of courses and supervised practice. Because of the responsibilities involved in social work, and because the training facilities of the School are limited, we are trying to consider more than educational requirements for graduate work in selecting students. Your evaluation of the applicant will be helpful in considering his ability to handle this training satisfactorily, and in the planning of his program if he is admitted to the School.

We have a record of all academic work, of positions held, and a statement prepared by the applicant relating to his qualifications for this training. We realize that your knowledge of the applicant may not enable you to make a detailed analysis of his capacities, but we shall appreciate whatever opinion you are able to offer on the basis of your contact with him. The following points are suggestive of the material that will be most helpful from you.

1. How long and in what connection have you known the applicant?

2. Please evaluate his intellectual and personal capacities considering such factors as independence and clarity of thinking, habits of work, purposefulness, handling of social relationships, maturity, potentialities for growth.

3. What limitations does applicant present about which we should be aware, not only in considering his qualities for social work, but in planning his training program?

Reference material is so indispensable in the consideration of applications that the Admissions Committee hopes you will write us fully and promptly.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Speare

Secretary to the Admissions Committee

ESB:eaf
G-1

[New York School of Social Work]

September 20, 1939

17-19-53

Dear Madam:

When your letter of August 14 arrived I was absent on vacation. I beg to say that Miss Thelma Harris was a student in my classes at Atlanta University for a year. She has an excellent mind and capacity for clear thinking and hard work. I do not know, of course, as to what ability she has in handling social relationships. I think she deserves every consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Elizabeth Speare
New York School of Social Work
122 East Twenty-second Street
New York City

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 26, 1939

Gentlemen:

I shall want service on this telephone - Monument 2-9675 - discontinued and the phone disconnected on the morning of September tenth as I am leaving town. The bill can be sent to me in care of my wife who will be at the YWCA, 175 West 137th Street, New York City. I shall confirm this by telephone September ninth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

New York Telephone Company
New York City

A-827 1-38

MON 2 9675

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
TOLL SERVICE AND OTHER CHARGES

	PLACE CALLED	AMOUNT	TAX	CODE*
SEP 9	WASHN	1 20	15	P

17-33

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TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX	15	XXX	
TOTAL	135		

*EXPLANATION OF CODE

NO CODE-STATION TO STATION DAY RATE
P-PERSON TO PERSON DAY RATE
R-REPORT CHARGE
N-STATION TO STATION NIGHT AND SUNDAY RATE
PN-PERSON TO PERSON NIGHT AND SUNDAY RATE
T-TELEGRAM, CABLEGRAM OR RADIOGRAM

NIGHT AND SUNDAY RATE EFFECTIVE 7:00 P. M. TO 4:30 A. M. DAILY AND DURING ALL HOURS ON SUNDAY

C-IN PLACE CALLED COLUMN INDICATES MESSAGE RECEIVED COLLECT.

Rec'd acct

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

THIS IS A FINAL BILL
AND INCLUDES ALL OUTSTANDING CHARGES. ~~A PROMPT REMITTANCE WILL BE APPRECIATED.~~

DATE SEP 14 1939

17-33

MON 2 W E B DU BOIS
% MRS DU BOIS
9675 Y W C A
175 WEST 137 ST
D

CHARGES: BALANCE DUE ON BILL DATED		
ADD'L LOCAL MSGS. (FROM DATE OF LAST BILL TO DATE SERV. DISCONT'D)	★	
TOLL SERVICE AND TELEGRAMS (STATEMENT HEREWITH)		1 35
OTHER CHARGES AND CREDITS (STATEMENT HEREWITH)		
CREDITS: SER. PREV. BILLED @ $ 4 25 PER MO. 9/10 (DATE SER. DISCONT'D) TO 9/20★		1 41 CR
DEPOSIT OF $ WITH INT. FROM TO		
TOTAL		06 CR

PAID BY CHECK No. DATED 19

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

★3% ADDED FOR N. Y. CITY SALES TAX
(DIVIDING BY 34⅓ DETERMINES TAX WITHIN 1¢)

ME 6/39

When paying in person please present both bill and stub.

If you mail payment please return stub and retain bill for your record.
Receipts will be sent on mail payments only when specially requested.

To Transact Business by Telephone (Bill Inquiries, Orders for Service, etc.) Call "Business Office" or Dial "811." Then Give Your Telephone Number and Ask for Your Representative.

[Newspaper Guild]

12-26-7

December 4, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

By provision in the existing contract between The Amsterdam News and the N. Y. Newspaper Guild, all persons, with certain speicfied exceptions, must become members of the Guild within thirty days of employment or are ineligible to continue.

We are informed by the Publishers that you are one of those eligible for Guild membership.

Enclosed you will find an application card on which full details may be found. We would appreciate return of thiscard, filled out, and with the necessary two dollars ($2.00) immediately.

Please make all checks or money orders payable to the N. Y. Newspaper Guild and address communications to Mrs. Thelma B. Boozer, 479 West 152nd Street, New York, N. Y.

In anticipation of an early reply, I am,

Very sincerely,

St. Clair Bourne

ST. CLAIR BOURNE, Chairman
Amsterdam News Unit
N. Y. Newspaper Guild

SB:GB
Enc.1

[NEWSPAPER GUILD]

12-26-18

December 7, 1939

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of December fourth. I sympathize with the object of the New York Newspaper Guild and have no objections to joining the Amsterdam News unit. However, you demand that "I subscribe to the constitution and by-laws of the Guild. As I have no copy of this constitution and by-laws, you will not, of course, expect me to subscribe until I have seen it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. St. Clair Bourne
Amsterdam News Unit
New York Newspaper Guild

[NEWSPAPER GUILD]

17-26-16

December 8, 1939

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In my letter of December 4 to you informing you of your eligibility to become a member of the N. Y. Newspaper Guild, I omitted the fact that it is imperative that you include your first month's dues along with the necessary $2.00.

Hoping to hear from you very shortly, I remain

Yours very truly,

St Clair Bourne

ST. CLAIR BOURNE, CHAIRMAN
Amsterdam News Unit
N. Y. Newspaper Guild

SB
GB

[Newspaper Guild]

12-26-15

479 West 152d Street,
Apt. 1-E, New York City,
December 13, 1939.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In the absence of Mr. St. Clair Bourne, Chairman of The Amsterdam News Unit of the Newspaper Guild, I am attempting to answer your letter. Mr. Bourne is now on tour in the interest of The Amsterdam News.

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the constitution and by-laws of The American Newspaper Guild, of which our unit on The Amsterdam News is a part. In addition, you will also find a copy of the contract that our unit holds with the Powell-Savory Corporation, publishers of The Amsterdam News.

Kindly note that item Number I in The Amsterdam News' contract is the one that makes it mandatory that you join the Guild, if you are to write for the newspaper. It is true that you are a columnist "not writing on sports or events of a news character", but since the publishers have already designated to us the two persons who are to be in exempt category, then you are eligible for Guild membership and must join. Instead of "two persons who are exempt", I should have said, for the sake of accuracy, the "two columnists who are exempt".

May we have your application card, the $2 joining fee and the $1 for the first month's dues at your earliest convenience? Many thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

Aside from Guild matters now--may I take this opportunity to tell you that I was one of the persons who urged the publishers to try to get you as a columnist and each week I read your contribution with a deal of interest.

Very truly yours,

Thelma Berlack-Boozer

(Mrs.) Thelma Berlack Boozer,
Controller,
Amsterdam News Unit.

TBB/B

AMSTERDAM NEWS CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into at New York, New York, this 29th day of March, 1939, by and between the Powell-Savory Corporation, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, hereinafter referred to as the PUBLISHER, and the Newspaper Guild of New York, a local of the American Newspaper Guild, hereinafter referred to as the GUILD, acting for and on behalf of itself and of all editorial and commercial department employes who are now or who may be employed by the Publisher.

Not earlier than sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of this contract either party hereto may give to the other party notice of desire to change the terms thereof. In event of such notice, negotiations shall be immediately entered into and proceed with all due diligence. If an agreement has not been reached by the date upon which the contract expires, status quo conditions shall be maintained during negotiations.

1. GUILD SHOP. The Publisher agrees that it will not employ or retain as an employe any person in its editorial and commercial departments unless he be a member of the Guild in good standing, or becomes a member of the Guild within thirty (30) days of the date of his employment. The Guild agrees that it will admit to membership and retain in good standing any such employe who complies with the constitution and by-laws of the Guild.

The managing editor, assistant managing editor, secretary to the Publisher, and contributing columnists, not in excess of two (2) and not writing on sports or events of a news character, need not be members of the Guild.

2. 5-DAY, 40-HOUR WEEK. Five (5) days of eight (8) hours each shall be the maximum work-week for all employes.

3. OVERTIME. The Publisher shall grant equal time off for the first four (4) hours of overtime, in excess of forty (40) hours, and shall pay time and one-half in cash for overtime above four (4) hours. Overtime may be liquidated in units of not less than four (4) hours if liquidated within a week of its accumulation; otherwise, no employe shall be required to take time off in units of less than one (1) day. If at the end of employment or service any accumulated overtime has not been taken or applied as aforesaid or paid for, the employe shall be paid for such accumulated overtime in cash.

It is further agreed that overtime shall be liquidated within sixty (60) days of its accumulation.

4. MINIMUM WAGES. The following schedule of minimum wages shall go into effect upon the signing of this contract:

Reporters	To start	$23.00
	After six months' experience	25.00
	After 1 year's experience	27.50
	After 2 years' experience	30.00
Desk men and Departmental heads		35.00
Artists		30.00
Editorial Secretary	To start, $21; After 1 year	23.00
Commercial		
Accountant		30.00
Advertising Layout man		27.50
Distributor		30.00
Chief circulation clerk		25.00
Cashier		25.00
Clerks and typists:	To start	21.00
	After 1 year's service	23.00
Messengers		21.00

5. SICK LEAVE. The Publisher agrees to continue the present custom with regard to sick leave which has been practices on the Amsterdam News during the past two (2) years.

6. VACATIONS. One (1) week's vacation with pay shall be granted to all employes with six (6) months and less than one (1) year's service; two (2) weeks' vacation with full pay shall be granted after one (1) year's service.

(Continued on Page Two)

7. SEVERANCE PAY. The Publisher agrees that no employe shall be discharged except for just cause and after notification to the grievance committee, hereinafter provided for; and that said employe shall be compensated upon dismissal in a lump sum to be determined on the following basis:

If discharged during the first six (6) months of employment, no notice or payment other than wages due at time of dismissal.

Six months and less than one (1) year	Two (2) weeks' wages
One (1) year and less than two (2) years	Three (3) weeks' wages
Two (2) years and less than three (3) years	Four (4) weeks' wages
Three (3) years and less than four (4) years	Six (6) weeks' wages
Four (4) years and less than five (5) years	Eight (8) weeks' wages
Five (5) years and less than six (6) years	Nine (9) weeks' wages
Six (6) years and less than seven (7) years	Ten (10) weeks' wages
Seven (7) years and less than eight (8) years	Eleven (11) weeks' wages
Eight (8) years and less than nine (9) years	Twelve (12) weeks' wages
Nine (9) years or more	Three (3) months' wages

17-26

To those employes whose service dates back to employment on the Amsterdam News Co., Inc., the Publisher will apply the above schedule on a fifty (50%) per cent basis to that period of service applicable to the Amsterdam News Company, Inc.

8. GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE. The grievance committee shall hereby be established for the purpose of calling to the attention of the Publisher or its representatives any grievance which the employes may have arising under this contract for the purpose of discussing same to the end that it may be amicably adjusted. The committee shall be composed of three (3) Guild members employed by the Publisher, who shall be designated by the Guild.

9. RESIGNATIONS. Any employe who desires to resign shall, at the option of the Publisher, give two (2) weeks' notice of his intention.

10. THIS AGREEMENT SHALL CONTINUE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT until the 29th day of March, 1940.

POWELL-SAVORY CORPORATION

(SIGNED) C. B. Powell

P. M. H. Savory
Secretary-Treasurer

NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK

John F. Ryan
Organizer

Milton Kaufman
Executive Secretary

SOLICITORS' PLAN

1. SOLICITORS' SEVERANCE REMUNERATION: Upon severing his connections with the Amsterdam News, an advertising solicitor shall receive the usual full commission on all existing contracts and schedules whose maintenance does not require the regular services of another solicitor and fifty (50%) per cent of the usual commission on contracts and schedules whose maintenance requires the regular service of another solicitor, on the following basis: After 1 year's service, commission for one month and an additional month's commission for each additional year of service.

2. It is agreed that all advertising accounts shall be distributed on a just basis at the discretion of the advertising manager.

3. The Publisher agrees to keep solicitors informed as to the financial status of advertising accounts.

4. It is agreed that the Publisher during the coming year will work out a method of regularization of commission.

5. It is agreed that all local advertising accounts requiring service and solicitation shall be handled by salesmen.

6. It is agreed no solicitor shall be required to perform duties other than those for which he was hired.

UOPWA
No.16

[Non-Partison Lobby]

January 26, 1939

My dear Sir:

The right to vote is the only effective weapon of democracy and disfranchisement deprives any individual or group of its opportunity to realize and guide democracy. At the same time since the War, I have become increasingly impressed with the fact that any people deprived of their right to earn a living or discriminated against in income are unable to use their vote effectively or intelligently. Therefore, I favor all practical efforts toward inducing the colored people to maintain our right to vote and vindicate it in the courts, nevertheless unless such effort is supplemented and accompanied by successful efforts to earn a living, the vote will be nullified. These efforts to earn a living must not be merely efforts to gain employment under any circumstances and at any wage. They must be efforts to establish and carry out democracy in industry through which the government will control income and maintain decent standards of living as well as encourage production.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. P. Robinson
Non-Partisan Lobby
for
Economic and Democratic Rights
324 Virginia Avenue Southeast
Washington, D. C.

[Non-Partisan Progressive League]

September 21, 1939

17-10-51

My dear Mr. Dickinson:

I hope you have not forgotten the $36.81 owed me on the trip which I took at your urgent request in 1938. I did this at considerable expense and disarrangement of my work here and I think it only fair that final settlement should be made.

I hope this will find you and your father well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jesse G. Dickinson
1474 East Long Street
Columbus, Ohio

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Form 2

Day Letter

January 26, 1939

17-38-17

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

If Friday, February third would suit as well or better than April seventh I should be glad to come.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Main 5328

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12-38-18

January 27, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your telegram, I regret that it would not be possible for us to change your date to February 3rd. President Mordecai Johnson will be here about that same time. We are keeping April 7th for you, and are looking forward with great anticipation to your coming.

Hoping you are quite well, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17-38-19

February 23, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

When I wrote you giving you April 7th, I overlooked the fact that it was Good Friday. The North Carolina Negro Teachers Association will be in session at that time, and we have a holiday.

If your arrangements are so that you could not change the date, I would be glad to transfer your address to the afternoon session of the Teachers Association which meets at Goldsboro, North Carolina. Let me hear from you at once concerning this.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Shepard

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

17-38-20

February 25, 1939

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I will be glad to arrange my lecture at the time and place that suits you best. If you would rather have a date in March, I can give you any Friday but if you would prefer that I speak at Goldsboro, all right. Let me know at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17-38-21

March 6, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You are to speak Friday afternoon at the Teachers Association at Goldsboro. I will see you there as I will be in Goldsboro at that time.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

March 13, 1939

17-38

My dear President Shepard:

I note my engagement to speak at the Teachers Association in Goldsboro, North Carolina Friday, April seventh, in the afternoon. Will you kindly let me know the exact hour so that I can plan my arrival? What time are you leaving Durham for Goldsboro? What accomodations are there for my staying over at Goldsboro? If Miss Diggs should come with me to help drive, could I find accomodations for her?

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17-38-22

March 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 13th. The program for the afternoon begins at two-thirty. I think that there will be two other speakers on the program.

I have told them in Goldsboro that you would be present, and that you would doubtless spend the night, so that accommodations would be satisfactorily arranged. However, the accommodations in Goldsboro are not all that might be expected, but they will give you the best that they have.

Raleigh is just fifty miles from Goldsboro. The Arcade Hotel is located there and as far as it goes it is first-class in every particular, that is compared to Negro hotels, as you doubtless know. I go there quite often, and the meals are good. I will gladly see that arrangements are made for accommodations at either place for you and Miss Diggs.

I shall have to leave here on Thursday as I am President of the Association.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

March 20, 1939

17-33-124

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Thank you for your letter of March seventeenth. Please secure two rooms at the Arcade Hotel, Raleigh, for the night of April seventh.

You say there will be two speakers beside myself Friday afternoon. Just where will I come on the program and what should be the subject of my speech? I suggest one of the following:

1. Democracy and Leadership
2. The Present College Curriculum
3. The Future Control of the Negro Public School

Perhaps there is some general subject for the session into which my talk should fit. If that is the case, please let me know about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 23, 1939

17-33-126

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter. We have put you on the program for the address "The Future Control of the Negro Public Schools".

I will reserve the rooms for you.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Lectures Jan. 1939

March 31, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-38

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am advised by the Committee on Entertainment that they have reserved room for you with Dr. C. Dillard, 313 East Spruce Street, Goldsboro. This is a very fine home. You can find it after you reach Goldsboro.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

April 4, 1939

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I find I have got to change my itinerary considerably. I shall come to Durham by train arriving at 8:10 Thursday night, April sixth. I shall leave for Goldsboro the next morning at 8:30 arriving at 11:15. I want to leave Goldsboro in time to catch the midnight train on the Seaboard for Baltimore. Can you secure me a lower berth? I am sorry to trouble you so much.

Please cancel the engagement for rooms at the hotel.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

April 17, 1939

17-38-5

My dear Dr. Shepard:

I want to thank you very much for the audience and the opportunity which I had at Goldsboro. I hope that the white official who was present did not show any bad effects.

I had a curious experience getting my berth. The fellow at the depot put me off as long as he could and then at last assigned me the lounge in a drawing room with two other persons. The porter tried to change it but could not and then at last when the persons appeared they were a colored man and his wife, some Captain Smith, whom I did not know. Of course, after that the conductor had to put me in the next car in the drawing room where I had a pleasant rest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Lectures

12-33-125

April 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter of April 17th. You made a wonderful address at the Teachers Association. I think it was enjoyed more than any other address delivered there. I have heard many, many comments on the same. I think you rendered a distinct service to the teachers of North Carolina. Mr. Ferguson, who represented the State Department, said it was just what was needed. When you present facts as you did, no one could take umbrage of the same. I want to thank you for the Association.

I am not surprised at your experience on the Seaboard Airline. Your berth was reserved from Durham. They try to discriminate against colored people. I have not been on that road for twenty years, and don't suppose that I shall go. I am glad that it turned out all right.

Come back to see us when you can. You are always a welcome guest, and we want to hear you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

08-61-41

May 15, 1939

My Dear Dr. Shepard:

On what dates are your commencement exercises? I am asking because Mrs. Du Bois and I and the grandchild are starting North about June sixth and if you are not in the throes of commencement we would like to stop over a night. If you are going to be I do not wish to add to the congestion and manifold troubles of commencement season.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Shepard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
DURHAM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17-37-22

May 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our Commencement is on June 6th. We will be rather crowded until that time. If you should come after that time, we will be glad to accommodate you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

June 5, 1939

Dear Dr. Shepard:

We arrive in Durham Thursday, June eighth, at about four o'clock in the afterno n. Do not make any fuss; we shall need but a light supper.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

12-32-23

The
NORTH GEORGIA REVIEW
FORMERLY PSEUDOPODIA
A Magazine of the Southern Regions, Published Quarterly at
CLAYTON, GEORGIA

PAULA SNELLING
LILLIAN E. SMITH
Editors

17-33-27

Feb 12, 1939

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Miss Smith and I have just returned to the States after a slightly longer stay in South America than we had planned. We want to thank you for your kindness in writing in our behalf to the Fellowship Committee of the Rosenwald Fund. We hesitated to call on you in the matter, but felt that your good opinion of our efforts in the little magazine would be valued highly by the Committee. Thank you for being so generous with your time.

And now we have another request which I hope you are not too busy to grant. Dr. Hortense Powdermaker's book After Freedom (which you referred to in your review of Caste and Class in a Southern Town) is now off the press and we are very anxious for you to review it for our little magazine. We feel that such books as these should be reviewed only by one of your deep knowledge of the subject, and that your wisdom and your style of writing always guarantee a just and stimulating treatment of any book. If you can possibly spare the time, please tell us on the enclosed card and the book will be forwarded to you immediately.

Because the Review has failed recently to appear on scheduled time, we are doing everything we can to include a few of the more important new books in the issue we are now trying to get to press. We do not want to hurry you , and if you do not find it convenient to get the review to us within a week or so, we still want you to do it for use in the following issue. But if you could get this to us quickly we want to use it in the present number. Give it whatever space you feel that it deserves. And you know of course, do you not, that we want you to say whatever you feel like saying.

Very sincerely

Paula Snelling

[North Georgia Review]

17-33-28

February 14, 1939

My dear Miss Snelling:

In answer to your letter of February 12, please permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in the Middlewest and will not return to his desk until the latter part of February.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Paula Snelling
North Georgia Review
Clayton, Georgia

[North Georgia Review]

17-33-29

February 27, 1939

My dear Miss Snelling:

I have promised to review AFTER FREEDOM for Social Forces and I imagine I ought not to try to review it twice especially as I haven't read it and I am not sure that it deserves reviewing once. Although I presume it does.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Paula Snelling
North Georgia Review
Clayton, Georgia

The
NORTH GEORGIA REVIEW
FORMERLY PSEUDOPODIA
A Magazine of the Southern Regions, Published Quarterly at
CLAYTON, GEORGIA

PAULA SNELLING
LILLIAN E. SMITH
Editors

April 10, 1939

12-33-237

My dear Mr. DuBois:

As a new feature of our magazine we are planning to give in each issue for the next year four pages of miniature sketches of southerners who are making a distinctive contribution to the enrichment of southern and national life.

We think at once of you; because of your personality, your magnificent work and the influence which you are exerting; because of your courage and ability to cleave through muddled issues to the core, because of your consistent emphasis on human values. We are not selecting southerners for our little private roll of honor who necessarily share all our opinions and interests, though some of those selected possibly agree in part at least with our point of view. We hope rather, to make our selection on a less subjective basis, and we want to include men and women who are engaged in social, economic, intellectual and artistic projects. We should not like to stress too heavily the fields of journalism, literature, art and what might one describe as 'university sociology' but rather to reach out into other areas - that of labor for instance, of farm and conservation experiments, of architecture, city and smalltown planning, crafts, the labor and folk schools, psychiatry, child welfare, etc.

If you have any suggestions to make, if you know of someone who is doing an interesting and valuable piece of work but who may be unknown to us we shall be grateful if you will tell us about him. And we shall appreciate your giving us those facts about yourself which you consider of relevance. Please don't be too reticent.

We are enclosing a questionnaire. Will you take a few minutes and fill it out for us? It will be a nuisance and we wish we did not have to trouble you with it, but we don't want to get our facts second-hand.

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NORTH GEORGIA REVIEW
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PAULA SNELLING
LILLIAN E. SMITH
Editors

17-33-228

So please do it and accept our thanks for your cooperation and good humor. And may we have it back at an early date for spring publication? And may we also have a photograph of you if there is one available?

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian E. Smith

Lillian E. Smith

We have asked so many favors during these past years. I am wondering if there is any way we can partly repay or obligations through our columns? Is there any special project you are interested in which might be aided by a little publicity?

Do you or have the pleasure of a talk with you next Sunday or Monday? We should be in Atlanta these two days & would like so much to see you then. A note or telephone call will reach us at Mrs. D.T. McClatchey Jr., 66 Arcy Drive – Atlanta.

17-33-239

Afew Facts about a Distinguished Southerner

Name----------

Born where_____ When_____

How many brothers and sisters?_____ Parent's economic status during your childhood_____

Childhood experiences of unusual interest and influence on you

Schools, colleges attended_____

Have you taught school or in a college?_____Where_____

Foreign travel_____

Travel in U.S._____

Married?_____ Children_____

Hobbies_____

What southern foods do you like best?_____
(hope you don't have indigestion)

Major interests_____

Major publications_____

Since college days or since leaving your home what jobs have you held?_____

Which of your writings or your special projects would you like most to be identified with by our readers? (I know that is a silly question but I want you to talk about your job a little, and I know a questionnaire makes even the most garrulous as close-mouthed as a moonshiner But do try.)

Please state specifically your present work or position_____

(over)

Are you a member of the various groups that are working on Southern problems?_____

_____

_____

How do you think the Negro can better his status?_____

_____

_____

How do you think intelligent Southerners can best help their South?_____

_____

_____

[North Georgia Review]

17-33-240

April 13, 1939

My dear Miss Smith:

I should be very glad indeed to see you and Miss Snelling Monday at any time between nine and twelve or two and five. I shall be in my office which is at 209 Administration Building, 223 Chestnut Street Southwest. If you wish to reach me by telephone, call - Main 4200 - and ask for my secretary.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Lillian E. Smith
c/o Mrs. D. F. McClatchey, Jr.
66 Avery Drive Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

17-19-136

554 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
March 6, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Social Science Department
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I find that I will be in the country as long as I want now.

I wonder if you have any opening in your Department during next year; I should like to apply for a teaching position.

If there is any opening, I should be glad to hear from you, and you could send me particulars.

Mrs. Curtis sends best regards.

Yours sincerely,

nyabongo

Nyabongo

17-19-137

March 13, 1939

My dear Mr. Nyabongo:

I have your letter of March 6. So far as I know there is no opening in this institution for next year but you might write to President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University or to Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work.

My best regards to Mrs. Curtis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Nyabongo
554 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

[Oglethorpe School]

Oglethorpe School
Atlanta, Georgia
May 29, 1939.

My dear Dr. and Mrs, DuBois:

It can hardly be said that DuBois has made any progress during the second semester. She came to Oglethorpe accelerated, as compared to the grade to which she made application. A rather difficult situation seems to have confronted DuBois here, and up to date , she has not made satisfactory adjustment. It has been necessary to keep the first grade program on a level as best met the needs of the majority of the group. This arrangement has probably failed to include DuBois. An attempt to care for this situation was made when DuBois was given work on a higher grade level. The arrangement did not function, as a result, DuBois has probably spent a most unprofitable school year.

17-36-3

If the recommendation of the school may be offered, please accept the suggestion that DuBois be given a trial in the third grade another year. This placement should offer a little challenge at the least, and it may serve to develop desirable work habits along with proper social and emotional adjustments.

With every good wish for a pleasant vacation for the family, I am,

Very truly yours,

P. G. Moore

[Oldham]

Telephone: Sloane 1425

Telegrams: Inmisco, Knights, London

COUNCIL ON THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND THE COMMON LIFE

The Council is in process of formation and its membership is not yet complete. Its establishment has been approved by the assemblies of most of the larger Churches in Great Britain and Ireland.

17-24-24

OFFICERS *pro tem.*
DR. J. H. OLDHAM
THE REV. ERIC FENN
MISS ELEANORA IREDALE

EDINBURGH HOUSE
2 EATON GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

9th January 1939.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Encyclopaedia of the Negro,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of December 12th and the volume of papers relating to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

During the past three or four years I have been so engrossed with other matters as to make it impossible for me to give attention to African questions. I have been compelled by demands on my time to resign my offices in connection with the International Missionary Council and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. I am sorry that owing to the fact that I have so little recent touch with African questions I cannot be of service to you in connection with the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I shall ask Miss Gibson when she returns from India to look through the volume and forward to you any suggestions that may occur to her.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

J. H. Oldham

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE OPEN FORUM NATIONAL COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

MILDRED CHATFIELD SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 8239

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1242
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

17-20

February 8, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are getting together new lecture subjects and up-to-date biographical material about speakers whom we wish to suggest to our forums and clubs, colleges and universities, for the 1939-40 Season. We want information about you on file and shall appreciate your taking a minute to fill out and return the enclosed blank.

A copy of our Lecturer List for the past year is being sent you, so that you can see the style of our annual announcement and decide whether you would like to have special display space, in case we can make room for you. It is a little uncertain as yet just how many new sketches can be included.

The forum idea has taken root over the entire country, and I do not recall a time when interest in world affairs and foreign policy has been so keen. We are ourselves booking speakers in some twenty-three states, and in several of the more isolated states the Federal Forums are in operation. These hundreds of public discussions help materially in building the enlightened public opinion which is so necessary in these difficult times.

We look forward to your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

The Present Concept of Race
Africa, Past and Present
The American Negro and the Depression
Consumers Cooperation
Asia and Africa

February 27, 1939

12-20-7

My dear Miss Smith:

I am enclosing some material for forum publicity 1939-40. If it isn't too late I will take a display space and will send you a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Mildred C. Smith
Little Building
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

THE ACCREDITED AGENCY OF THE OPEN FORUM NATIONAL COUNCIL

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, CHAIRMAN

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TELEPHONE HANCOCK 8239

LITTLE BUILDING, ROOM 1242
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

17-20-S

March 6, 1939.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter about listing with us in the 1939-40 List came too late, as we had already gone to press.

However, I shall be most happy to keep you in mind and to suggest you whenever we find some club or forum interested in devoting a program to the race question.

Also if you will remember to keep me informed of any trips you plan next season before October and April, as we send out our different announcement, I will see that your name is included in the special calendars.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Smith

Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

PENNIMAN & ADKINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BALTIMORE FEDERAL BUILDING
10 EAST FAYETTE STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

GEORGE DOBBIN PENNIMAN
J. EDWARD ADKINS, JR.

WALTER S. CALWELL
J. BERCH HAVILAND

17-33-234

August 18, 1939

Received of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois the sum of $18.50 covering Federal Housing Administration appraisal fee of $16.50 and $2.00 for pictures of property.

PENNIMAN AND ADKINS

By J. Edward Adkins Jr
Miss Elizabeth

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 21, 1939

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the statement filled in as accurately as I can make it. There are three copies beside the one left in the Baltimore office. I am also filing four copies made by my daughter, Yolande Du Bois Williams. Mrs. Williams is undertaking the monthly payments on the house while I have provided the lot and shall make the down payment. If in any case Mrs. Williams should not be able to make the monthly payments, I would of course make them for her if I am still living; and she is the heir of myself and wife.

The dependent mentioned in both my statement and Mrs. Williams's statement is the same person, Mrs. Williams daughter who is six years of age and will be seven in October.

The bank accounts which I report give the balances as of August first. The bank book number of the Union Dimes Savings Bank is 834125.

The property at Great Barrington is an old house and lot belonging to my grandfather. It is unoccupied but also unincumbered and the taxes paid.

You will find my biography in Who's Who in America.

With regard to my daughter's expenses: last year she paid $30 a month for room and board. Previously she has paid from $35 to $45 rent in addition to board so that her annual expenses vary in that respect.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Penniman & Adkins
Baltimore Federal Building
19 East Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 21, 1939

17-33-236

Gentlemen:

The enclosed statement is made out by my daughter and is to accompany my application under another cover of the same date. My daughter will appear as co-mortgagee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Penniman & Adkins
Baltimore Federal Building
19 East Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Peoples Consumer
CO-OPERATIVE, Inc.
53 East 47th Street
Dre. 9111 CHICAGO

January 23, 1939

Dr. W. E. Dubois

Dear Sir:

88-96-71

We are pleased to learn that you are to speak at the Good Shepherd Church February 20, 1939. We believe that you have a genuine interest in Rochdale Co-operatives. Here in Chicago at 53- East 47th Street we have a Co-operative enterprise (THE PEOPLES' CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE, Inc.) consisting of a complete grocery, meat market, and a live credit union.

Since October 21, 1935 when we first organized, we have passed successfully through three stages: The study club period of about six months, the buying club stage of about fifteen months, and finally into our present state of development. The membership has grown from ten members to over three hundred. Sales have steadily increased from $1200.00 in June , 1937 when the store was opened to $3800.00 in December of 1938. Our organization is becoming more and more a very definite factor in our community life. If the information that we are giving you seems at all boastful, it is because of the facts themselves, for during the past three and one half years of our existence, the efforts of a hard working, constantly increasing membership is truly exhibited in the afore mentioned data.

Your visit to Chicago next month affords an unusual opportunity for an impetus for Co-operative activities in this community. The Board of Directors of the Peoples Consumer Co-operative would like to sponsor a tea or a banquet and have you attend during your stay in Chicago if it could be satisfactorily arranged. We frankly feel that such an idea if carried out would give you a chance to observe us and give us an opportunity to reach a group of our citizens that we would not be able to otherwise impress with the utility of our particular Co-Operative enterprise. We are very enthusiastically anticipating a favorable reply and if you can we feel that you will give our proposal the attention that it deserves.

Peoples Consumer
CO-OPERATIVE, Inc.
53 East 47th Street
Dre. 9111 CHICAGO

May we thank you in advance for any consideration you may give us.

We are Co-operatively yours,

Poindexter A. Orr - Pres.
Henry S. Taylor - Sec'y.
Henry S. Taylor

17-36-89

[Peoples Consumer Co-op]

January 26, 1939

17-36-90

My dear Sir:

I am very glad to know of your efforts in Chicago. I am afraid it will hardly be possible for me to accept a tea or banquet as I am going to be in Chicago but a short time on the occasion of my lecture at the Church of the Good Shepherd. I speak in Detroit Sunday and will have to leave Chicago directly after my lecture Monday in order to speak at Wheeling, West Virginia. I appreciate your good will and the effort you are making.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Poindexter A. Orr
Peoples Consumer Co-operative, Inc.
53 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

June 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Y. M. C. A. - 135 Street Branch
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

17-32-35

An estimate, by the cubical content method, of the proposed residence outlined in our conference of last Wednesday indicates that you are interested in building an $8,000 home. The entire job figures 32,848 cubic feet, and we estimate a house of this kind to cost 25¢ per foot in Baltimore.

Investigations at the F. H. A. office here today disclosed that the construction of an $8,000 residence can be financed under a 20 year, guaranteed, mortgage as follows:

> In the event the value of the lot and the down payment on the house amounted to $2,000, the monthly payments would amount to $49.03 plus 1/12 of the expenses (taxes, insurance, etc.). Should the value of the lot plus the cash payment amount to $1500, the monthly payments would be $52.43 plus 1/12 of the expenses. An additional $150, more or less, would be needed for searching titles, for attorney's fees, etc., prior to securing the F. H. A. guaranteed mortgage.

There is a possibility that $8,000 exceeds the amount you plan to pay for your Morgan Park residence. The question arises, then, "how can I reduce the price to fit my allowance?". You can change the specifications in some instances and gain two or three hundred dollars on the estimated cost; and you can reduce the size of the house and gain another two or three hundred dollars. Either of these changes, however, will alter the convenience and comfort that you expect in your home. I would, therefore, hesitate to recommend that such alterations in the initial plans be made.

But I am offering you my services as an architect, and every successful architect works in accordance with the wishes of his clients. I shall be pleased to design and to superintend the construction of your proposed home, regardless of its size and cost. I would give you complete architectural services that would be performed in an honest and first class manner. The accepted practices of the American Institute of Architects would be my

guide, and satisfying you in every detail would be my aim.

My charges for such services would be five per cent of the total cost of the house; forty dollars ($40.00) being due on completion of the drawings and specifications and the balance on approval of final payment for the work.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

17-32-36

Copy to Mrs. Williams
436 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

June 26, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Y. M. C. A.
180 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

12-32-37

I think you made yourself very clear in your letter of June 20th. The cost of your proposed Morgan Park residence must not exceed $6,000, and this sum must include everything (garage, grading, walks, all fees, etc.) required to make a complete job.

I have done considerable checking since receiving your letter and have concluded as follows:

1. It would be possible for me to design and to construct a complete job 25'0" x 30'0" on the first floor and 28'0" x 30'0" on the second floor for a minimum of $6,987, more or less, including lawyer's fees and architect's fees.

2. Whereas a builder has proposed to construct a house acceptable to you for $6,000, I recommend that his proposal be accepted if he agrees as follows:

   a. The builder shall submit, to the Owner, two complete sets of drawings and specifications covering the proposed dwelling.

   b. He shall agree to work under the supervision of a competent architect, employed by the Owner and managing the work as if the drawings and specifications were his own.

This is an unusual procedure among builders and architects. There is no reason, however, why an honest builder and an unselfish architect can not work under such terms. I said as much to your daughter last night, and suggested that she talk with Mr. Haug with this in mind. She plans seeing him today, I think.

If Mr. Haug is willing, if the house that he proposes to build meets your requirements, and if I am acceptable to you as a supervising architect, we can soon get started with the work. I would give you the same service (except the drawings and specifications, of course) offered in my letter of June 17th.

My charges on this basis would be two and one-half percent (2½%) of the total cost of the house; fifty dollars being due when the roof shall have been covered and the balance on approval of final payment for the work.

Yours very truly,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

Copy to Mrs. Williams
436 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

17-32-38

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

July 12, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110 Street
New York, New York

17-32-39

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of July 6, and for the sketches of the house that you are asking Mr. Haug to bid on. It will take him several days to figure his price but it will be forthcoming, I am sure.

The sketches show possibilities of a very comfortable and a very pretty home. Although the Architect-Contractor-Owner procedure is very unusual in this case, I shall be very happy to assist you in the construction of such a house.

Yours truly,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

P. S. Architects figure the entire volume of the main structure (including basement) and one half the volume of all porches and garages when arriving at approximate costs. (Your sketches call for 28,000 cubic feet, more or less.) Unit costs in Baltimore range from 24¢ to 26¢ for this type of construction.

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

July 29, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

17-32-40

I talked with Mr. Haug about his specifications for your proposed house yesterday. He informed me of his intention to use materials as follows:

Framing lumber of No. 1, Virginia, yellow pine
Outside trim lumber of Virginia, yellow, pine
Inside trim lumber of white pine
Three coats of paint throughout the job
Celotex, insulating, lath on side walls
Rock lath on ceilings and partition walls
Rock-wool, 4" thick, on second floor ceiling
American Radiator, or National, hot-water heating system with circulator and oil burner.
Winter and summer hot water supply from the heating boiler
"Standard" plumbing fixtures throughout
Tile bath
Kitchen and bath (above tile) painted
Other materials as called for in your letter to him of "June 6"

These specifications call for standard and approved materials. They will all permit long and hard usage, will provide comfort, and will appear well. I would recommend, however, that you consider 4" rock-wool bats with building paper for insulating the side walls, that you consider cypress lumber for all outside trim, and that screens be provided under this contract.

A

Rock-wool insulation on the side walls would cost $58.00 more; cypress trim on the outside $12.00 more; and screens $35.00 (approximately) more - making a total of $105.00 extra. Be assured that these three items are well worth the money and that they should be included if your resources will permit.

It is impossible to get a definite statement from a lending institution, or the F. H. A. office, relative to the exact monthly payments on the proposed mortgage. That comes, they say, when formal application is made. We, therefore, have only approximate figures to work on. They are as follows:

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

17-32-41

$6,500.00 the contract price
1,000.00 cash payment
$5,500.00 mortgage insured by the F. H. A. - 20 year plan

$132.50 estimated taxes for one year
15.60 estimated insurance (fire) for one year
$148.10 total, estimated, expenses for one year

$12.34 1/12 of yearly expenses - to be paid monthly

$37.50 estimated monthly payment on principle and interest
12.34 monthly payment on expenses
$49.84, total estimated monthly payment

Attention is called to the fact that this has been figured on the assumption that you will make a $1,000.00 cash payment during construction of the house. (You could get a $6,500.00 mortgage, making no cash payment necessary, but the monthly payments would exceed your $50.00 maximum. Too, monthly payments should not exceed 25% of the monthly income - figured on a yearly basis - of your daughter, if she is to assume responsibility of the payments.)

Payment of the $1,000.00 would be made according to your contract with Mr. Haug. He would, probably, want $500.00 on completing the foundation; $300.00 on completing the roof; $200.00 on completing the plastering; and the remaining $5,500.00 on completing the contract.

The architect's fee, on a $6,500.00 contract, would be $162.50, $62.50 being due when the roof shall have been completed and $100.00 on completion of the work.

Initial costs for appraisals, title search (that may not be required in this case), water rent, taxes for the balance of this year, attorney's fees, etc., may run any where from $125.00 to $200.00. It is disgusting the way they do run up, but there seems to be no way to prevent it. These fees, of course, are to be paid in cash - $15.00, or $16.00, being due on making the F. H. A. application, and the balance when the loan is finally granted.

Sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

(PERDUE AND WHITE)

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City

[Aug?]

17-32-42

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have your letter of July 29. The specifications seem all right. I will, however, take your suggestion and have four inch rock wool bats with building paper for insulating the inside walls and cypress lumber for all outside trimmings and I want screens provided including of course screens for the window doors which let out on the porch. I shall expect to make a cash payment of one thousand dollars down. The taxes on the lot are paid for a year and the title has been searched and I have the policy.

There is one change in the plans on which I should like to have Mr. Haug's estimated added cost. I should like to have the porch so built that there will be an upstairs veranda of the same size, 25 x 9, next the two bed rooms and I should like window doors leading from each bed room to that upper porch. The upper porch would need no covering but it ought to have provision made so that eventually an awning could be attached. If the cost is not too great, I will have this done. I am writing Mr. Haug by this mail and asking him to prepare blue prints so that we can make the application for the F. H. A. loan. It is reported in the papers yesterday that F. H. A. loans have gone down one half per cent from five to four and a half. Have you heard of this?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
340 Bloom Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Or enough to keep the mortgage at not more than $5,500.

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

35 West 11oth Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 8, 1939

17-32-43

My dear Mr. Perdue:

As to the ownership and legal aspect of the proposed house, I have just consulted my lawyer here in New York and he tells me that the simplest way would be to have the property vested jointly in the name of myself and my wife and owned by us and that at the death of either of us it would go to the other and on the death of both it would go to Yolande. If it should be vested jointed in the names of myself and Yolande, then if Yolande should die it would go to an infant and it would be difficult and costly to handle it under those circumstances. I want, therefore, the ownership of the property to be in the name of W. E. Burghardt and Nina G. Du Bois and that we would make the application for the FHA mortgage guarantee. In New York this is called "joint tenancy" or tenants in the entirety". How the matter is designated in Maryland, I do not know. I think young Gregory Hawkins would be able to handle these legal aspects. He has, of course, not had much experience but is honest and faithful. I shall write him.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Haug.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
340 Bloom Street
Baltimore, Maryland

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

August 10, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York.

17-32-44

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Drawings for your proposed Morgan Park home are in the making, and the same holds for the specifications. Mr. Haug, further, assures me that his estimate is being revised according to your requested changes. These preliminaries should be completed by the middle of next week. Then comes the matter of making application for the F. H. A. insured mortgage.

Ownership and legal matters involved in this case are, I think, the same here as in New York. There is a possibility, however, that your age and your New York residence may alter general procedure. I would not be surprised if the F. H. A. required that your daughter shared ownership with you and Mrs. DuBois.

I will consult the F. H. A. credit manager here, and I shall be happy to confer with Attorney Hawkins in the event legal services are found necessary.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

P. S. It is a fact that F. H. A. mortgages are limited to 4 1/2 per cent now.

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

August 14, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York

17-32-45

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Haug has informed me that the drawings for your proposed home are ready for inspection.

He and I agree that making the blue-prints (which only takes two hours) should be delayed until you have definitely settled on the title-block, the porch roof, and the slight changes that have been made in the location of doors, windows, etc.

We, further, agree that it would be well for you to come to Baltimore at your earliest convenience. We are now ready for signing the contract and for making formal application for financing the work. One night and one day, or two days at the most, will be ample time.

Sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

Copy to:
Attorney Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 15, 1939

17-32-46

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I plan to arrive in Baltimore, Thursday night and stay over Friday. If this is agreeable, all right; if not, wire me at the above address. In case I am delayed in any way, I shall wire you. I shall stop at the Hotel York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
340 Bloom Street
Baltimore, Maryland

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

September 18, 1939

17-32-47

My dear Mr. Perdue:

You have doubtless heard about the answer to our application for FHA assistance. I will pay the extra seven hundred dollars in cash at the time of final settlement. Let me know about the changes in the drawings required and if they are important.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Please send me a copy of the blue prints.

SAUL M. PERDUE
[illegible]

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

2410 College Avenue

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

September 22, 1939

84-28-11

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Haug and I are very happy over your decision to pay the extra seven hundred dollars in cash at the time of final settlement.

This will allow us to get started on the excavation next week. A surveyor is to meet us on the lot, to establish points, this afternoon. We shall lay out the house immediately after getting these points, and actual work will start on Monday or Tuesday.

The changes in drawings required are minor. They involve details of the fireplace construction and adding one, or two, windows to the cellar - and, perhaps, one or two other small items. These changes will not make a new set of blue-prints necessary.

I am mailing you a set of blue-prints today.

Very sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

(PERDUE AND WHITE)

September 25, 1939

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have your letter of September twenty-second and am glad you and Mr. Haug are getting started. Please let me know what the monthly payments will have to be under the proposed fifteen year mortgage.

There are a number of little changes I want you to think out and have Mr. Haug estimate the cost. I thought this had better be done early so that I could decide which of them I would finally have carried through:

a. in the bath room I want no arrangement for a shower but I do want an extra cabinet, one over the basin with a mirror and another over the tub which does not need a mirror but a little larger for storing certain bath room supplies. On the other hand in the basement I want a shower installed. I am enclosing a catalogue of the Weisway showers. There is one here for as little as thirty-four dollars.

b. in the kitchen I want one change. Instead of the closets being near the outer door and the refrigerator near the dinnette, I want them turned about so that the door between the kitchen and the dining room will come nearer the outside wall of the house. I am enclosing a drawing. Also I note that the broom closet which was to be at the end of the larger closet has been omitted in the blue print. I have indicated it in the drawing.

c. in the dining room we shall need a china closet. The question is, will it be cheaper to have two built in either side the wide window or to buy a separate one. These closets should have shelves at the top with glass doors and cupboards at the bottom with solid doors. Please given an estimate on these.

d. in the parlor we want book shelves between the fireplace and the doors which lead to the porch. These will not need doors. They might be a simple set reaching as high as the mantle or inset and reaching higher. Please estimate on these.

e. in the cellar there ought to be a base plug for the electric iron in the boiler room and other base plugs in the club room. Also the floor of the club room should be reddened with powder.

f. I presume the specifications include a floor for the attic and also windows that open.

g. There should be water connections for the lawn.

I am sending copies of this to Mr. Haug and Mrs. Williams.

17-32-44

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

P. S. Two other matters: in the kitchen I want a ventilating fan over the stove; and also with regard to the door between the kitchen and dining room. Could there be two doors arranged there? A solid door on the dining room side which when closed would entirely shut off the kitchen and the dining room. When this door was open, could there be another light baize or oil cloth door with a window in it swinging both ways? This would permit the dining room to be closed entirely from the kitchen and used as a library. On the other hand when used as a dining room the wooden door could stand open and service come through the swinging baize door. Also with regard to landscaping, shrubbery, hedging, etc. in addition to what Mr. Haug has contracted to do, should we get in touch with a horticulturist this fall or should we wait until spring?

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]
PHONE: LAFAYETTE 0000

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

2410 College Avenue

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

October 1, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-32-50

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The excavation for your new home was completed yesterday. Work on the foundation is scheduled to begin immediately, weather permitting. (It is raining today.)

The engineer's survey showed the rear of the lot to be seven feet above the north-west (front) corner. This difference in elevation creates the necessity for an unexpected terrace on the front, or grading with a high terrace on the rear. I have ordered from 8 to 12 inches dragged off the rear and a 20 to 30 inch terrace on the low corner. This terrace will be much less on the south-west corner (at the drive-way).

A building code rule, requiring frame structures to be 10 feet from property lines, has made it necessary to move the garage over further on the lot. This may not be regrettable as a curved drive can improve the general appearance of the back lawn.

Mr. Haug has promised to give me estimates on the alterations and additions requested in your letter of September 25th. I shall forward them as soon as they are available to me, and will comment on them at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

P. S. I am suggesting that Yolande call the Building Association for a definite statement relative to the monthly payments on the mortgage.

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

October 6, 1939

17-32-51

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have your letter of October first and I am glad of the progress made. I do not like terraces if they can be avoided but evidently they cannot in this case. Incidentally can you tell me how many trees were included on the front of the lot? I am returning this communication from the telephone company. I think it would be a good idea to have arrangements made so that there would b a telephone conduit from the basement to the dining room and the hall upstairs beside the bath room door. If you agree with this and the cost is small, please go ahead and have it done. As for the mortgage people, tell them to go to hell, I am not interested.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

2410 College Avenue

October 9, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

12-32-52

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just left your lot where the forms are being stripped from the foundation walls. Mr. Haug made a very good job of mixing and placing his concrete, which insures us against a wet cellar.

He has not completed his estimate of the additions as outlined in your letter of September 25th. He has had plenty of time, which he admitted today, when he promised to let me have it within two or three days. (I am asking him to include conduit for telephone wires.)

Note that I am inclosing a certificate of payment due according to your contract. I am sending two copies that you may return one for the Contractor's signature and keep one for your files.

You and I did not discuss the matter of making these cash payments. I suggest that you mail the check and one of the certificates to Mrs. Williams, or to Attorney Hawkins, and that she, or he, pays Mr. Haug. It is not ethical for architects to handle the money, and I hesitate to expose myself to such practice.

Sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

P.S. Mr. Haug claims that you forgot to inclose his contract in a letter of several weeks ago. He, therefore, says that he does not have a copy. Do you have two signed copies?

[ENC]

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

17-32-54

No. of Certificate One Date of Issuance Oct. 9, 1939

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with the terms of a contract executed the Eighteenth day of August 1939, by and between Carl F. Haug Contractor and Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois Owner, for the construction of a two-story frame dwelling, with garage there will be due and payable from the owner to the Contractor, upon the ~~Fifteenth~~ Thirteenth day of October 1939, the sum of Five Hundred and 00/100 ($ 500.00)

The status of account under the above contract is as follows:

Original contract sum	$ 6,739.00
Additions to date hereof	None
Original sum plus additions	6,739.00
Deductions to date hereof	None
Contract sum at date hereof	6,739.00
Total certified, including the amount of this certificate	500.00
Leaving not yet certified	$ 6,239.00

Paul R. Pendre Architects

The Contractors, having examined the above statement of account, finds it correct and acknowledges receipt, upon the _____ 19___ of the amount above certified.

_____ Contractor

[Enclosure]

17-37-35

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

No. of Certificate One Date of Issuance Oct. 9, 1939

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with the terms of a contract executed the Eighteenth day of August 1939, by and between Carl F. Haug Contractor and Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois Owner, for the construction of a two-story frame dwelling, with garage there will be due and payable from the owner to the Contractor, upon the thirteenth day of October 1939, the sum of Five Hundred and no/100 ($ 500.00)

The status of account under the above contract is as follows:

Original contract sum	$ 6,739.00
Additions to date hereof	None
Original sum plus additions	6,739.00
Deductions to date hereof	None
Contract sum at date hereof	6,739.00
Total certified, including the amount of this certificate	500.00
Leaving not yet certified	6,239.00

Paul W. Pardue Architect

The Contractors, having examined the above statement of account, finds it correct and acknowledges receipt, upon the _____ 19__ of the amount above certified.

_____ Contractor

[Enclosure]

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

No. of Certificate One Date of Issuance Oct. 9, 1939

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with the terms of a contract executed the Eighteenth day of August 1939, by and between Carl F. Haug Contractor and Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois Owner, for the construction of a two-story frame dwelling, with garage there will be due and payable from the owner to the Contractor, upon the ~~fifteenth~~ thirteenth day of October 1939, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00)

17-32-22

The status of account under the above contract is as follows:

Original contract sum	$6,739.00
Additions to date hereof	None
Original sum plus additions	6,739.00
Deductions to date hereof	None
Contract sum at date hereof	6,739.00
Total certified, including the amount of this certificate	500.00
Leaving not yet certified	6,239.00

Paul M. Pelton Architect

The Contractors, having examined the above statement of account, finds it correct and acknowledges receipt, upon ~~the~~ October 20, 1939 of the amount above certified.

Carl F. Haug Contractor

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

October 17, 1939

My dear Mr. Perdue:

17-32-53

My savings account is in New York and to draw on it I have to send my bank book there and have it returned here and then get a check to Baltimore. This will take about a week so that as I wired you yesterday I will have the $500 in Mr. Haug's hands sometime late this week. I will send the check and the certificate of payment to Yolande and let her pay Mr. Haug.

I find I have two copies of the Contractor-Owner Agreement. I meant to mail one to Mr. Haug. I am sending it to him today.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

SAUL M. PERDUE
[illegible]

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

2410 College Avenue

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

October 22, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-32-20

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Work on your house has progressed very satisfactorily this week. The entire structure has been framed, and all side walls and the roof have been covered with sheathing boards. The next operation is to cover all sheathing with building paper and to follow up with the final roof and wall coverings. Then, when the sash shall have been fitted we can say that the house is "under roof".

Mr. Haug's check was received and payment made to him immediately. A certificate, bearing his signature and serving as your receipt, is enclosed here-in.

We have, finally, received estimates on the alterations and "extras" as outlined in your letter of September 25th. They are as follows:

yes	a. To leave out all shower connections in the Bath Room and to install a complete shower unit in the cellar	$39.00
yes	b. To provide an extra cabinet, for supplies, in the Bath Room	3.50
	c. Changes in the Kitchen - closet and broom closet	No charge
yes	d. China-closets in the Dining Room, each	40.00
yes	e. Open book-shelves in the Living Room, each set	5.00
yes	f. Two additional base plugs in the cellar and coloring the Club Room floor	18.50
yes	g. Windows in attic in place of louvres shown on drawings	8.00
	h. Two sill cocks for watering the lawn (already provided in specifications)	No charge
no	i. Ventilating fan in the Kitchen	28.50

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

j. A light baize, or oil cloth, door hung to work in connection with the solid door between Kitchen and Dining Room - No estimate given

k. Conduit installed in walls for two telephone connections (one on each floor) $5.00

This estimate is made of ~~of~~ items that add much to the comfort and convenience of home. I suggest that you include them all if you want them and your resources will permit $192.50 additional cost. Were I asked to eliminate a few of these, however, I would strike out items "i", "g", and "a" in the order named.

17-32-21

With a door and window giving cross ventilation in the Kitchen, a ventilating fan is more of a luxury than a necessity. Windows in the attic will only add light and shut out a minimum amount of air. In as much as we can demand two electric lights installed there (that will be needed whether there are windows are not) and the attic floor is to be insulated for protection below this change from the drawings is hardly worth the additional money. A shower in the cellar, so far away from and so inacessable to sleeping and dressing quarters is an expensive luxury unless, of course, the family considers it an absolute necessity.

The additional door between the Kitchen and Dining Room can be worked out. Don't you think, however, that swinging the solid door with double acting spring hinges will provide sufficient privacy? I think it will, and I know that it will look better and that it will involve no extra cost.

The matter of additional landscaping, shubbery, etc. can best be taken up after Mr. Haug shall have finished his contract. I expect him to complete it in January, which will give us February and March for further beautification (time enough for successful planting).

You will oblige Mr. Haug if you decide on the list of extras at your earliest opportunity. Although he took his time to make the estimates, he asked me to rush your decision as much as possible.

Very truly yours,
Saul M. Perdue
Saul M. Perdue.

P. S. I don't think that I told you that three of those beautiful trees are in front of your lot.

You may be thinking of using the attic space for living quarters. Then, we should put windows there and install heating pipes for the proper radiation to go in now, or later. Running the necessary pipes up there would cost about $10.00.

(PERDUE AND WHITE)

October 24, 1939

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have your letter of October 22. I want to authorize the following alterations and extras at the price attached:

17-32-23

a. To leave out all shower connections in the Bath Room and to install a complete shower unit in the cellar	$39.00
b. To provide an extra cabinet, for supplies, in the Bath Room	3.50
c. Changes in the Kitchen - closet and broom closet	No charge
d. China-closets in the Dining Room, each	40.00
e. Open book-shelves in the Living Room, each set	5.00
k. Conduit installed in walls for two telephone connections (one on each floor)	5.00
The total price for these to be	$137.50

With regard to (f) I think I will not have the floor colored but I should like the two base plugs. Does this mean that no plugs would be provided at all in the original specifications? If so, then two should go in. I will leave out the ventilating fan and have the solid door between the kitchen and dining room with double acting spring hinges. I will leave the louvres in the attic and make those changes later if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

(PERDUE AND WHITE)

November 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I want to authorize one more addition: please run the heating pipes to the attic but do not install radiators. I understand this will cost ten dollars.

I am writing the enclosed letter to Mr. Haug. I want to be sure that I have my financial obligations correctly in mind. Please look the enclosed statement over and see if it is correct according to your understanding.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

17-32-55

[Enclosure]

Total Cost of house	$6,886.50
Paid October 20, 1939	500.00
Balance due	6,386.50
Mortgage	4,800.00
Balance due when roof is on	1,586.50
Architect fee	172.16
Due when roof is on	50.00
Due on completion of house	122.16

17-32-56

November 2, 1939

[Enc.?]

17-28-23

Due on house when roof is on	$1,586.50
Due architect when roof is on	50.00
Due architect when house is complete	122.16

November 2, 1939

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

November 3, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Cr.

To

Saul M. Perdue, Dr.

17-32-28

June 1939 to November 1939 — ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Rendered in accordance with our agreement of June 26, 1939

Total architect's fee	$172.16
Payment now due	50.00
Balance - payable on completion of work	$122.16

Received payment,
Saul M. Perdue
11/15/39
Thanks.

Nov 13, 1939
Ck. sent Harry Taylor for #739.
W.E.B.D.

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

2410 College Avenue

November 3, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

17-32-24

Your letters of October 24 and of November 2 have been received. The additions and the alterations specified in these letters have been ordered according to your wishes.

This has been a very bad week here and the weather has slowed up our work to some extent. I am pleased to report, however, that the house is very nearly closed in. The roof is on, the sash have been fitted, and three sides of the house have been covered with wall shingles. Construction of the chimney prevented covering the wall on that end. Work on the chimney was completed on Friday, so covering that wall can proceed as soon as the weather permits. (It is raining again today.) Of course, roughing in the plumbing and the heating jobs has gone on as the outside carpentry and masonry work proceeded. You may have noticed that copper tubing was specified for the water supplies and that all gutters and down spouts shall be of the same material. Copper pipes have already been installed in the walls and floors.

I am enclosing a financial statement of the work according to my records. The total cost is as you have it, but there is a difference in the time and amount of progress payments. There is a note on this statement that explains this difference.

I am, also, enclosing certificates for payments that became due when the roof was completed.

Very sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

[Enclosure]

Original contract price	$6,739.00	
Additions to the contract	147.50	
Total cost of the house		$6,886.50
Paid October 20, 1939		500.00
Balance due		$6,386.50

Payment now due ("when roof is on")	$739.00	
Final payment - on completion of the work		
Cash from mortgage	4,800.00	
* Cash from you	847.50	$6,386.50

17-32-25

Architect's fee - 2½ per cent of total contract	$172.16
Payment now due ("when the roof shall have been covered")	50.00
Final payment - on completion of the work	$122.16

* Cash from you, made necessary by the limited mortgage, is not due until time of settlement. Mr. Haug may, because of his operating on such low capital, request another payment before completing the work. You may advance the money if you wish, but the contract does not require that you do so.

Saul M. Perdue
11/3/39

(PERDUE AND WHITE)

November 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I am not sure that anything has been said about electric outlets in the house. I would like outlets as follows: in the cellar a ceiling connection in the boiler room and in the club room, a base board connection in each room and a light in the toilet. In the living room side lights on each of the four walls. I do not know just how they should be distributed; and also base board outlets on each of the four walls. In the dining room a ceiling light and two base board outlets. In the chambers one ceiling light in each and one base board light; ceiling lights in all the closets and shaving and ceiling lights in the bath room unless they could be combined in one light. I should think there ought to be a base board outlet on the lower and upper porches. There should be suitable lights in the kitchen but I do not know what is best. There should be provision for lantern lights before front door, side door and cellar door. There should be two ceiling lights in the attic. There should also be some arrangements for turning on the light in the entrance of the front door and kitchen door and two way lights in the upstairs hall from down stairs and from down stairs in the upstairs hall; and of course lights in both these halls.

Perhaps you may have some other suggestions either for additions or omissions of some of these lights. I am sending a copy of this letter to Yolande and writing for her to consult with you.

Very sincerely yours,

and cellar

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

19-23-61

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

2410 College Avenue

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

November 12, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The week that has just ended permitted very satisfactory progress on your new home, now under construction. Covering all side walls, including the garage, was completed; roofing the porch and setting columns there got under way; concrete area-ways at cellar windows were poured; the cellar floor was placed; insulating the side walls was completed; roughing-in the plumbing, heating, and electric wiring was finished, except for setting the boiler; lathing was started and is now well under way.

17-32-24

Next week should permit setting the boiler and applying the rough plaster coat. I have suggested, also, that Mr. Haug works on grading the yard before the bad weather sets in.

Your letter, regarding electric outlets, came the same day that wiring was begun. Mrs. Williams discussed it with the electrician and ordered outlets accordingly - except in the closets. (These are not necessary and can be very easily left out.)

Drawings of the house call for 40 lights and outlets - spaced very much as you requested. I think it odd, too, that your letter calls for the same number when allowance is made for the vestibule and dinette which you did not mention. Unless Mrs. Williams has ordered additional outlets, there should be no extra charge connected with this operation.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

1

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

2410 College Avenue

November 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-32-27

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The first coat of plaster was applied to the walls and ceilings of your new home during the past week. The second coat will be put on when the first shall have dried sufficiently. A week, or ten days, will be required - depending on the humidity of the air.

Work has not been resumed on the furnace and grading as I had hoped. This will not cause serious delay, however, as both operations can be carried along with the plastering and the trim.

Mrs. Williams has selected a black and white tile for the bath. The floor pattern is to be of basket-weave variety and the side walls of 4 x 4 squares (white). Mr. Haug expressed his desire to have the tile set next week during our conversation yesterday.

Receipt is enclosed for your check of November 13. Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

November 22, 1939

1

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I have your letter of November 17. I am a little bit worried about the furnace. It ought to be fully adequate to heat the house. I had assumed that there would not need to be special piping to Yolande's game room but that of course must be heated. It is improbable that the attic would be used much and least of all in winter so that no special arrangement need be made for heat there. But it would be a mistake to put in too small a heating plant and then have to change.

I hope you have not forgotten the outlet for ashes from the fireplace in the living room to the cellar.

I am enclosing an advertisement for Venetian blinds and window shades. You might pass them on to Yolande. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

12-32-29

SAUL M. PERDUE
340 BLOOM ST.
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

2410 College Avenue

November 25, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Air mail

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

17-32-30

I have your letter of November 22, expressing your concern over the heating plant for your new house. Your worries and your comments are very timely.

Your contract with Mr. Haug calls for a hot-water heating system guaranteed to heat the house to 70 degrees at zero temperature outside. He proposes to install an American Radiator job that meets this specification.

Mrs. Williams and I discussed the matter of heating the "unfinished" club room a week ago. I pointed out that builders do not, as a rule, figure radiation for unfinished basements and that I would check with Mr. Haug to see if any exceptions were being made in this case. None is being made, as the enclosed schedule of radiation shows.

It may be that a gas heater, installed in the artificial fire-place that your daughter intends to put in, and the uncovered heating pipes will provide enough radiation for this room. The only way to guarantee sufficient heat there, however, is to have radiators installed as a part of the main heating system. Unfortunately, this will involve an additional expense.

I have just talked with the heating contractor, after having been referred to him by Mr. Haug. Seventy-five square feet of radiation (the amount needed) can be installed in the club room for $32.00, but this addition to the system will make a larger boiler necessary. The next size (rated to carry 800 sq. ft. of installed radiation) will cost $15.00 additional. Then, the total additional cost for providing 75 sq. ft. in the club room will be $47.00. It is possible to add the section to the boiler now (for $15.00) and to make provision for installing the radiators later. It will be better, and cheaper too, to add the new section and the radiators (for $47.00) now.

I have, of course, ordered installation of the boiler held up until we hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

P.S. The ash-dump has already been installed in the fireplace. Work on the plaster will be resumed by the middle of the week.

[Enclosure]

Radiation now being installed according to the original plans and specifications:

Living room - 2 radiators	125.0 sq. ft.
Dining room	71.5
Kitchen	55.3
Dinette	22.2
Front bed room over Liv. room - 2 radiators	82.2
Front bed room over Din. room - 2 radiators	82.2
Rear bed room over Liv. room	64.8
Rear bed room over kitchen	58.1
Bath room	26.1
Allowed for hot water coil	60.
Total radiation in present contract	647.4 sq. ft.

17-32-31

American Radiator boiler - W-723-0, rated for 705 sq. ft. of installed radiation.

For heating the Club Room, radiation and boiler should be as follows:

Radiation in present contract (noted above)	647.4 sq. ft.
Radiation for Club Room	75.0
Total radiation if additions are made	722.4 sq. ft.

American Radiator boiler W-727-0, rated for 800 sq. ft. of installed radiation.

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

November 29, 1939

17-32-32

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I think that what we will do is have the larger size boiler put in at an additional cost of fifteen dollars and then leave the radiators for the basement until later.

In the bath room there is usually a chrome nickle pole upon which the shower curtain runs. There is to be no shower in the bath room but I would like to have a pole there. It could go straight across the room and not curve and would be very convenient for hanging large damp towels on. Also please see that there are several hooks in the bath room on which clothes and wraps can be hung.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

SAUL M. PERDUE
[redacted]
PHONE, LAFAYETTE 3326

CARL J. WHITE
1235 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

PERDUE AND WHITE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

2410 College Avenue

December 3, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-32-33

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have your letter of November 29 and are proceeding to install the larger boiler. You have, I am sure, made the wiser decision in this matter.

Except for setting tile in the bath room, work has been at a stand still for the past two weeks. This lull was due to time needed for drying plaster. Ample time has been allowed and Mr. Haug has promised me that he will proceed with "full steam" next week. The boiler and radiators should be installed, the plastering should be finished, and finish-carpentry should get under way. There is plenty that can be done on the [redacted] yard, too.

It will be very easy to install the pole in the bath room and to put in additional towel bars there. I think it better, however, to order items of this kind when we are nearer the completion point. We can, at least, better decide the [redacted] proper place for them.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

December 7, 1939

17-32-34

My dear Mr. Perdue:

I shall be in Baltimore, Sunday, December tenth, and will be glad to look over the house in company with you and Yolande. She will let you know the hours when I will be there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

[PERDUE AND WHITE]

December 13, 1939

17-32-58

My dear Mr. Perdue:

Thank you very much for the time which you gave going through the house. I am very well satisfied with results so far.

This is to authorize you to substitute porcelain tubs with chrome-nickel faucets for the stone tubs which you have at an additional cost of something like fifteen dollars. I shall figure further on additional shutters. Those on the front windows are in the contract. You might let me know the exact cost per window. I am trying to see if I cannot have them put on some of the other windows; for instance, how would it do to put them on three windows in the back omitting the bath and kitchen windows and three windows at the side omitting the library windows? Let me have your opinion.

Also that high empty space over the stairs bothers me a little. I am wondering if we could not paper that to resemble a fresco of some sort; perhaps sky and stars and then let the lighting of the stairs be done by a chandelier hanging from there; perhaps a simple sphere of white light or possibly something else. Think this over. It is, of course, all a matter of the cost.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

[Periclean Club]

Periclean Club

17-33-65

Birmingham, Ala.

October 2, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois:
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Dr. Dubois:

We hope you remember us as a club from whom you spoke several years ago. Today, we are writing you relative to a new undertaking.

Some months ago we noticed in a column which you were then writing ~~for the Pittsburg Courier~~, a suggestion about the organization and promotion of Negro Book of the Year clubs.

We have for some time been accumulating books by and about Negroes for the circulating book-shelf which the club owns.

This year we would like to become a Negro Book of the Year club

Periclean Club

Birmingham, Ala.

17-33-66

Dubois 2.

in the hope that it would stimulate the buying and reading of more books by Negro authors.

If you had any plans at the time you wrote the article as to how these clubs could operate, we would like to have you assist us in getting under way.

We do not plan to confine membership to club members only but hope to include all persons in Birmingham who might be interested.

Our program committee would like to submit a plan to the club in its meeting Friday, October 6 and we would appreciate an answer from you by that time if you find it convenient to do so.

Some day we hope to have the pleasure of inviting you to speak for us again.

Sincerely yours,

Myrd Jones Bryant, Jr.
(Mrs. H. C.)
Program Committee
Periclean Club.

[Periclean Club]

17-33-67

October 4, 1939

My dear Mrs. Bryant:

My idea of a Negro Book of the Month Club as expressed in the Courier sometime ago involved a national committee which would select certain books of interest to Negroes and worth reading and then recommend these books to local clubs. The suggestion brought some comment but no definite action so far as I know. In the case of your club I should think that the best procedure would be something like this: you might write a letter to a small number of Negro leaders in whom you have confidence and ask what books published in 1938 and 1939 are of the greatest interest to Negroes and worth reading by them in the opinion of the person questioned. Then from the answers received you could make a selection of two or three books, get their publishers and price and begin the study of them in your group. This selection ought to be communicated to other clubs and groups so that the reading would be as wide as possible. Eventually a national committee to suggest such books could be formed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. H. C. Bryant
Periclean Club
Birmingham, Alabama

DANNEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

3411 BROADWAY STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. E. PERKINS
PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE
GALVEZ 0494

Nov. 20, 1939

17-19-32

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

In connection with some research I am doing I have wanted to know the approximate number of slaves that lived and died in the United States from 1790 to 1865. I have notseen anywhere any record of figures on subject. Haskin nor the Library of Congress has any figures on it. But there must bea rational estimate of these figures somewhere.

Any information will be very much appreciated.

With hearty good wishes,

A E Perkins

17-19-33

November 30, 1939

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I have never seen an estimate of the number of slaves that lived and died in the United States from 1790 to 1865. Of course an estimate might be made but it would have to be pretty largely guesswork.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. A. E. Perkins
Danneel Public School
3411 Broadway Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

April 11, 1939

17-33-207

Mr. E. I. Diggs
Box 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Diggs:

For the enclosed P. O. Money Order for fifty-cents please forward me my autographed and numbered copy of Dr. Du Bois' commencement speech "St. Origne The Damned".

I had always wanted a copy of his speech and thank you sincerely for this kind offer and grand opportunity.

Yours truly,

J. C. Peterson

J. C. Peterson

47-12-165

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DR W E B DUBOISE=

Deliver ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

HOPE YOU CAN CHANGE MEETING DATE FROM JANUARY 21ST TO JANUARY 28TH THIS WOULD ACCOMMODATE PROFESSOR JOHNSON WHO HAS JUST BEEN TOLD THAT HE MUST ATTEND A SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH MEETING IN CHICAGO JANUARY 21ST PLEASE WIRE BEST NEW YEAR GREETINGS=

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

WA 4200

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2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 3, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Roy's understanding, as contained in the enclosed letter of December 30th, is mine, except that Item (d) for the compilation, duplication, binding, and distribution of material will not be available in the next few months. That I wish to leave until we have got all the material together and I have time to give it some attention in consultation with you this summer.

With best greetings of the Season, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thurgood Marshall

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Copy for Mr. Roy

47-12-152

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47-12-156

January 4, 1939

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Will come January twenty-eight stop Happy New Year.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Main 5328

17-25-22

(PHELPS-STOKES)

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Incorporated in the District of Columbia, May 10, 1932

Office of the Editorial Board
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

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~~DR. ROBERT EZRA PARK~~ } Editors-in-Chief
Dr. Guy B. Johnson

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2408 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1939

To the Members of the
Executive Committee of the
Encyclopaedia of the Negro:

An important meeting of the Committee will be held at the house of the Chairman, 2408 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., on Saturday, January 28th (not the 21st, as originally suggested) at ten o'clock. Luncheon will be served.

The date has been chosen so as to meet the convenience of Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, who has accepted the position of co-Editor with Dr. Du Bois. As there are many extremely important matters to be decided, it is hoped that there may be a full attendance.

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes
Chairman.

Dr. Du Bois.
Travelling expenses will be met.

January 12, 1939

17-26-03

My dear Mr. Roy:

I have your letter of December 30, 1938 and I am looking forward to the remittance of $375 at your very earliest convenience.

In a letter which I have just received from Professor Herskovits of Northwestern University, to whom you sent an Encyclopaedia list, he writes me "In the copy of the Preliminary Surveys for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro which you had sent me, I find that pages 34-42 are missing. Since before commenting on this list I should like to have the complete draft, I wonder if you would be go d enough to have a copy sent me". I wonder if you can do this and if there was the same omission in the other lists?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L. A. Roy
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

January 13, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

We find after experiment that it is impossible to blot out and reprint the letterheads; but as we have here at least seven hundred and fifty sheets, I think it would be wasteful to discard them and reprint the letterhead. The best way probably would be to type in Mr. Johnson's name and possibly the South African Institute of Race Relations. Unless you object I shall do this. We can send you any number of letterheads if you need them.

I am preparing a statement as to the need of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I shall send copies to you and Mr. Johnson within a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Deceased

****

South African Institute
of Race Relations

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

4/7-12-157

January 13, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

Enclosed is the statement concerning the need for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It is, of course, tentative and needs criticism. I am sending a copy to Mr. Johnson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

47-12-159

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[January 13, 1939]
[enclosure?]

Reason for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro

What are the reasons for editing and publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro? Many persons are doubtful of the present need of such an encyclopaedia. They say that it would increase the sense of racial distinctions rather than lead ~~them~~ men to forget them; that it would tend to boasting and over-emphasis on group accomplishment; and that above all, there is not yet a sufficient basis of well-ascertained fact for such an encyclopaedia.

In answer to these suggestions it may be pointed out that in the minds of large numbers of persons, the Negro race today is already set apart as a different and almost sub-human group; that this attitude can be met not by silence but only by setting forth the facts and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by facts and authoritative opinion.

Many persons who are aware of this, do not realize how widespread is the ignorance of these facts and their open and confident denial of these facts. Singularly unfortunate and misleading statements appear generally in school text books and even in well-known college text books: the book on CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES written by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p. 298) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a

single genius of great caliber." (p. 298) "It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p. 297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became free without any effort of their own." (Woodard, MEMT GENERAL GRANT)

Beside direct statement of this sort there is continued implication and innuendo. When the communist leader of China reminded Edgar Snow of the treatment of Negroes and American Indians "I pointed out certain great differences in the historical and psychological background of the Negro in America and that of the minor races of Russia." (Edgar Snow, RED STAR OVER CHINA, p. 71)

In a current popular magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery."

The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in its article on anthropology pointed out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that "colored" members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure." A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliament committee with regard to the land question "The African, of course, has no views at all." Current opinion on West Africa would be

astonished to read the resolutions of the Congress of West Africa of 1916.

It is with difficulty that one finds maps of ancient and medieval Africa or allusions to African customs or social life or art save as jokes. Seldom is any distinguished man of Negro blood alluded to or his race mentioned save disparagingly.

There is almost inextricable confusion as to what the word "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences whatsoever of culture and art in Africa. In the recent renewed discussion of race, due to the plight of the Jews in Germany, one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concerning essential racial equality.

In most cases the persons who make these statements or omit allusions are not motivated by any distinct enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice. They simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation; their education, formal and social, brought no intimation of anything worth knowing about Negroes; and they cannot, if challenged, easily find authoritative references to which they can turn for information. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the situation is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question concerning Negroes from discussion of race to a definition of a Negro, a history of African slavery or of present conditions in Africa, to which persons can easily find a clear and intelligent answer upon which they may depend. On the contrary there is hardly a statement made, however extreme, that he may not see advocated or defended by books published by reputable companies and written by well-known authors.

On the other hand our knowledge of the Negro especially in the twentieth century has been greatly increased. Careful studies of the history of the Negro race in Africa and America have multiplied. Investigation in ethnography and anthropology, in ethics and sociology has been made until today there is a fairly well-rounded body of source material and monographs which can give a pretty complete picture of the past and present of the Negro race. But even the intelligent student who is in general aware of this would be hard put to put his hand on authoritative material or to refer to good bibliographies. Public libraries would not generally carry or catalogue such matter and general literature would seldom refer to it.

Our knowledge of the Negro and Africa is not, of course, complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study is needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of study. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopaedia of its knowledge is demanded because no further important information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopaedia is greatest when for the sake of further advance and further study there is a distinct need to standardize present knowledge and bring together and set down as a new starting point a clear and orderly statement of what is already known and agreed upon.

Ordinarily such need for accumulating and making definite a body of knowledge would automatically make itself felt. But in some cases and particularly in that of the Negro, there is a certain initial difficulty of prejudice to overcome: why, men ask frankly and honestly, is it necessary to study the Negro? "Africa has no history" as a French professor of Political Economy recently wrote (Guernier, L'AFRIQUE, p. 55). Cannot funds and effort be spent to better account?

There was something of the same prejudice and hesitation when the Jewish Encyclopedia and the Catholic Encyclopedia were planned. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have been insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis." They admitted that there was much yet to be known, much investigation still to be made: "The investigation of the sociological conditions and the anthropology of the Jewish people is even now only in its initial stages. In all directions, the facts of Jewish theology, history, life, and literature remain in a large measure hidden from the world, even from Jews themselves." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. viii) But nevertheless they insisted upon the necessity for "a serious attempt . . . to systematize and render generally accessible the knowledge thus far obtained." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. ix)

The Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which Catholics were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

Both sets of editors recognized the essential difficulty of carrying out an enterprise of this sort: the Jews said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities

among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." (Jewish Encyclopedia, p. xxi) Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopaedia "With an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before - without concealing facts or resorting to apology." (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. xxi)

And the Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the Church in numbers and in importance."

There is, of course a parallel argument and one in some respects even more forceful, for an attempt today to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average, intelligent citizens of the world, a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. It may be said that nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, indifference and bitter memories, with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 13, 1939

2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 17, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Stokes has asked me to thank you particularly for your two letters of January 13th. He will give careful attention to the statement regarding the need for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. He hopes that you and Professor Johnson can agree on a statement to be brought before our meeting.

As to the letterhead, Dr. Stokes says that the form you have sent him is entirely satisfactory for present use.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie A. Malone

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

47-12-154

Univ of Mass

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Jannary 17, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On yesterday there was returned to this office a copy of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA LIST mailed to:

Dr. Lucy P. Mair
7 Doughty Street
London, W. C. 1
England,

with the notation that she was not at that address.

We shall be glad to carry out any instructions which you may send regarding this volume.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Roy.

47-12-1410

January 19, 1939

My dear Sir:

I took Miss Hair's address from Who's Who but evidently she has moved. I should be glad if you would send it again to her and label it Lecturer in Colonial Administration, London School of Economics, London, England. I am pretty sure that will reach her and I am anxious that she should have a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

47-12-147

Mr. L. A. Roy
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

January 19, 1939

Dear Dr. Stokes:

At the suggestion of Dr. Johnson I have worked over a statement which he sent me as an additional paragraph to my former statement on the Encyclopaedia. I should be glad of your criticism.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

47-12-1-4

January 26, 1939

17-25-04

My dear Mr. Roy:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Professor Malinowski of the University of London who is one of the leading anthropologists of the world. If possible, will you please send him a copy of the Encyclopaedia list of articles.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L. A. Roy
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

To the Members of the Executive Committee
of the
Encyclopaedia of the Negro:

Since the meeting of this committee August, 1938, I have attended to the following matters:

1. The list of 1,350 major subjects suggested for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro has been mimeographed and distributed to about twenty leading scholars in the United States and Europe. Replies and criticisms are beginning to come in.

2. My book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW which is an essay in the history and sociology of the Negro race has been completed and is now in proof. It will be published by Henry Holt and Company in March.

3. As the chief reason for our failure to receive an appropriation from certain of the large funds was indicated to be "a general feeling that the idea of a specialized Negro encyclopaedia was a mistake" I have prepared and submitted to Mr. Stokes and Mr. Johnson a statement as to the need of such an encyclopaedia. Mr. Johnson made some suggestions which I have incorporated.

4. I am studying Lord Hailey's AN AFRICAN SURVEY which has just been published by the Oxford University Press and is a result of the important study made by the African Research Survey under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It is of first class significance and is to be followed in February by two volumes on CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN AFRICA and SCIENCE IN AFRICA. Other outstanding

477-12-235

publications in 1938, to mention but a few out of many, are Frazer's NATIVE RACES OF MADAGASCAR and Herskovits' DAHOMEY. These publications and certain others will go some distance in answering the question of the availability of a carefully gathered body of knowledge which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro could use.

5. I am proposing to give most of the time devoted to encyclopaedia matters during the year 1939

A. to correcting and supplementing the list of subjects according to the criticisms received and my own thought

B. to complete our knowledge of the work and personalities of living scholars who have studied the Negro race.

6. So far as the West Indies is concerned this work has already been practically completed by Mr. Logan. He reports: We have already the names of at least one specialist in the Negro for each of the Latin American countries and for most of the other West Indian islands. We have also a comprehensive bibliography for each of these countries.

7. So far as America is concerned the authors and works are pretty well-known, and we have a list of colored doctors of philosophy and their fields of work. The Journal of Negro Education furnishes a quarterly list of theses in all leading institutions on the subject of the Negro and we can by correspondence keep abreast of current research.

8. Our most pressing need for further work is with regard to Africa. I propose to search German, Spanish and Portuguese and Italian literature for books and articles on Africa with the authors and subjects since

47-12-236

1929 where Monroe Work's bibliography leaves off. We can also search the index of the Social Science Abstracts.

9. I think in this way we can have by the end of the year a list of Encyclopaedia subjects with some indication of allotted space; together with a bibliography and list of authorities which would be practically complete and would only need such personal evaluation of the authors as would have to be done eventually by a Board of Editors.

W. E. B. Du Bois

47-12-237

January 28, 1939

Copy for Dr. DuBois
A.P.A.

Anson Phelps Stokes
1939 [Jan 28 393

A duly called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Encyclopedia of the Negro was held at the house of the Chairman, Dr. Stokes, 2906 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C., Saturday, January 28, 1939, the meeting lasting from 10:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. Those present were: President Mordecai Johnson, Prof. C. T. Loram, Mr. Kinckle Jones and Dr. Stokes; also by invitation Prof. DuBois and Prof. Guy Johnson, the editors, and Prof. Logan of Howard University, who has been Dr. DuBois' chief assistant during the past two years in organizing the preliminary work of the Encyclopedia.

Communications were presented from Dr. Dillard and Major Moton, expressing regret that ill health would prevent their attendance. The Chairman also reported a telephone message from Mrs. Brawley to the effect that Prof. Brawley had been seriously ill, a matter which was referred to with great regret by those present.

In the absence of Prof. Brawley, no Minutes of the meeting held in July were available. The Chairman was requested to act as Secretary of this meeting.

417-12-160

The Chairman reported the ratification by the Trustees of the Executive Committee's nomination of Dr. Guy B. Johnson as co-editor with Dr. DuBois. He presented the letter under date of August 2, communicating to the Trustees the nomination of Dr. Johnson to the co-editorship under Dr. DuBois' chairmanship and giving Dr. Johnson's record in full; also letters sent to members of the Advisory Board.

He presented the names of the 13 Trustees heard from, namely: Mr. Work, Mr. Aery, Mr. Spingarn, Dr. Dillard, Dr. Kinckle Jones, Dr. Loram, Dr. Brawley, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Mr. Turner, Dr. Radcliffe Brown, Dr. Moton, Dr. Stokes, and Miss Grenwell.

He also reported the approval by the Advisory Board of Prof. Guy Johnson's election, presenting letters from Prof. Donald Young, Dr. Wehrwein, Dr. McCracken, Mr. Booth Taylor, Mr. Herskovits, Mr. Weatherford, Mr. Alain Locke, Mr. Malone, Mr. Charles H. Williams, Mr. Arthur Howe, Dr. Patterson, Mr. David D. Jones, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Professor Wesley, Lord Lugard, Professor Labouret, Dr. Jahoda, Dr. Rheinalt Jones and Mrs. Elsie Parsons.

The Chairman presented the letter from Prof. Guy Johnson under date of July 14 authorizing the presentation of his name to the Advisory Board under the terms adopted at the July meeting; also his letter of November 22 accepting the appointment.

The Chairman then read in full the correspondence which has passed between him and Mr. Keppel between September 1, 1938 and November 21, 1938, and showing that the action of the Carnegie Corporation at its November meeting removing the Encyclopedia project from its "active list" had been due to "a general feeling that the idea of a specialized Negro Encyclopedia . . . was a mistake," but suggesting that he bring "the matter up for informal reconsideration" at one of the Executive Committee meetings in the spring.

The Chairman presented the copy of the mimeographed volume entitled "Preliminary Surveys for the Encyclopedia of the Negro" with its four bibliographical

lists and proposed division of space, of which some 20 copies had been prepared for the use of the editors.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee approve the action taken by the Chairman and Dr. DuBois in their approach to the Carnegie Corporation.

The Chairman presented the following Resolution adopted by the Phelps-Stokes Fund at its meeting November 16, 1938:

> RESOLVED, That the sum of Two Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars ($2,700.00) be and it is hereby appropriated from the Accumulated Educational Fund toward the advancement of the Encyclopedia of the Negro project for another year to permit the completion and printing in mimeographed form of the preliminary data. The amount to be used approximately as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Honorarium to Dr. Du Bois ..... | $500.00 |
> | Honorarium to Dr. Guy Johnson ..... | 500.00 |
> | Atlanta Office Expenses including Miss Biggs ..... | 1,000.00 |
> | Compilation, duplication, binding and distribution of material ..... | 500.00 |
> | Conferences and expenses of Chairman ... | 200.00 |
> | Grand Total ..... | $2,700.00 |

The Chairman presented the correspondence with Prof. Logan and President Clement of Atlanta University regarding the vacancy caused in the representation of Atlanta University on the Advisory Board by Prof. Logan's accepting a call to Howard University, and indicating that Prof. Ira Dek. Reid of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, had been appointed in place of Prof. Logan, resigned.

The question of Howard University's representation on the Advisory Board was then brought up and President Johnson stated that he would/into consideration the advisability of having someone to succeed Mr. Abram Flemmer as one of the Board's representatives, with Dean Charles H. Wesley, as the former was no longer officially connected with Howard University.

The question of the letterhead was presented and no objection was raised to substituting the name of Prof. Guy Johnson for Dr. Robert Ezra Park as one of the two editors of the Board of the Encyclopedia under the chairmanship of Dr. DuBois; substituting the Institute of South African Race Relations for the South African Association for the Advancement of Sciences on the Advisory Board; and making such other changes in the list of directors as the facts warranted.

Prof. Logan left the room at this point and in his absence he was duly nominated a member of the Board of Directors in place of the late James Weldon Johnson. It was also recommended that Prof. Logan be elected a voting alternate for any absent member of the Colored group at the Executive Committee meetings and Dr. Leland a voting alternate for any member of the White group, and that these two alternates be invited to attend all meetings of the Executive Committee, and to become full members if and when vacancies occur in their respective groups.

47-12-161

Dr. DuBois then read a preliminary draft of a memorandum on the subject of "Reasons for an Encyclopedia of the Negro," as drafted by him January 13, 1939, with some modifications and additions since made. This memorandum was discussed for over an hour, various suggestions being made for its improvement. Among these were the following:

1. That too much attention was given in the memorandum to the unscholarly presentation of the position of the Negro in some text books.

2. That inadequate attention was given to the vital need of the information which such an Encyclopedia would provide in schools, public press, newspaper offices, etc.

3. That the statement should give more adequate reasons for having an Encyclopedia devoted entirely to the one object of providing objective information regarding the Negro, such as the inadequacy of space given to the Negro in general Encyclopedias and that this Encyclopedia would give the best information not only of White but also of Colored scholars who have been inadequately represented in previous Encyclopedias.

4. That specific examples of the need for the Encyclopedia, such as inquiries being constantly received by our universities, at the editorial office of "Opportunity," etc., be given.

5. That following the contribution made by the Negro Year Book and the Bibliography of the Negro, some adequate work of reference on this subject was necessary.

6. That such a publication, where it was expected that at least half of the articles would be written by Colored scholars and all on the single problem of the Negro, would tend to encourage the Negro and develop quiet self-consciousness and pride.

7. That such an Encyclopedia devoted to the Negro the world over would show the unity of interest of the Black race.

After these and other suggestions had been discussed it was

RESOLVED That Dr. DuBois and Prof. Johnson be requested to redraft the memorandum entitled "Reasons for the Encyclopedia of the Negro" and take into account the suggestions and criticisms made at the meeting and that these be sent within a few weeks to the Chairman, with a view to mimeographing and forwarding to the various members of the Executive Committee for further suggestion and criticism, after which it will be put in final form for presentation to the Carnegie Corporation and others as may seem advisable.

Dr. DuBois then presented a statement regarding his work for the past year, referring especially to his book entitled "Black Folk:Then and Now," about to be published by Henry Holt and Company. He stated that the review of the whole field of Negro History and progress in Africa and America for this book had been an invaluable preparation for his editorial duties.

47-12-162

Dr. DuBois then read a memorandum under date of September 2 in which he outlined the various lines of work for the coming year and said that he proposed to give most of his time devoted to Encyclopedia matters to the following two purposes:

A. To correcting and supplementing the list of major subjects to be covered with bibliographical notes according to the criticisms received and the conclusions and thinking of Professor Johnson and himself.

B. To complete our knowledge of the work and personalities of living scholars who have studied the Negro race, with a view to securing the names of those most likely to write on various subjects.

This plan met with the entire approval of the Executive Committee.

The next matter to be considered was stated on the Agenda of the meeting to be "Adequate representation of Africa on Editorial Board and in Contents of the Encyclopedia."

Dr. Loram presented a memorandum under date of January 26 suggesting four outstanding names that might be considered for an editorial associate or adviser on Africa, namely: Dr. Radcliffe Brown, Professor of Anthropology of the University of Oxford; Professor Schapera, Professor of Anthropology of the University of Cape Town; Professor Edwin Smith, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Professor W. Schmidt, Professor of Bantu Languages at the University of Berlin, and M. Henri Labouret of France, and of the Council of African Languages and Cultures.

47-12-163

After long discussion, Dr. Loram having withdrawn, it was

C.J.

RESOLVED that Professor Loram, head of the Department of Race Relations at Yale University and former member of the Native Affairs Commission of South Africa, be appointed as Advisory Editor on Africa, giving from one-quarter to one-third of his time to this object on an honorarium to be mutually agreed upon and with the understanding that Dr. Loram will help the editors secure the services of the leading Anthropologists, Ethnologists and other scholars for articles in the African field and give direct aid to the Editors in other ways.

Professor Loram assured the committee that he would be glad to accept the appointment if his nomination is confirmed by the Board of Directors.

The Chairman presented a plan of campaign involving Carnegie, General Education Board, Rosenwald, Rhodes Trust and other Foundations and individuals and asked for suggestions.

Dr. Loram spoke briefly of the possibility of getting the Rhodes Trust interested as the British Colonies and Dominions in Africa were to be adequately treated. President Johnson spoke of the possibility of getting a Government grant through the Public Works Administration or other agency.

The Chairman outlined his plan for publishing, before the end of the calendar year, a mimeographed volume containing all the lists and data developed by the project, stating the four purposes for such a publication as outlined in his letter to Mr. Keppel under date of November 14th.

(1) It would put all our cutting material--well classified--in a volume whose significance might appeal to some Foundation or philanthropist.

(2) It would be a valuable work of reference with its extensive bibliographical lists, etc., to any one wishing to study any phase of Negro history or development.

(3) It would be of vital help to our group or any succeeding group which is able later to finance the full Encyclopedia project.

(4) It would be a permanent record of interracial cooperation for it would contain as a supplement a history of the movement and some of the more important memoranda.

RESOLVED that the plan outlined by the Chairman for concentrating major attention for the present on securing reconsideration from the Carnegie and Rockefeller Boards be approved and that the Executive Committee approve the plan for publishing the mimeographed volume this year as outlined, under the direction of the Chairman and the editors.

Prof. Logan suggested that it would be advisable to have added to the publication a typical page showing the proposed make-up of the Encyclopedia and the type of articles contemplated. This suggestion met with the approval of all members of the committee.

The committee discussed the possibility of securing cooperation from candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in research work, preparation of articles, etc.

The Chairman also announced that he had secured for the temporary use of the editors a document by Dr. Harris E. Starr, Associate Editor of the Dictionary of American Biography entitled, "Dictionary of American Biography: History" which should prove of special value as showing the experience of its editors in securing and preparing for publication the material for a great encyclopedia.

After discussion of various matters, there being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Attest:

~~Secretary~~

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
Acting Secretary

47-12-164

(PHELPS-STOKES)

17-30-04

January 30, 1939

Dear Professor Johnson:

I am forwarding herewith an extremely valuable letter from Dr. Seligman. I feel most grateful to him for going into the matter so carefully. It may well be that Dr. DuBois, Dr. Loram and you may recommend Dr. Herskovits for our consultant on all anthropological matters.

I shall send you in a few days our Minutes of the meeting Saturday. I feel so grateful that you came on and am highly gratified at our discussions and with your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Prof. Guy Johnson
University of North Carolina
Raleigh, N.C.

cc-Dr. DuBois
Dr. Loram

[OTELRS-STKL-5]

17-30-05

January 30, 1939

My dear Professor Seligman:

I cannot thank you too much for your letter of January 15th with copy enclosed of your letter to Dr. DuBois. I am taking the liberty of forwarding this letter on to Prof. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who has accepted the appointment of co-editor of the Encyclopedia.

We are perfectly conscious of the limitations of the preliminary lists in the field of African Anthropology. In fact, at a recent meeting, Dr. Loram of Yale was asked to give special advice on African Anthropologists, Ethnologists, linguists, etc. who should be consulted in this field. He is, not, of course, any of these himself, but he has a broad knowledge of the men who are doing scholarly research work.

Your own letter will prove absolutely invaluable. I have heard Dr. DuBois speak repeatedly in terms of the highest respect of Dr. Herskovits and there is no question, I think, but that his services will be fully drawn upon, also the others whom you have named.

We had realized full well that our African section is quite inadequate; in fact at a recent meeting Dr. Loram called attention to the fact that he was himself going to propose several hundred additional subjects from Africa alone and brought a list of sixty notable omissions. I merely mention this to show you how the sending out of this preliminary list to you has resulted in accomplishing exactly one of our major purposes, namely, to secure constructive criticisms.

Again let me thank you most heartily. I do not believe that we could possibly do better than to adopt your suggestion to have Prof. Herskovits supervise the Anthropological section of the Encyclopedia.

With kindest regards and many, many thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Prof. C. G. Seligman,
Court Leys,
Toot Baldon,
Oxford, England.

cc-Dr. DuBois
Prof. Guy Johnson with enclosure

17-25-07

Phelps Stokes Fund

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

Atlanta to Washington and return, January 27-29, 1939

Railroad fare	$31.95
Pullman	11.70
Pullman meals	6.00
Taxi fares	1.15
Board and lodging	6.50
	$57.30

January 31, 1939

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-30-06

February 1, 1939

Professor Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

My dear Professor Johnson:

I have secured permission from the American Council of Learned Societies to forward to you the admirable report by Dr. Harris E. Starr, the Associate Editor of the Dictionary of American Biography. This, as you will see from the Table of Contents, deals with such matters as organization, selection of subjects, assignment of space, contributors and other matters, all of which should prove of the greatest value to you and Professor Du Bois in connection with your important book.

The report is being forwarded to you by Registered Mail care of the Library at the University of North Carolina, with the understanding that you will use it there for not over a week, and then forward it by Registered Mail to the Library of Atlanta University, where Dr. Du Bois may similarly use it for a week, when it will be returned by Registered Mail to the American Council of Learned Societies, 907 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

I am sending the Council a copy of this letter so that they may know the plan being followed. I would appreciate it if you and Dr. Du Bois will each notify me when the book has been received and forwarded.

I have a feeling that this study, especially its account of the steps taken to try to secure accuracy and objectivity should prove of the greatest value to the Encyclopaedia.

You will receive various documents from me under separate cover including copy of the Minutes of our very important meeting last Saturday. I came away very much encouraged.

Always sincerely yours,

(Signed) Anson Phelps Stokes

Copies to:
Dr. Du Bois
Dr. Leland

E PHELPS-STOKES

17-30-07

February 1, 1939

To the Library,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Gentlemens

I am forwarding to you by Registered Mail under separate cover a report by Dr. Harris E. Starr, entitled "Dictionary of American Biography, A History." I enclose a copy of a self-explanatory letter which I have just written to Professor Guy B. Johnson of your Faculty, who is to be one of the Editors of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

With much appreciation of your cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Enc.

Copies to:

Professor Guy B. Johnson
Dr. Du Bois
Dr. Locke

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-30-08

February 8, 1939

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Stokes:

The document by Dr. Starr relating the history of the making of the Dictionary of American Biography arrived at our library a couple of days ago. I read it yesterday and I am returning it to the librarian's office today. It will be forwarded by registered mail to Atlanta University immediately for Dr. Du Bois' use.

Thank you for making it possible for us to examine this document.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Guy B. Johnson

Copy to Dr. Du Bois

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

February 11, 1939

17-25

My dear Dr. Stokes:

The history of the Dictionary of American Biography by Starr arrived at our Library just after Dr. Du Bois left for a lecture tour of the Middlewest. He will not return to his desk until about the twenty-third of February. Will it be all right to ask the Librarian to hold it until his return?

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

17-25-08

2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 13, 1939

Miss Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

I have your letter of February 11th stating that Dr. Du Bois left Atlanta for a lecture tour in the West just before Mr. Starr's study of the Dictionary of American Biography project reached the Atlanta Library from the Library at the University of North Carolina, where Professor Guy Johnson had used it. You were, of course, right not to send it on to him. I am informing the Council of Learned Societies and you may assume, unless you hear from them to the contrary, that if it is back in their hands the first week in March it will be all right.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Copy for the American
Council of Learned Societies

Rewan Sheppard Stokes

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-10

February 27, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I think we are entering the most interesting and informative stage of work in the development of the project of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. First of all I have read with the greatest of interest the manuscript of the history of the Dictionary of American Biography. Especially of its plans of editorial set-up, how they had to be modified in practice; of its financial backing and the recurrent difficulties including office space, subjects, writers, assignment of space, etc. I think it is clear that a good many of the things that we are already beginning to thrash out had to be taken up by the Dictionary of American Biography after they were already a going concern:

1. This is especially true as regards subjects and space. This is the main matter concerning the Encyclopaedia of the Negro that we have to attack in 1939-40. I have received critical correspondence from Miss Gollock, Ralph Buncho, Professor C. G. Seligmann, Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Negro Journal of Education, Professor Westermann and a preliminary note from Professor Malinowski. I have had personal interviews with Dr. Herskovits of Northwestern University and Professor Allison Davis of Dillard.

2. I spent a considerable part of a day with Dr. Herskovits in his study and museum in Northwestern University during February. Dr. Herskovits naturally regards himself and his school as the most important set of students of Africa, certainly in America, and perhaps in the world. He thinks that their method and accomplishment is of first rate importance. He is, therefore, naturally a good deal alarmed lest the Encyclopaedia have a philanthropy and race defensive trend. He wants the scientific emphasis to be uppermost. Moreover, he is a little doubtful of English anthropology in Africa. As he expressed it he believes that English anthropology to a regretable extent has "prostituted" itself to English administration and that its point of view is administrative and political rather than scientific. He points out that science as such, and especially anthropological science, is not very strongly represented upon our executive committee and that the advisory board must be, without meetings, largely ineffective. I assured him, in the first place, that we wanted his widest cooperation; that the Encyclopaedia was intended to be as scientific as proper collaboration would

permit and that we would treat philanthropy, religion and social development from the point of view of history and fact and not propaganda. He was especially alarmed lest Mr. Loram's very excellent intentions would lead him beyond the scientific facts.

17-25-11

3. The criticisms of Dr. Westerman and Mr. Seligman brought out difficulties in another direction which we must be prepared to face. Mr. Westerman said that the Encyclopaedia as far as the American Negro was concerned was evidently quite complete but very incomplete in the case of Africa and you know of course of Seligman's criticisms. Allison Davis did not regard Seligman very high so far as his actual knowledge of Africa was concerned.

4. This all brings to our attention the fact that we have various streams of thought, desire and scientific interest to face in the encyclopaedia which we plan. First of all there is the natural feeling of the English that their administration of Africa and their knowledge of it, is such that their point of view should have great weight if not precedence. On the other hand, there is the feeling of American anthropologists that the English point of view is not wholly disinterested and I am sure that when we get at the criticism of the French we will find that there again there will be a good deal of disparity in outlook between them and the English on the one hand and the Belgians on the other.

5. There is of course no hope of being able entirely to satisfy all these points of view. On the other hand, I think it is quite possible to assume in the case of Africa such a point of view as will satisfy science and not be unfair to administration and philanthropy. I shall proceed to work out a list of subjects with bibliography and explanations which will be a great improvement on what we have and I shall especially invite the cooperation of all the persons with whom I am getting into correspondence.

6. Of course as I have said from the beginning and as I am more and more convinced in the long run this encyclopaedia will have to be done by an intelligent and devoted editorial board; that the advisory board and even the executive committee can only come in for very general decisions and that the editorial board will have to have not only the burden of the work but the entire confidence of the organization.

7. I am coming more and more to believe that we would better omit from the Encyclopaedia the biographies of living persons. It would be a source of almost endless controversy.

I am going to try to get Professor Malinowski to stop by Atlanta when he comes from Arizona. I am going to have further conferences with leading anthropologists and social scientists throughout the United States and shall communicate with you from time to time. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Guy Johnson; he and I are hoping to have a long conference sometime during the month of March.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-09

February 28, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I have returned the History of the Dictionary of American Biography to our library and asked them to see that it gets back to the proper source as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 8, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear DuBois:

Please pardon my delay in replying to your very important letter of February 27th. I have been in an unusual rush lately, due to a series of civic matters which have been most difficult and engrossing.

1. May I now refer to some of the matters covered by your letter. I am particularly interested in your interview with Dr. Herskovits. We must meet the needs of the Anthropologists and Ethnologists and gain their enthusiastic support. I wonder if you and Dr. Johnson would not consider the possibility of nominating him as the assistant editor responsible for anthropological and ethnological matters. If this were done and we could secure his consent, it would be helpful. It would not at all interfere with Dr. Loram's work as General Adviser on African matters. With Herskovits and Seligman a little critical, we must be very careful and must be particularly sure that the revised list of subjects is strong in these fields.

47-12-166

2. As to Africa, we must also make sure that Dr. Loram or some other person checks up thoroughly on the African side prior to putting our list of subjects in shape this summer.

3. As to the over-balancing of the English point of view, we must guard against that, as you say. Of course, it is inevitable that any Encyclopedia should have most of the articles written by men who are of the language group in which it appears, but their points of view need to be checked and supplemented.

You are, of course, right that in the final analysis, the work of this Encyclopedia would have to be "mainly done by an intelligent and devoted editorial board." This is clear.

4. As to your present suggestion that we should perhaps omit biographies of living men, there is much to commend it. I am still open-minded on this subject. I have felt that there were perhaps 50 or 100 people, White and Colored, whose contributions were so outstanding that to understand ~~American~~ developments their names should be included. On the other hand, much can be said for referring to them in the course of articles dealing with education, race relations, etc., and not having their biographies appear. I have always felt that we must be particularly restrained in this matter of the living and if the Board decides later that we should omit entirely biographies of living people, I will raise no objection.

I am greatly impressed by the breadth and objectivity of your letter and like your statement that, in your judgment, "we are entering the most interesting and

informative stage of work in the development of the project." I am glad you found the manuscript history of the Dictionary of National Biography project so worth while.

I really feel that the delay thus far has been a blessing. It has enabled us to take a broader and more objective view of the whole situation and this has been definitely worth while.

Always,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Spingarn

APS/L

cc- P.S. Fund
Dr. Loram
Prof. Johnson

P.S. You will be interested to see this little reference to an American Indian Encyclopedia, namely, Hodge's Handbook of the American Indians. I did not happen to know of it.

A.P.S.

417-12-167

April 14, 1939

My dear Mr. Roy:

In looking up our files I find that apparently we have not sent you an accounting for the $500 received to cover expenses for the last quarter of 1938. Is this true, or have you received such a report? If not, let me know at your earliest convenience and I will send you one and one for the $375 covering the first quarter of 1939.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

4-7-12-148

Mr. L. A. Roy
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[PHELPS-STOKES]

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

17-26-18

May 5, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You will receive in a day or two a copy of a letter which I am sending to all the members of the Board of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I really should have sent this out a few weeks ago, although there is no harm caused by the delay.

I hope very much that you and Professor Johnson are making progress in the matter of the memorandum for the Carnegie Corporation. I would like to have this in hand in the course of the next week or ten days, if possible. It is a matter of great importance to be able to convince the Board that a separate Encyclopaedia of the Negro is highly desirable.

I have wondered whether you are fully aware of the progress which Dr. Work has been making at Tuskegee in revising his Bibliography of the Negro. As you probably know, he is trying to get out a new issue which will cover other countries than the United States much more fully than the first edition. It seems to me that his work would be absolutely invaluable to us and I have no doubt that, if necessary, as our Phelps-Stokes Fund helped him considerably with the first edition, and is making a first grant towards the second, ~~that~~ I could secure permission to have you, or Professor Johnson, or your representative consult the additional material.

Thank you so much for sending me your Commencement Address at Fisk last year. I have not yet had a chance to read it, but I am sure that I shall find it most stimulating.

I have been trying to get from Mrs. Brawley the various records kept by her husband. My first letter was not successful, but I am making another attempt.

With kindest regards to you, and hoping that real progress is being made, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

You might forward this on to Professor Johnson

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Incorporated in the District of Columbia, May 10, 1932

Office of the Editorial Board
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Chairman*
DR. ROBERT EZRA PARK } Editors-in-Chief

for Professor Du Bois' information
a. P.

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17-231

a. P. Stokes

May 8, 1939

To the Board of Directors of the
Encyclopaedia of the Negro

Gentlemen:

This is the first letter which I have addressed to the members of the Board of Directors since the death of Professor Benjamin Brawley of Howard University, who from the foundation of our Encyclopaedia project has been the efficient and devoted Secretary of the Committee. Professor Brawley died in Washington just after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Encyclopaedia held at the house of the Chairman on January 28th. Indeed, this meeting of the Committee was the only one which he had not attended. He was a distinguished scholar in the field of Negro history and literature and has left his mark on many of his students and on all who have read his books.

Certain actions were taken at the meeting referred to which require the approval of the Board of Directors. I am, therefore, writing to inform you of them. These are:

(1) That Professor Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History at Howard University, and Doctor of Philosophy of Harvard University, who served for three years as Professor Du Bois' associate in preparing the preliminary material for the Encyclopaedia, be elected to the Board of Directors in place of the late James Weldon Johnson.

(2) That Professor Logan be elected a voting alternate for any absent member of the Colored group at Executive Committee meetings; and Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Permanent Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, now a member of the Board of Directors, be elected a voting alternate for any member of the White group, and that these two alternates be invited to attend all meetings of the Executive Committee.

(3) That Professor C. T. Loram, head of the Department of Race Relations in the Graduate School of Yale University and former member of the Native Affairs Commission of South Africa, be nominated as Advisory Editor on Africa to give from one quarter to one third of his time to this object on an honorarium to be mutually agreed upon, and with the understanding that he will help the editors secure the services of the leading scholars for articles in the African field and give direct aid in other ways.

Professor Guy B. Johnson, of the Department of Sociology of the University of North Carolina, was duly and unanimously

confirmed by the Board of Directors and the Advisory Board as Co-Editor with Professor Du Bois of the Encyclopaedia. They are proceeding with the preliminary work, devoting their time particularly to the following two purposes:

A. Correcting and supplementing the list of major subjects to be covered with bibliographical notes according to the criticisms received and their own constructive thinking and work.

B. Completing our knowledge of the work of living scholars of Europe, Africa and America, who have studied the Negro race, with a view to securing the names of those most likely to serve as assistant editors or to write on various subjects, and information as to their special fields.

The Committee at its next meeting plans to give special attention to selecting an associate or assistant editor in the fields of Anthropology and Ethnology.

Hoping that you may write expressing your approval on the actions taken by the Committee in the matters referred to, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

17-25

Copy for Dr. Du Bois

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-20

May 18, 1939

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Institute for Research in Social Science
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of May 15th. I am much interested to know that you are to help Dr. Myrdal in his study. This will be an interesting experience. Unfortunately, I missed him when he came to Washington, but hope that I may make contact with him later.

I shall hope to see you when you come to Washington in the course of the next month. We can leave until then the decision regarding the small compensation which we are giving you for your work on the Encyclopaedia. I understand that your work for the Carnegie Corporation and Dr. Myrdal will continue for at least a year. I do not believe that this will interfere in any way with your helping us from time to time on the Encyclopaedia during this period, and will be of valuable experience for your later editorial work.

Very sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-12

May 29, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

I have been a little slow this quarter in getting to definite work on the Encyclopaedia chiefly because I was awaiting criticism from various correspondence and I somehow had unusual difficulty in re-drafting the article DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA. I have sent my last draft. I wanted to make it a more concise and forceful paper but I tried to cover various criticisms and suggestions made in our last board meeting.

I am sending in this letter comments and criticisms from ten different persons:

Ralph J. Bunche, Professor of Political Science, Howard
Charles H. Thompson, Editor, Journal of Negro Education
J. H. Oldham of England
Mlle L. Homburger of Paris
Miss Gollock of England
Charles T. Loram
William L. Hansberry of Howard, Department of History
Miss Monica Hunter of South Africa
Professor Malinowski of England and
Dr. Logan

The letters of Dr. Oldham and Dr. Homburger are merely notes and Dr. Loram sent just a short reply. Miss Hunter's was a very fine and exhaustive study rich in suggestion.

My book has at last appeared although I have only a half dozen advance copies. It will be on regular sale June fourteenth and I will see that you get a copy. You will note that I have mentioned the Encyclopaedia in the preface.

I am leaving here June seventh and my summer address will be - 35 West 110th Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[May 22, 1939]
[enclosure?]

DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO?

There has been in the last decade a wide increase of interest in and attention toward the Negro race and its descendants in various parts of the world. This includes the question of the relation of the peoples of Africa to the future development of civilization; the changing problem of the Negro in the United States; the question of the future of the West Indies and the racial integration of South and Central America. Today the Negroid peoples, that is, those usually called Negroes and those related to them by descent and culture, are recognized as occupying a wide and important position in the world which calls for increasing attention.

This has been emphasized by our new and changing ideas of race. The whole biological conception of races separated from each other by inheritance of fixed characters, has been changed to new conceptions of varying group characteristics and cultural developments. Anthropology is studying primitive groups not as curiosities, but as throwing light upon present conditions; and a new conception of the unity of humanity not simply in its present forms but its methods of development, is becoming current. History and biography are making new and intensive efforts to re-picture the past of the darker races and the literature of cultural development and contact is increasing.

There have been published in the last ten years scores of books with new and reliable information concerning Africa and the Negro race. These include, to name but a few, studies of the tribes of Africa by Schapera, Rattray, Meek, Junod, Soga, Krige, Doke, Hollis, Torday, Monica Hunter and a score of other equally searching investigations; there are studies in African colonial administration by Perham, Brooks, Thurnwald, Orde-Browne, Mair, Macmillian, Cameron and Oldham; large and significant summaries of information concerning Africa have been made by Delafosse, Worthington, Fitzgerald and Frankel; and especially the recent AFRICAN SURVEY by Lord Hailey and his co-workers, and frazer's NATIVE RACES OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

Concerning the Negro in America there have been published recently studies of the economic development of the plantation, the effect of the depression, changes and growth in literature and education; Work's BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO covering both Africa and America; monographs by Charles Johnson, Abram Harris, Ralph Bunche, Carter Woodson, Franklin Frazier and others; there will be ready in 1940 an important survey by Dr. Karl G. Myrdal of Sweden and a dozen co-workers, while the Journal of Negro Education and the Journal of Negro History are printing numbers of intensive studies. Careful studies of Negro history and culture have begun in Brazil and other parts of South America, and have long been pursued in the West Indies. On the other hand there is a dangerous and misleading lag between scientific knowledge of the Negro and intelligent interpretation today, and popular conception handed down from the past.

The Negro race today, in the minds of most persons, is set apart as a group of unusual and different individuals; and this attitude can be met only by setting forth the facts of the situation and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by a body of facts agreed upon, in all essential particulars, by those whose opinions are worth listening to.

Many persons who are aware of this do not realize how widespread is the implicit and open denial of these facts. To quote a few instances: the book on CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p. 298) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a single genius of great caliber." (p. 298) "It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p. 297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became

free without any effort of their own." (MEET GENERAL GRANT, by W. E. Woodward). In a recent popular magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery." The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica in its article on anthropology points out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that colored members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure." A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliament committee with regard to the land question "The African, of course, has no views at all."

There is also almost inextricable confusion as to what "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences of culture and art in Africa. In the renewed discussion of race due to the plight of the Jews in Germany, one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concerning essential racial equality.

In most cases the persons who make these statements are not motivated by any enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice; they simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation and they cannot easily find authoritative reference to which they can turn. Present thought and action are all too often guided by old and discarded theories of race and heredity; by misleading emphasis and silence of former histories. These conceptions are passed on to younger generations of students by current textbooks, popular histories and even in public discussion. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the case is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question, from a clear discussion of race, to a definition of a Negro, the history of African slavery and the present conditions in Africa, to which he can find a clear and intelligent answer upon which he may depend. On the contrary thereis hardly an attitude or a prejudice that he may not find seriously advocated and to some degree corroborated and substantiated in books printed by reputable publishers and placed on the shelves of our best libraries. The path of the

inquiring student is thus beset by the most opposite and contradictory statements.

There is increasing demand for intelligent guidance on the status of the Negro and easier availability of our present knowledge of facts. We have had a sudden increase of discussion concerning race in our day based on discredited theses and threatening widespread disaster. We are having demands for colonial transfer and readjustment with inevitable examination of the whole problem of the relation of Negro peoples to modern industry and government. There is unrest and apprehension among the colored races and in all the current social and economic changes in America, the condition and future of twelve million Americans of Negro descent is necessarily involved. There is need for young pupils and for mature students, of a statement of the present condition of our knowledge concerning the darker races and especially concerning Negroes, which would make available our present scientific knowledge and set aside the vast accumulation of tradition and prejudice which makes such knowledge difficult now for the layman to obtain: a Vade Mecum for schools, editors, libraries, for Europeans inquiring into the race status here, for South Americans and Africans. In current encyclopaedias there is notable lack of space given to these matters. In a recently projected encyclopaedia of American history a scholar was asked to treat the relation of the Negro to United States history in six hundred words. Writers who are expert in many fields may be quite ignorant in the field of race or in matters concerning the Negro.

Our knowledge of the Negro today is not, of course, entirely complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study are needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of knowledge. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopaedia of its knowledge is demanded because no further information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopaedia is greatest when a stage is reached where there is a distinct opportunity to bring together and set down a clear and orderly statement of the facts already known and agreed upon, for the sake of establishing a base for further advance and further study.

Under such circumstances it would seem that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is necessary.

The idea of encyclopaedias has grown slowly but surely. In the first century we had Pliny's NATURAL HISTORY; in the fifth and seventh and thirteenth centuries appeared other encyclopaedias treating "of everything that can be learned by man in this life". As the field of science grew and the trammels of church dogma were broken down, there came in the eighteenth century three great encyclopaedias: the French Encyclopedie, 1751-65; the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1768-71; and the Conversations-Lexicon, 1796-1808. Today the place of the encyclopaedia as a unified source of knowledge, and guide to reading is generally recognized. This has been followed by encyclopaedias which confine themselves to different fields of science like chemistry, geology, medicine and the like. Finally in the social sciences, there have come the beginnings of encyclopaedias: the Encyclopaedia of Religon, the Catholic Encyclopaedia, the Jewish Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, are cases in point.

In such encyclopaedias, touching social problems, there is always an initial prejudice to over come. People have inherited ideas and attitudes which more or less unconsciously they are unwilling to change; but precisely for such reasons, encyclopaedias are neccessary. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have been insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis. These theological antipathies have now abated, and both sides are better prepared to receive the truth."

The Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which Catholics were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the well intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

In the case of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro these difficulties are increased because the prejudices and memories surrounding the subject have been more intense. There are hurts and fears; there are current controversies which made a strictly scientific point of view of questions affecting the Negro race, difficult. Notwithstan

ing this, the body of accumulated knowledge is today so wide and dependable that it becomes all the more necessary that current social thought and discussion should to as large an extent as possible be placed upon a basis of accepted scientific conclusion.

Not counting some earlier proposals which did not come to fruition, there has been an attempt since 1932 to secure funds to edit and publish an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It has naturally brought forward a good many fundamental questions. There have been those who have said that a Catholic Encyclopaedia must be edited by Catholics; a Jewish Encyclopaedia mainly by Jews; and a Negro Encyclopaedia mainly by Negroes. On the other hand it has been pointed out that his at least lays such efforts open to the charge of partisanship and defensive propaganda.

The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia felt this difficulty when they said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopaedia "with an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before - without concealing facts or resorting to apology." The Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the church in numbers and in importance."

In the case of the Negro the matter is even more complicated. There are many groups of Negroes. Educated black men in West Africa and East Africa might naturally think that their interests and points of view would be ignored. American Negroes are apt to think of themselves as the most representative group of their race and entitled to most space and consideration. The West Indians and the Afro-Brazilians have similar claims for consideration. Then too, among the whites, there are groups vitally interested in the future of the Negro, anxious to repel disturbing propaganda; fearful of any artificial unification of widely separate colored group interests and anxious to guide Negro

development in the lines of their own national interests. Thus the English administrators, the French, Belgian and other colonial investors, the South African Nationalists and students and statesmen in white America would hesitate at seeing an encyclopaedia edited and published which might not take into account their points of view and wishes. Missionaries, historians, sociologists and psychologists all would have distinct ideas concerning the scope and treatment in such an encyclopaedia.

The present proposal has sought to take all these points of view into consideration; it believes that the present situation, just because of the widespread interest in the Negro from these different points of view, and because of the unusual number of scholarly experts available, indicates not only the need of this encyclopaedia, but the possibility of so planning and editing the work as to make firm that solid scientific foundation upon which race in general, and the Negro race in particular, can be discussed and the real questions upon which there is still allowable differences of opinion more clearly fixed and stated.

We have interested groups of colored and white men, and have consulted with the leading authorities of every modern country: the United States, the West Indies and South America, England, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain; and especially white and black scholars in various parts of Africa; we have the promised cooperation of what we believe is the best available body of scholars in the world.

There follows of course the question as to how this ability can be used and apportioned to its task and how the space of the encyclopaedia can best be laid out. We are trying to make this definite by issuing next fall a proposed list of subjects, with some indication of the allocation of space. This list has been suggested and criticized by many of the best scholars of the world. The selection of authorities for the actual writing, and the character of the finished work, must of course depend upon the board of editors and for that reason a board which has the full confidence of the promoters and the scientific world is indispensable. We are asking support for this project as a worthy one, under the direction of the best board of editors which can be procured. We

do not for a moment assume that the present temporary choice of editors is or deserves to be, final; but we do believe that the project is a worthy one; that there is distinct and present call for suhh an encyclopaedia and that immediate steps ought to be taken to realize this proposal, to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average, intelligent citizens of the world a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. Nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, pre-conception and bitter memories with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

Atlanta University
May 22, 1939

[PHELPS – STOKES]

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

17-25-21

May 31, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received this morning your letter of May 29th. It comes just as I am about to leave the house to act, in the absence of Charles S. Houston, as the spokesman of the Committee before the D.A.R., hoping to get them to abrogate their rule allowing only white artists. I am tremendously interested in the outcome. We probably cannot get a change in policy immediately, but I think that we can make progress. The Conference is supposed to be a confidential one.

I have read your article on the "Do We Need an Encyclopaedia" and think it admirable. I am sending it on to Professor Johnson for such additions and modifications as he may think desirable. If these are substantial they will, of course, be sent on to you for your consideration.

I note that you are leaving Atlanta June 7, and that your summer address will be 35 West 110th Street, New York City.

I am interested to know of the comments and criticisms you have received and will look them over in a few days. Congratulations on getting your book out. I shall certainly hope to read it this summer.

You will perhaps realize that this is a rather hurriedly dictated letter, but it goes not only on a warm day but on a day on which I am very much pressed with work.

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-13

June 2, 1939

My dear Dr. Stokes:

In my last letter I omitted to refer to the literature on Africa which I have purchased and used this year. First of all I have read Lord Hailey's AFRICAN SURVEY and I have for reading Frankel's CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN AFRICA and Worthington's SCIENCE IN AFRICA; also J. G. Frazer's NATIVE RACES IN AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR, THE RHODESIA-NYASALAND ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT OF March, 1939, Maes and Boone's LESPEUPLADES DU CONGO BELGE and the three volumes by Mathieson covering British slavery, emancipation and the sugar colonies. The volumes of von Eickstedt's RASSENKUNDE UND RASSENGESCHICHTE DER MENSCHHEIT as far as published; Spratlin's JUAN LATINO and a few other works.

A careful study of these and their bibliography together with some work in the libraries about New York and Boston will make complete bibliographical sources from which the final list of subjects which we propose to make can be completed. Of course I follow the articles and references in Africa from issue to issue.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
IOI PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Copy sent

May 29, 1939.

Mailed June 8/39

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Owing to very heavy program in the office this Winter and Spring, I have been remiss in replying to your letter of April 14th. However, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your financial reports for the last quarter of 1938 and the first quarter of 1939, both of which seem to be entirely satisfactory. The funds for your third quarter of 1939 will be forwarded to you about the* first of July.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Roy

LAR:S

*First week in July. LAR.

47-13-179

(Phelps-Stokes)

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 13, 1939

copy sent

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just received from Holt & Company your book on Black Folk Then and Now. I am looking forward with the keenest pleasure to reading it this summer, and am sure that I will profit greatly by it. I think that the preparation of it was about as good a preliminary to editing the Encyclopaedia as anything that I can think of.

Your letter of June 2nd has just reached me, telling me of the various books that you have read lately. This is all very encouraging. I am particularly glad that you have been going so much into the African side. I hope that Professor Johnson may check up on the American side so that I may have at the Phelps-Stokes Fund office not later than September 15th both your revisions and his, because I want to get it in final shape for the Carnegie people at their October meeting. As you are both to be in New York this summer you could undoubtedly get together.

I am telling Dr. Jones that if you want to use my small room at the Phelps-Stokes Fund office you are quite at liberty to do so. It may conceivably be convenient, and the secretaries will be very glad to take occasional dictation.

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

I am obliged to you for sending me the criticisms of various people on your lists. These will all be very valuable, but I realize increasingly that the major work must be done by two or three people. I am sending them on to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for the files there.

Copies for Dr. Jones and Professor Johnson

47-13-168

PHELPS-STOKES

2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

17-25-19

South Dartmouth, Mass.,
July 25, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Stokes has thought that you might be specially interested in a catalogue on Slavery which he has just received and which he is forwarding under separate cover. When you have finished with it will you please put it in some library, or Atlanta, or send it to Mr. Work? Dr. Stokes is leaving here, where he has had a church during July, next week for Bedford Hills, New York, where he will be until the middle of September.

Very truly yours,
Rosalie A. Malone
Secretary to
Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes

[PHELPS-STOKES]

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

17-25-16

Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

August 21, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
210 West 150th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Stokes has asked me to write to you to see if you could call in at the Office this coming Wednesday, the 23rd, at half past eleven. If not, he would like to know when you are next coming to New York. Professor Guy Johnson will be there at twelve o'clock and he says that there are many things that you can all talk over together. Dr. Stokes has to keep a luncheon appointment at one o'clock.

Dr. Stokes asked me to say that he is in the middle of your book on The Negro Then and Now, and is tremendously interested in it. He will write you more at length about it later.

Professor Guy Johnson says that the a letter he thought he sent to you at the above address was returned. He may be reached in New York care of the Carnegie Study of the Negro in America, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie A. Malone

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-17

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Here is a copy of DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO. I sent a copy of this to you before but probably you left it in Washington. You will, of course, feel free to m ke any changes or corrections which you think are important.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 1, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Stokes has asked me to thank you for your letter of August 29th with two copies enclosed of DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO. He saw the copy which you sent to him in Washington and wishes to be sure that this is the copy which includes the revisions of Professor Johnson so that it can be signed by both.

Dr. Stokes is hoping to see you and Professor Johnson at the Office at one o'clock on Monday, the 11th, which was the date originally suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie A. Malone

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

47-13-151

Anson Phelps Stokes

ATLANTA, UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

New York,
35 W. IIOth St., Apt. 35

Sept.3, I939

Dear Mr. Stokes:

I have the letter from your secretary of Sept.I. I regret to say that I must leave for Atlanta early in the day, September II. Will you and Mr. Johnson please feel free to make any changes that may seem wise to you in the statement on the need of an encyclopaedia. I hereby consent to them and authorize the use of my signature.

As to the work for the summer and Fall, I find myself a little puzzled between what I understood you to say at our last meeting, and the work as I outlined it in my memo of January 28, I939. I there proposed two things for I939-40:

I. A corrected and supplemented list of encyclopaedia subjects, keeping in mind criticisms received

2. A selected bibliography, giving at least one good reference for each topic; and a list of the leading authorities now available.

47-12-169

Number I is finished, and only needs copying of the corrections and omissions from the first text. This is what I said I could have ready for you by mid-September, certainly by September 30. It now occurs to me that perhaps you also wanted number 2. That of course cannot be finished until late Fall. At your leisure drop me a line to Atlanta. I shall be in New York until September II, and can call at any time if you are in town.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[PHELPS-STOKES]

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

17-25-15

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 6, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Stokes was in town for a short time today and found your letter of September 3rd. He wanted me to thank you specially for it.

He is sorry to miss you next week but understands perfectly the reason for your going to Atlanta. He plans to see Professor Johnson next Monday or Tuesday and will go over carefully all the matters referred to in your letter and in the memorandum on "Do We Need an Encyclopaedia of the Negro." He says that it will be entirely all right if the corrections you refer to are sent to him at the Phelps Stokes Fund Office by the end of this month.

As to the biographies, Dr. Stokes realizes that more time is needed and will write you after his next conference with Professor Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

Rosalie A. Malone

Secretary to
Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes

September 21, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I find to my disappointment that Dr. Guy Johnson did make two suggestions concerning the manuscript of the need of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I think they are both very good and ought to be incorporated. He wrote me June 21 as follows: "For one thing, I thought that on page 1 we should insert the names of a few more persons like Herskovits and Seligman who have made important contributions on Africa. Furthermore, if I recall correctly our discussion at Washington in January we intended to say something about the practical utility of the encyclopaedia for public school teachers, pupils and others who have frequent need for a ready source of authentic information about Negroes all over the world."

I am sorry that I did not have this letter with me when I made the last version of the manuscript.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

47-12-170

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-25-14

September 30, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Enclosed you will find a corrected list of the subjects for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. As I wrote before there has been no correction in the bibliographical notes appended. I shall spend the next few months working on that so that each entry will have a statement of its meaning and one or two of the best available references. In this list in the earlier part I began trying to correct the bibliographical references but gave this up and in the new subject entries no bibliographical note is as yet appended. This correction has been made in the light of all the criticism received from various scientists throughout the world.

To this should be added such subjects as Dr. Guy Johnson may make concerning the Negro in America. I should like to have a copy of these suggestions. The list as you will note is rather rough and unfinished in form but it has involved a good deal of comparison and thought. There is still something lacking in the matter of cross references and a few entries which may see and may be repetition.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure]

GUIDE TO PROPOSED SUPPLSMENTARY LIST OF TOPICS AND TITLES

I. Cultures of Stone Age Africa:
(Note: A score or more of more or less distinct cultural periods - e.g. for East Africa - Kafuan, Oldowayan, Chellean, - Acheulean, Sangoan, Levalloisian, Kanyukian, Aurignacian, Stillbay, Wagosian, Elmentetitan Wilton, etc., etc., - have been distinguished. Would these be treated individually or in a single article with titles in proper place and cross-references added? Should a bibliography be included and, if so, how extensive?

II. Men of Stone Age Africa.
In addition to "Broken Hill Man", which is already listed, there are about twelve or fifteen additional specimens which are about as important as the Broken Hill find. Should these be listed? Should bibliography be included?

III Christian Kingdoms (of Medieval Ethiopia)
1. Axum (or Aksum)
2. Dongola
3. Alwa
Would these be treated individually, or as a group, or under the general topic "Ethiopia"?

IV. Patriarchs of Abunas of the Abyssinian Church.
(Since my original list of topics was sent you I have collected a complete, or nearly so, roster of the above. Some of these would be, in my opinion, worthy of individual treatment. Shall I include some or all of these?

V. Kings of Melle (or Mali)
Most of these were included in my original list, but, since then, several new names have been acquired. Should the article "Melle" include a chronological list of the kings, these new names could be added.

VI. Kings of Bornu (or Kanem-Bornu).
(In my original list only a few of these were included. I now have a rather full roster of these - including both the Sefuwa-Duguwa-Hume Dynasty - 9th century A. D. to 1846; the Kanemiyin Dynasty - 1846 - 1900 and the Bulala Dynasty - 1365 - 1922 A. D. Certain of the rulers of each of these dynasties were great characters, and would merit, in my opinion, individual treatment.

VII. Typical of some other suggested additions

1. Ashanti
2. Cailliaud, Frederic - "the father of Ethiopian Archaeology"
3. Candace - title of ancient Ethiopian queens of queen-mothers
4. Christianity in Medieval Ethiopia - title with cross-reference to appropriate article.
5. Islam in Negro Africa - same as above
*6. Negroes in Ancient Egypt - same as above
7. Jesuits in Ethiopia - same as above
8. Ahmed Baba - merits individual treatment

* Perhaps better as a separate article; a question which, in my opinion has never been adequately treated.

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9. Rattray, R. S. - one of most eminent of recent European students of contemporary African Cultures; approach and findings mark an epoch in approach to study of African societies. Findings and point of view worthy of special article.

10. Leakey, L. S. B. leading European student of African pre-history; has done more than any other to systematise knowledge in this field; merits, in my opinion, special article.

11. Ghana - bibliography may be expanded.

12. Melle - " " " "

13. Songhay - " " " "

14. Hausa - " " " "

15. "Prester John" " " "

16. Bornu " " " "

17. Meroe - listed in prospectus as "ancient African kingdom". Strictly speaking, Meroe was the Greek name of the principal capital of Ethiopia in Classical times, though it is true that by a modern extension the name is sometimes used as a designation of the kingdom of which it was the capital. If, however, "Meroe" is given special treatment apart from "Ethiopia", Meroe's great contemporary and sister city "Napata" (also sometimes called, by extension, the "Kingdom of Napata") might also be made the subject of a special article.

18. The "C-group Culture" - name applied by Reisner to a rather unique and important culture which flourished in the Nubian Nile Valley from about 2500 to about 1500 B.C. Revealed by the great archaeological surveys of Nubia and the excavations of Junker, Steindorff and Griffith between 1907 and 1934. Could be treated, if article is inclusive enough, under the general title "Ethiopia" but if so, title should be listed in proper place with cross-reference. Culture is important enough, however, to merit distinctive treatment.

19. The Kerma Civilization - the most important and highly developed of all early Ethiopian Cultures. Flourished about the same time as the C-group Culture and have certain resemblances to it but was of a higher order; discovered at Kerma in Upper Nubia and site excavated by Harvard-Boston Expedition between 1915 and 1917. One cemetery alone covered over 800 acres. Reisner endeavored to interpret it as an importation from Egypt but Junker and others, including my own studies, have shown Reisner's views to be ill-founded. Because of im-

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portance of culture and academic controversies bearing upon its origin, I would recommend that culture be treated in special article.

20. Under the titles "Negro" or "Race", or under some other appropriate title, I would recommend that there should be given systematic and exhaustive treatment of the problems of race-classification with special emphasis on difficultires and uncertainties involved in the attempts to determine "what is a "Negro". It is my opinion that the methodological difficulties, as well as the phylogenetic and historical ramifications and implications of the problem should be stressed. Concrete instances drawn from prehistoric and ancient finds - (for example, ancient Nubian skulls showing no "Negro" or "Negroid" characters in their boney parts, but clothed with wooly hair; - and, wide-nosed and prognathous skeletons from prehistoric sites in Europe (See illustrations enclosed) and Asia) - as well as from modern clinical and laboratory observations, (e.g., instance where specimens are known to represent crosses between full blooded "Negro" and "Nordic" parents, but with the type - characters of one of the parents completely recessive - i.e., absent) - should be given. Although a certain amount of technical matter would have to be mentioned in such an article, I believe it could be so presented that the import of the discussion could be easily understood by any lay-reader. Such a discussion would do much to clear up much of the confusion (or at least would make more intelligible the problem) which has done so much to confound many of the learned and the laity who have striven to grapple with or to understand the intricacies of race-classification.

811-12-118

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October 25, 1939

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT
100% RAG U.S.A.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I owe you many apologies, first, because I have never acknowledged receipt of your important letters of September 21st and September 30th, and because I have failed to report to you regarding an important conference which I had late in September with Dr. and Mrs. Guy B. Johnson. My excuse is that I have been absorbed in three matters which have quite put my regular correspondence out of gear, namely, certain family business which required much attention; the transfer of all of our belongings from Washington to our Lenox home; the transformation of an ice-house in Lenox to a library, with the unpacking and arranging of some six thousand books; and the carrying through of arrangements for my daughter's wedding in Lenox, of which, no doubt, you have received an announcement. Also incidentally, my wife, who is generally in such good health, has been a severe sufferer from arthritis and pyelitis this summer and her care has taken much of my time. I am glad to say that she is now somewhat better.

Now as to the Encyclopedia of the Negro.

1. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and I read over carefully your memorandum entitled "Do We Need an Encyclopaedia of the Negro". We had your letter of September 21st in mind and incorporated its suggestions and made a few very minor changes. I have inserted on the enclosed carbon the changes made so that you may have a record of them. You will notice how very few there are.

2. As to the Trustees, it seemed to us on the whole best, although all the members of the Executive Committee have approved in writing our suggested nomination of Professors Herskovits and Allison Davis, that we should not transmit their names formally to the Trustees until after the names have been actually considered at an Executive Committee meeting. In this connection, would you be good enough to give me two or three dates, if there are any, when you are to be in the East in November or December so that we might arrange for a meeting. If you have no such dates, would you give me some that are free for you.

3. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have handed me a list of cards containing about 3200 slips of subjects to be covered in an Encyclopedia of the Negro. Of these, about 1200 are from your old list, pages 1 to 161, and 2000 are new entries. Your original ones are all marked with a red pencil so that they are easily noted. The new cards do not contain bibliographical notes, but in cases where there might be any possibility of misunderstanding, a few descriptive words have been added. For instance, Zinza, a tribe of East Africa; Zion's Watchman, Methodist anti-slavery paper; Zombi, a category of spirits in the Haitian cult of the dead, etc. This box of slips is now in the safe in my office and can be inspected and used by you at any time.

4. I am enclosing herewith a copy of Dr. Guy Johnson's important letter to me under date of September 20, 1939. On this I would like your frank reactions. You will note that he has a feeling that, although all bibliographical notes made at this time should prove invaluable, it is a little better not to have them printed or mimeographed at this time for fear that an expert on any one subject, turning to some subject in his specialty and noticing an inadequate bibliographical note, might be prejudiced against the undertaking. In other words, it is almost impossible for two or three people, no matter how well informed, to cover so vast a field effectively. To be sure you have stated that these bibliographical notes are merely suggestive and in no way exhaustive, but Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are none the less fearful of the results in the case of some possible critics. They think every bibliographical note secured would be valuable but that these notes should be held in reserve.

On a second point Professor Johnson expressed in his letter an opinion, namely, that possibly it would be advisable to have the list divided into perhaps five sections such as: The Negro in the United States; The Negro in Africa; the Negro in Latin America; the Negro in other parts of the world; and bibliographical entries. In talking this matter over, both Dr. and Mrs. Johnson were quite willing to leave the list as an alphabetical one if you prefer, but to have some symbol placed after each entry indicating in which four or five or six subject classifications it would fall, with a summary at the close of the respective number of entries under each head.

47-12-172

You will also notice that Dr. Johnson is of the opinion that the list of long articles should be extremely short and that the majority of the articles should be very short, that is 500 words or less.

5. I have received your very important letter of September 30th with its corrected list of subjects for an Encyclopedia. I note that you have not corrected the biographical notes. This all seems to me in excellent shape.

You will see from the above that there are some very important matters to be decided upon, first, by conference between you and Professor Johnson; second, by decision of the Executive Committee; and third, that the list of subjects should have added to it the titles proposed by Professor and Mrs. Johnson. I am very much hoping that you can arrange to come up sometime in November for a few days. If you and Professor Johnson could come to an agreement on the points raised in this letter I could then arrange them at the office set in semi-final form. We could also have, at the close of your sessions, a meeting of the Executive Committee, and these and other

important matters could be decided.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

APS
RLH

47-12-173

[Enc.]

COPY

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA
An Inquiry under the Auspices of Carnegie Corporation of New York
405 Lexington Avenue, New York

September 20, 1939

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stokes:

I am now ready to report progress in my work on the Encyclopedia of the Negro and to turn over to you the list of subject entries which I have been accumulating to supplement the entries already prepared by Dr. DuBois and Dr. Logan.

With the assistance of Mrs. JohnsonI have listed some 2,000 new entries for the Encyclopedia. Of course it may be necessary to throw out a good many of these and it may be necessary to add certain new entries. But I feel that we have at least covered the majority of the essential topics which should go into the Encyclopedia.

In submitting this material I have several comments and suggestions to make.

1. I have not entered bibliographical references on the subject slips because I feel that it is largely a waste of time at this stage of the game to attempt to prepare a bibliography for each of the 2,000 or more items which I have listed. However, I have been accumulating a bibliography file with particular emphasis on those more rare and obscure works which are apt to escape the attention of some of the contributors. It is easy, of course, to list from one to ten references for most of the items, but these references would be the more or less familiar things which the average contributor would not be apt to overlook. If a contributor is not familiar enough with the subject upon which he is writing to prepare a satisfactory bibliography, then he has no business writing for the Encyclopedia.

2. Since the mimeographing of our revisions is expensive and since we shall probably have to make several other revisions before the project finally wins the financial support which we want, I am taking the liberty of suggesting that the present revisions be typed instead of mimeographed. I believe that four or five copies should be sufficient for the purposes of presentation to the foundations which we approach. The cost could be still further reduced if all bibliographical references are omitted and the work is confined to lists of proposed topic entries.

477-12-174

3. I suggest that in typing or duplicating the revised lists which Dr. DuBois and I are submitting, it might be a good idea to separate the entires into several sections such as the Negro in the United States, the Negro in other parts of the New World, the Negro in Africa and bibliographical entries. This arrangement will give a more accurate impression of the distribution of space in terms of various geographical areas.

4. The total number of entries may now seem rather alarming. However, as we have already indicated, a great many of these may be thrown out and many others will appear only as sub-topics or as index entries rather than as main topics. It seemed important to me at this stage to list almost every topic which might conceivably go into the Encyclopedia. The task of deciding which ones should be major articles and which ones should be sub-topics is yet to be done. This calls for a little more time than I have been able to devote to the work this year, but I should be glad to continue with this phase of the work as rapidly as I can in view of the many other duties which I have during the coming year. As Mrs. Johnson and I have worked over the entries and consulted other encyclopedias we have both come to the conclusion that the majority of the articles in the Encyclopedia of the Negro should probably be very short, that is, 500 words or less. I feel that there are probably very few topics which should run as long as ten pages. These longer articles should probably have sub-topics, and in some instances might contain the work of several contributors. The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences used this method very successfully.

If you are going to be in the City this week I should very much like to come over and talk to you further about the Encyclopedia.

Sincerely yours,

Signed) Guy B. Johnson

47-12-74

for Dr Du Bois

[Enc.]

DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO?

There has been in the last decade a wide increase of interest in ~~and attention~~ toward the Negro race and its descendants in various parts of the world. This includes the question of the relation of the peoples of Africa to the future development of civilization; the changing problem of the Negro in the United States; the question of the future of the West Indies and the racial integration of South and Central America. Today the Negroid peoples, that is, those usually called Negroes and those related to them by descent and culture, are recognized as occupying a wide and important position in the world which calls for increasing attention.

This has been emphasized by our new and changing ideas of race. The whole biological conception of races separated from each other by inheritance of fixed characters, has been changed to new conceptions of varying group characteristics and cultural developments. Anthropology is studying primitive groups not as curiosities, but as throwing light upon present and past conditions; and a new conception of the unity of humanity not simply in its present forms but in its methods of development, is becoming current. History and biography are making new and intensive efforts to re-picture the past of the darker races and the literature of cultural development and contact is increasing.

47-13-176

There have been published in the last ten years scores of books with new and reliable information concerning Africa and the Negro race. These include, to name but a few, studies of the tribes of Africa by Schapera, Rattray, Meek, Junod, Soga, Krige, Doke, Hollis, Torday, Monica Hunter, Seligman, Herskovits and a score of other equally searching investigations; there a e studies in African colonial administration by Perham, Brooks, Thurnwald, Orde-Browne, Mair, Macmillan, Cameron and Oldham; large and significant summaries of information concerning Africa have been made by Delafosse, Worthington, Fitzgerald and Frankel; and especially the recent AFRICAN SURVEY by Lord Hailey and his co-workers, and Frazer's NATIVE RACES OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

Concerning the Negro in America there have been published recently studies of the economic development of the plantation, the effect of the depression, changes and growth in literature and education; Work's BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO covering both Africa and America; monographs by Charles Johnson, Abram Harris, Ralph Bunche, Carter Woodson, Franklin Frazier and others; there will be ready in 1940 an important survey by Dr. Karl G. Myrdal of Sweden and a dozen co-workers, while the Journal of Negro Education and the Journal of Negro History are printing numbers of intensive studies. Careful studies of Negro history and culture have begun in Brazil and other parts of South America, and have long been pursued in the West Indies. On the other hand there is a dangerous and misleading lag between scientific knowledge of the Negro and intelligent interpretation today, and popular conception handed down from the past.

The Negro race today, in the minds of most persons, is set apart as a group of unusual and different individuals; and this attitude can be met only by setting forth the facts of the situation and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by a body of facts agreed upon, in all essential particulars, by those whose opinions are worth listening to.

Many persons who are aware of this do not realize how widespread is the implicit and open denial of these facts. To quote a few instances: the book on CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p. 298) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a single genius of great caliber." (p. 298) "It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p. 297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became

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free without any effort of their own." (MEET GENERAL GRANT, by W. E. Woodward). In a recent popular magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery." The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica in its article on anthropology points out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that colored members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure." A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliamont committee with regard to the land question "The African, of course, has no views at all."

There is also almost inextricable confusion as to what "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences of culture and art in Africa. In the renewed discussion of race due to the plight of the Jews in Germany, one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concerning essential racial equality.

In most cases the persons who make these statements are not motivated by any enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice; they simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation and they cannot easily find authoritative reference to which they can turn. Present thought and action are all too often guided by old and discarded theories of race and heredity; by misleading emphasis and silence of former histories. These conceptions are passed on to younger generations of s udents by current textbooks, popular histories and even in public discussion. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the case is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question, from a clear discussion of race, to a definition of a Negro, the history of African slav ry and the present conditions in Africa, to which he can find a clear and intelligent answer upon which he may depend. On the contrary there is hardly an attitude or a prejudice that he may not find seriously advocated and to some degree corroborated and substantiated in books printed by reputable publishers and placed on the shelves of our best libraries. The path of the

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inquiring student is thus beset by the most opposite and contradictory statements.

There is increasing demand for intelligent guidance on the status of the Negro and easier availability of our present knowledge of facts. We have had a sudden increase of discussion concerning race in our day based on discredited theses and threatening widespread disaster. We are having demands for colonial transfer and readjustm nt with inevitable examination of the whole problem of the relation of Negro peoples to modern industry and government. There is unrest and apprehension among the colored races and in all the current social and economic changes in America, the condition and future of twelve million Americans of Negro descent is necessarily involved. There is need for young pupils and for mature students, of a statement of the present condition of our knowledge concerning the darker races and especially concerning Negroes, which would make available our present scientific knowl dge and set aside the vast accumulation of tradition and prejudice which makes such knowledge difficult now for the layman to obtain: a Vade Mecum for schools, editors, libraries, for Europeans inquiring into the race status here, for South Americans and Africans. In current encylopaedias there is notable lack of space given to these matters. In a recently projected encyclopaedia of American history a scholar was asked to treat the relation of the Negro to United States history in six hundred words. Writers who are expert in many fields may be quite ignorant in the field of race or in matters concerning the Negro.

47-12-179

Our knowledge of the Negro today is not, of course, entirely complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study are needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of knowledge. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopaedia ~~of its knowledge~~ is demanded because no further information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopaedia is greatest when a stage is reached where there is a distinct opportunity to bring together and set down a clear and orderly statement of the facts already known and agreed upon, for the sake of establishing a base for further advance and further study.

Under such circum tances it would seem that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is necessary. Such a publication would answer promptly and effectively in every community hundreds of questions for which answers are now sought by correspondence from scholars who are specialists in their field. Furthermore,

The idea of encyclopaedias has grown slowly but surely. In the first century we had Pliny's NATURAL HISTORY; in the fifth and seventh and thirteenth centuries appeared other encyclopaedias treating "of everything that can be learned by man in this life". As the field of science grew and the trammels of church dogma were broken down, there came in the eighteenth century three great encyclopaedias: the French Encyclopedie, 1751-65; the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1768-71; and the Conversations-Lexicon, 1796-1808. Today the place of the encyclopaedia as a unified source of knowledge, and guide to reading is generally recognized. This has been followed by encyclopaedias which confine themselves to different fields of science like chemistry, geology, medicine and the like. Finally in the social sciences, there ~~have come the beginnings~~ has been much development of encyclopaedias: the Encyclopaedia of Religon, the Catholic Encyclopaedia, the Jewish Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, are cases in point.

In such encyclopaedias, touching social problems, there is always an initial prejudice to overcome. People have inherited ideas and attitudes which more or less unconsciously they are unwilling to change; but precisely for such reasons, encyclopaedias are neccessary. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have b en insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis. These theological antipathies have now abated, and both sides are better prepared to receive the truth."

The ~~Catholics~~ Roman Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which ~~Catholics~~ Rev were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the well intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

In the case of the proposed Enc clopaedia of the Negro these difficulties are increased because the prejudices and memories surrounding the subject have been more intense. There are hurts and fears; there are current controversies which make a strictly scientific point of view of questions affecting the Negro race, difficult. Notwithstand-

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ing this, the body of accumulated knowledge is today so wide and dependable that it becomes all the more necessary that current social thought and discussion should to as large an extent as possible be placed upon a basis of accepted scientific conclusion.

Not counting some earlier proposals which did not come to fruition, there has been an attempt since 1932 to secure funds to edit and publish an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It has naturally brought forward a good many fundamental questions. There have been those who have said that a Catholic Encyclopaedia must be edited by Catholics; a Jewish Encyclopaedia mainly by Jews; and a Negro Encyclopaedia mainly by Negroes. On the other hand it has been pointed out thatthis at least lays such efforts open to the charge of partisanship and defensive propaganda.

The editors of the Jewish Encyclopaedia felt this difficulty when they said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopaedia "With an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before - without concealing facts or resorting to apology." The Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the church in numbers and in importance."

In the case of the Negro the matter is even more complicated. There are many groups of Negroes. Educated black men in West Africa and East Africa might naturally think that their interests and points of view would be ignored. American Negroes are apt to think of themselves as the most representative group of their race and entitled to most space and consideration. The West Indians and the Afro-Brazilians have similar claims for consideration. Then too, among the whites, there are groups vitally interested in the future of the Negro, anxious to repel disturbing propaganda; fearful of any artificial unification of widely separate color d group interests and anxious to guide Negro

47-13
101-0

development in the lines of their own national interests. Thus the English administrators, the French, Belgian and other colonial investors, the South African Nationalists and students and statesmen in white America would hesitate at seeing an encyclopaedia edited and published which might not take into account their points of view and wishes. Missionaries, historians, sociologists and psychologists all would have distinct ideas concerning the scope and treatment in such an encyclopaedia.

The present proposal has sought to take all these points of view into consideration; it believes that the present situation, just because of the widespread interest in the Negro from these different points of view, and because of the unusual number of scholarly experts available, indicates not only the need of this encyclopaedia, but the possibility of so planning and editing the work as to make firm that solid scientific foundation upon which race in general, and the Negro race in particular, can be discussed and the real questions upon which there is still allowable differences of opinion more clearly fixed and stated.

We have interested groups of colored and white men, and have consulted with the leading authorities of every important country, such as the United States, the West Indies and South America, England, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain; and especially white and black scholars in various parts of Africa; we have the promised cooperation of what we believe is the best available body of scholars in the world.

417-12-182

There follows of course the question as to how this ability can be used and apportioned to its task and how the space of the encyclopaedia can best be laid out. We are trying to make this definite by issuing ~~next fall a proposed~~ a tentative list of subjects, with some indication of the allocation of space. This list has been suggested and criticized by many of the best scholars of the world. The selection of authorities for the actual writing, and the character of the finished work, must of course depend upon the board of editors and for that reason a board which has the full confidence of the promoters and the scientific world is indispensable. We are asking support for this project as a worthy one, under the direction of the best board of editors which can be procured. We

do not for a moment assume that the present temporary choice of editors is or deserves to be, final; but we do believe that the project is a ~~worthy~~ highly important one; that there is a distinct ~~and present~~ call for such an encyclopaedia and that immediate steps ought to be taken to realize this proposal, to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average, intelligent citizens of the world a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. Nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, pre-conception and bitter memories with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

W. E. B. DuBois
Guy B. Johnson

47-12-183

September 30, 1939
~~Atlanta University~~
~~May 22, 1939~~

November 1, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Answering your letter of October 23, I am sorry that you have had so many calls upon your time. I hope Mrs. Stokes is better. I received the announcement of your daughter's wedding with pleasure. I hope that your removal to Lenox does not mean giving up Washington entirely. I have a little plot and tumbled home in Great Barrington which belonged to my grandfather but I never have felt able to rebuild it or plan spending any considerable time there because of the cost of living in the Berkshires.

I am glad you made the changes in the statement on the need of an encyclopaedia. I agree with all of them.

With regard to the subjects, I have tried to cut down rather than increase the number of entries. Nearly all of the criticisms sent advised this thinking that a smaller number of more comprehensive subjects would be better than a great many detailed subjects. Off hand I should think that 3,000 subject headings in a small encyclopaedia would be far too many unless a large number of them were simply references to more comprehensive headings. It was, for instance, especially recommended that small tribes like the Zinza be not entered under a separate heading but that a general treatment of the African tribes should cover the whole matter. Only in the case of a few very important and well known tribes like the Bantu and Mangbettu would an entry be made with a cross reference.

I agree in the main with Mr. Johnson concerning bibliographical entries. They certainly would be an endless source of criticism. On the other hand it would be a very great help to the ordinary student to have under each subject at least one book or reference which would give him a general idea. A complete bibliography or even a best bibliography would naturally be impossible under all the subjects.

I think there should be a straight alphabetical list of all subjects and this should be supplemented by alphabetical lists in sections of the Negro in the United States, in the West Indies, in South America, in Africa and Negro biographies.

47-13-184

There is much to be said of an encyclopaedia with a considerable number of long articles and an encyclopaedia with a large number of short articles. I am afraid that some feasible combination of these two ideas will have eventually to be made.

As to coming to Washington, I could come for a few days almost any time in November or December or in both months as my teaching load is light this semester. I regret to say, however, that I do not see how I can afford this expense out of the Phelps Stokes appropriation. The necessity of paying the whole of Miss Diggs salary during the summer always leaves very little for office expense in the fall. On the other hand I feel that the Fund has been so generous in support of this project in the past that I hesitate to make further demands upon it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York City

Lenox, Massachusetts
November 11, 1939

Professor Guy B. Johnson
The Negro in America
405 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thanks for your note of October 30th. I will see that Line 5 of Paragraph 3 on Page 2 in my letter of October 23rd to Dr. Du Bois is changed to "Biographical entries instead of "bibliographical entries."

I note that you do not feel very strongly about dividing the entries into five or six sections.

I am writing now to ask particularly about a date when you could give a day to Encyclopaedia of the Negro business. I wonder if the first Saturday in December would be satisfactory to you and if so, whether you could meet Dr. Du Bois and myself at the Office the previous afternoon, Friday, December 1st, to go over some preliminary matters and then we could have a meeting of our Executive Committee on Saturday, December 2nd, at ten o'clock at the same place. If this is satisfactory to you I will arrange accordingly. I am very anxious to get certain matters definitely decided upon.

47-12-183

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Copy to Dr. Du Bois

aps

Please let me know Tuesday at P.S. Fund office

18-16-103

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

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QAE17 41 DL=TU NEWYORK NY NOV 14 1135A 1127A

[PHELPS-STOKES, 1939]

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

IF SATURDAY DECEMBER 2 SATISFACTORY TO YOU WILL CALL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING PHELPS STOKES FUND OFFICE THAT DAY AT 10 OCLOCK; ALSO MEETING WITH PROFESSOR GUY JOHNSON THIS OFFICE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON AT 4 STOP THESE APPOINTMENTS SATISFACTORY TO JOHNSON. PLEASE TELEGRAPH=

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Copy for Dr. Du Bois

A.P.S.

November 17, 1939

Dear Professor Kinckle Jones:

I write to inform you that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro will be held at the office of the Phelps-Stokes Fund on Saturday morning, December 9th, at ten o'clock. The meeting will last all morning and probably into the early afternoon. It will consider various important questions, among them the following:

(1) The formal nomination to the Board of Trustees of new Trustees.

(2) The formal approval of the revised Memorandum on "Why an Encyclopaedia of the Negro?", as drafted by Dr. Du Bois and Professor Guy Johnson.

(3) The enlarged list of subjects on which both Dr. Du Bois and Professor and Mrs. Johnson have been working.

(4) The question of bibliographical references.

(5) The question of biographies.

(6) The appeal to Foundations.

(7) Other matters.

at 4 (Lane/Place)

The Chairman and the two Editors are meeting the previous afternoon so as to have all these matters in form for presentation to the Committee.

Travelling expenses of out of town members will be met.

Please note that the meeting is being held this time at the Phelps-Stokes Fund Office, 101 Park Aenue, New York City—not in Washington, as heretofore.

Very truly yours,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Chairman.

Glad to change to suit your convenience

477-12-188

November 22, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

In order to get our minds made up concerning the final work with regard to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, may I suggest the following matters: I understand that you want to have as a final summing up of our work in promoting the Encyclopaedia a list of the subjects which the Encyclopaedia might treat. If such a list is to be put into final form, it will be necessary for me to see the suggested additions and changes made by Mr. Johnson. I might bring them back with me when I come to New York. I would of course return them eventually in their original form but in order to have a definitive copy I should have to go over the suggestions and compare them with mine. I think, as Mr. Johnson suggests, there should be a minimum of bibliographical notes but perhaps a word of explanation here and there.

2. I hate to contemplate leaving the project in the air at the end of this year. We are going to begin publication hereat Atlanta University in January, 1940, a quarterly "review of race and culture". I wonder if in some way we couldn't use a page or two of that review for the continuous promotion of the Encyclopaedia idea? I am editor-in-chief of the review and collaborating with me are doctors of philosophy from Columbia, Chicago, Indiana, Brown and other institutions.

3. I hardly think that the question of bibliographical references and biographies could be considered by the executive committee except in a very general way. Only the final editorial board can come to decisions on matters like this.

I shall be at the Phelps Stokes office at four p. m., Friday afternoon, December eighth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

47-13-186

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Lenox, Massachusetts
November 28, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of November 22nd, which brings up certain important matters.

(1) I am asking the Phelps-Stokes Fund office to forward you immediately, Special Handling and Special Delivery, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's cards covering their suggested new subjects so that you may have them to consider prior to the meeting a week from Friday.

(2) I arranged with the Phelps-Stokes Fund to carry the project through on the old basis up to July first. This includes your salary, Professor Johnson's salary, Miss Diggs', etc., as in the past, for six months.

(3) It is quite possible that the new Atlanta University Quarterly Review of Race and Culture may help the Encyclopaedia of the Negro project.

(4) As to the bibliographical references, I am anxious that the Executive Committee should merely consider whether or not these should be prepared for inclusion with our subject list. The disadvantage is that some critics will pounce on some inadequate reference and criticize the Encyclopaedia. The advantage is that the references, even though inadequate, will be invaluable if we carry out the plan of publishing this material in a mimeographed volume in case we cannot finance the Encyclopaedia project this winter.

(5) As to biographies, I think the Editorial Committee can well consider again the general question of biographies. Of course the Editors would alone decide what biographies should be included.

(6) I thought it best to write Mr. Keppel that I was postponing sending him the memorandum which you and Professor Johnson had approved, on "Why an Encyclopaedia of the Negro" until it had been presented to the Executive Committee so that it could have its endorsement, and I told him that I would send it to him soon afterwards. I was very glad to get a nice acknowledgement from him saying that he would be delighted to see it whenever it is ready. This indicates that the matter is still open in his mind.

With kindest regards, I am

Always sincerely yours,

Susan Phelps Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Copy to Mr. Johnson

47-13-189

November 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Pursuing further the matter which I mentioned in my last letter: we are publishing in 1940 at Atlanta University a quarterly magazine to be called "PHYLON, The Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture." I need not remind you that "Phylon" is good old Greek for race. We are going to make this quarterly a magazine of good appearance on good grade of paper with a few illustrations and with a leading article or articles of solid scientific value. I am editor-in-chief. My colleagues are: Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, ex officio, Ph.D., history, Northwestern; W. Stanley Braithwaite, Litt. D., Talladega, literature; Ira De A. Reid, Ph.D., sociology, Columbia; W. Mercer Cook, modern languages, Ph.D. Brown; Oran W. Eagleson, Ph. D., psychology, Indiana. The magazine will have between one hundred and one hundred fifty pages with a low subscription price. We hope to restore to Atlanta University some of its old preeminence in the study of the race problem. The first issue will appear in January.

I hate to put my hand to the plow and turn back. I am convinced that we are not going to get the funds for the publication of the Encyclopaedia in the next few years; possibly not before 1950 when I shall be too old to take part even if living. Nevertheless I do not want to drop the idea and have it fall into unworthy or interested hands. I think too that the Phelps Stokes Fund will want eventually to carry through this part of its program. I suggest, therefore, as a continuation of this interest in the Encyclopaedia and as a method of keeping your fingers upon it that our magazine publish quarterly a series of proposed biographies of persons of Negro blood and white persons interested in the Negro problem. They eventually can be the basis of the biographies finally included in the Encyclopaedia and this prior publication would give a chance for criticism and judgment. The magazine could publish in each issue anywhere from two to ten such biographies. I shall be glad to have you think over this method of continuing our grip upon the Encyclopaedia idea.

47-12-87

I estimate that a sum varying from one hundred to five hundred dollars a year would be sufficient to cover this cost of publication depending, of course, upon the number of biographies published in each issue. I hope you will think this matter over and we can talk of it later.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-33-07

December 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Mr. Johnson's cards are at hand and I will begin looking them over before I come North. I shall hardly be able, however, to finish them by that time. I am glad that the Phelps Stokes Fund is willing to carry the project forward until July first. The other matters which you mention are satisfactory to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-33-04

ATLANTA, UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 6, 1939

Memo to Dr. Stokes:

I have gone through the 239 entries of Mr. Johnson's cards which cover the letter A and divided them into three classes: I have marked as A those fifty-two entries that I think ought to appear as articles in the Encyclopaedia. As B I have marked 155 entries which I think ought to be treated in a general article and by name but should not be entered under a separate heading. I have marked as C thirty-two entries which I think should be noted in a general way in other articles but not necessarily mentioned by name.

W E B Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[Enclosure]

17-33-05

The following is the A list and these entries should be covered by main articles. Most of them are already included under other names.

amalgamation
amendments, constitutional
American Colonization Society
American Missionary Association
American Revolution
Amistad, The
Amusements
Andaman, India
Andrews, John A.
Animism
Anthropology
Anthropometry
Anthony, Susan B.
Anti-Slavery Societies
Antigua
Antilles
Antoine, C. C.
Arabs
archeology
architecture
Arizona
Arkansas
art
artisan
Aryan
Ashbury, Bishop Francis
Ashanti
Ashman, Juhedi
Asiatics
Asiento
Abolitionism
actors
Adams, John Quincy
Administration, Public
Adult Education
Aegean civilization
A. M. E. Zion Church
African U. M. Protestant Church
Africans
Aggrey, J. E. K.
Agrarian Movement
Agriculture
Agricultural schools
Alabama
Alcorn, James L.
Aldridge, Ira
Allain, Theophile
Allen, Richard
athletics
Atlanta University
attorneys
Attucks, Cripus
Ayllon, Luis Vasquez de

[Enclosure]

17-33-06

The following is the C list. In one of these should a separate article be entered and most of them deserve nothing more than incidental mention in general articles.

Ambwa (African tribe)
American Child Health Association
Ameridan Order Children of Israel
American Peace Society
American Protective Association
American Unity Labor Union
Amos and Andy
Anderson, Mathew
Anderson, Robert
Ansifield Award
Anti-Strikers Railroad Union
Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church
Armstrong College
Arneaux, J. A.
Asher, Jeremiah
Ada (poet)
Adventist Conference
Advisory boards
African Orthodox Church
Afro-American Sons and Daughters
Agent, Plantation
Alabama Lutheran Academy
Albert, Octavia V.
Alice Elliott Academy
Alienated American (newspaper)
All Nations Penecostal Church
Allen Institute
Allen, Macon B.
Allen School
Allen, William G.
Alliance High School
Association of Negro Underwriters
Atheism
Atherton, Charles G.
Aunt Sally

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atl U

Amer Negro Pub

////////////////////

Lenox, Massachusetts
December 4, 1939

My dear Mr. Work:

I have just received a very nice letter from the Permanent Secretary of the Bibliographical Society of America with reference to your plan for a revised edition of the Bibliography of the Negro. It reads as follows:

> Last spring you submitted to this Society Dr. Monroe Work's plan for a comprehensive World Bibliography of the Negro, in which I am personally very much interested since I am familiar with the excellent work this tireless scholar has done in his chosen field in the past.
>
> On bringing the project before the Publication Committee and the Council of the Society, however, it was decided that our slender publication fund was entirely inadequate to cope with a project of this size and that, with real regret, we must decide against its publication, not because of any lack of merit, but simply because we cannot afford to undertake it.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> R.W.G. Vail, Permanent Secretary.

17-25-01

I have of course acknowledged the letter expressing appreciation to Mr. Vail for his friendly interest.

I have also lately been in correspondence with Mr. Curtis Garrison, Secretary of the Committee on Grants of the Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio. They seem to be interested in the problem of the Negro. In his last letter he says:

> It is possible that we might get the Trustees to consider a small sum toward assisting in the publication of Dr. Work's Bibliography. I can tell better by next March, but such a work naturally cuts down our labor and is worthy of support. If forty-five people or institutions were found, to give $100. apiece, the amount could be obtained, and this might be raised within the next year ot two. The Writings on American History were kept alive by Dr. Jameson for many years, by this method. It is not a very business-like one, but better than nothing.

I am sending you these two quotations for your information. I believe although there seems no immediate hope from the Bibliographical Society that the tone of their letter leaves some hope for a small grant. This is why in my reply I have said:

17-25-02

My dear Mr. Vail:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of November 27th, which has been forwarded to me from Washington.

I can well understand that the slender funds of the Bibliographical Society are inadequate for meeting the full expense of Mr. Work's proposed World Bibliography of the Negro. I am still hoping, however, that even though you cannot publish the Bibliography your Society may see fit to make a grant towards the cost of publication. For instance, the Phelps-Stokes Fund has offered a grant of $500 conditional on the full $5,000 being raised, and I have just had a letter from a Foundation in the West which suggests that it may be able to make a small contribution. I commend this suggestion to your consideration.

With great appreciation of your personal friendly interest in the project I am,

Very sincerely yours,

While writing I take pleasure in enclosing an interesting article which appeared in the Berkshire Evening Eagle of Pittsfield Massachusetts, December 2, 1939, regarding the mural recently dedicated in the Historical Museum at Bennington, showing Lemuel Haynes, a Negro preacher, conducting a service in the Bennington Meeting House at the beginning of the Nineteenth century. I suppose that I should have known about Haynes, but I did not prior to reading this article. It is rather remarkable to think of his services in connection with the relief of Fort Ticonderoga and the holding of the pastorate of a white church in West Rutland, Vermont, for almost thirty years. I am glad to see that Middlebury College gave him an honorary degree and that his printed sermons went through many editions. I feel ashamed to think that I was ignorant of the career of this fine man. Only his name was familiar to me and that in a very vague way.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Always sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

P.S. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Du Bois, who is much interested in your Bibliography owing to its close connection with our Encyclopaedia.

Dr. Monroe N. Work
Bibliography of the Negro
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF
THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Phelps-Stokes Fund Offices
101 Park Avenue, New York City

Saturday, December 9, 1939

1. Call of Meeting to order
2. Reports from absent members
3. Consideration of Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee (January 28, 1939) and action by Trustees on their recommendations
4. Action on death of Professor Spingarn
5. Vacancies on Board and proposed nominations of Professor Herskovitz, Dr. Allison Davis and a third member
6. Question of an Associate Editor in the fields of Anthropology and Ethnology
7. Action of Phelps-Stokes Fund continuing appropriation to July 1, 1940
8. Correspondence with Dr. Keppel
9. Securing Minutes and Records from the late Professor Brawley
10. Proposed formal approval of the Memorandum entitled "Do we need an Encyclopedia of the Negro"
11. Consideration of report by Editors on revised subject lists
12. The question of bibliographical references
    a. In presentation to Carnegie Corporation and other Foundations
    b. In possible publication
13. Further consideration of general question of biographies
14. Question of long articles
15. Additional matters to be presented by the Editors:
    a. Dr. DuBois
    b. Professor Guy Johnson
16. Classified material to go into Carnegie Appeal--(see attached Memorandum)
17. Question of related projects
    a. New edition of Work's "Bibliography of the Negro"
    b. Proposed publication of Atlanta University Quarterly Review of "Race and Culture"
18. Call on Institutions concerned for naming of members of Advisory Board in place of Dr. Just (resigned) and Dr. Herskovitz (transferred to Editors)
19. Relation of the Encyclopedia Project to Myrdal's Survey on "The Negro in America"

47-12-111

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT MATERIAL
Prepared for
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

I. "Do We Need an Encyclopedia of the Negro"--statement by Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson approved by the Executive Committee

II. Alphabetical list with Notes of some 3000 subjects which might be treated in an Encyclopedia of the Negro

III. Tentative division of Space for Encyclopedia

IV. List of Major Articles

V. List of Biographies of great men of Negro blood and others who have been prominently identified with Negro History or Race Relations

VI. Brief list of Contemporaries to be included

VII. Classification by subjects in three sections under United States, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world

VIII. Bibliography of Bibliographies dealing directly or indirectly with the Negro (Dr. Logan)

IX. List of more important collections of Source Material regarding the Negro

X. Manuscript Index of Articles in "Journal of Negro History"

XI. List of Scholars and Publicists who have endorsed the Encyclopedia of the Negro project, and selection of representative comments

XII. Dr. DuBois' Memorandum on Scientific Impartiality and Objectivity

XIII. Dr. DuBois' Memorandum on the Significance of the Negro Encyclopedia

XIV. List of leading Scholars (white and colored) at home and abroad in major fields to be covered by the Encyclopedia

XV. Budget ($266,600) as approved by Dr. Alvin Johnson, Editor Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

APPENDICES

1. Memorandum on the Encyclopedia of the Negro

2. Certificate of Incorporation

3. Brief Biographies of the Editors, Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson

4. Members of the Board and of its Advisory Council

December 9, 1939

SUMMARY OF MOST IMPORTANT MATERIAL AVAILABLE
for
PRESENTATION TO FOUNDATIONS AND FOR POSSIBLE PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTION—HISTORY, PLAN AND PURPOSE

I. "Do We Need an Encyclopedia of the Negro"—statement by Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy Johnson approved by the Executive Committee

II Alphabetical list with Bibliographical Notes of some 5000 subjects which might be treated in an Encyclopedia of the Negro..... p. 1

III. Division of Space for Encyclopedia..... p. 152

IV. Lists of Major Articles..... p. 153

V. List of Biographies of great men of Negro blood and others who have been prominently identified with Negro History or Race Relations..... p. 156

VI. Brief list of Contemporaries to be included..... p. 158

VII. Classification by subjects in three sections under United States, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world

VIII. Bibliography of Bibliographies dealing directly or indirectly with the Negro (Dr. Logan)

IX. List of more important Collections of Source Material regarding the Negro

X. List of Negro Ph.D. Theses and Index or Articles "Journal of Negro History"

XI. List of Scholars and Publicists who have endorsed the Encyclopedia of the Negro project, and selection of representative comments

XII. Dr. DuBois' Memorandum on Scientific Impartiality and Objectivity

XIII. Dr. DuBois' Memorandum on the Significance of the Negro Encyclopedia

XIV. List of leading Scholars in the field at home and abroad with possible assignment of more important articles (In course of preparation)

APPENDICES

1. Memorandum on the Encyclopedia of the Negro

2. Certificate of Incorporation

3. Brief Biographies of the Editors, Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy Johnson

4. Members of the Board and of its Advisory Council

December 9, 1930

417-12-107

DO WE NEED AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

There has been in the last decade a wide increase of interest in the Negro race and its descendants in various parts of the world. This includes the question of the relation of the peoples of Africa to the future development of civilization; the changing problem of the Negro in the United States; the question of the future of the West Indies and the racial integration of South and Central America. Today the Negroid peoples, that is, those usually called Negroes and those related to them by descent and culture, are recognized as occupying a wide and important position in the world which calls for increasing attention.

This has been emphasized by our new and changing ideas of race. The whole biological conception of races separated from each other by interitance of fixed characters, has been changed to new conceptions of varying group characteristics and cultural developments. Anthropology is studying primitive groups not as curiosities, but as throwing light upon present and past conditions; and a new conception of the unity of humanity not simply in its present forms but in its methods of development, is becoming current. History and biography are making new and intensive efforts to re-picture the past of the darker races and the literature of cultural development and contact is increasing.

There have been published in the last ten years scores of books with new and reliable information concerning Africa and the Negro race. These include, to name but a few, studies of the tribes of Africa by Schapera, Rattray, Meek, Junod, Soga, Krige, Doke, Hollis, Torday, Monica Hunter, Seligman, Herskovitz and a score of other equally searching investigations; there are studies in African colonial administration by Perham, Brooks, Thurnwald, Orde-Browne, Mair, Macmillan, Cameron and Oldham; large and significant summaries of information concerning Africa have been made by Delafosse, Worthington, Fitzgerald and Frankel; and especially the recent AFRICAN SURVEY by Lord Hailey and his co-workers, and Frazer's NATIVE RACES OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

17-33

Concerning the Negro in America there have been published recently studies of the economic development of the plantation, the effect of the depression, changes and growth in literature and education; Work's BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO covering both Africa and America; monographs by Charles Johnson, Abram Harris, Ralph Bunche, Carter Woodson, Franklin Frazier and others; there will be ready in 1941 an important survey by Dr. Karl Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden and a dozen co-workers, while the Journal of Negro Education and the Journal of Negro History are printing numbers of intensive studies. Careful studies of Negro history and culture have begun in Brazil and other parts of South America, and have long been pursued in the West Indies.

On the other hand there is a dangerous and misleading lag between scientific knowledge of the Negro and intelligent interpretation today, and popular conception handed down from the past. The Negro race today, in the minds of most persons, is set apart as a group of unusual and different individuals; and this attitude can be met only by setting forth the facts of the situation and letting the world know that the essential humanity of the black race is today well attested by a body of facts agreed upon, in all essential particulars, by those whose opinions are worth listening to.

Many persons who are aware of this do not realize how widespread is the implicit and open denial of these facts. To quote a few instances: the book on

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES (1928) by the first professor of sociology ever appointed at Harvard University says of Negroes "In Africa they had as many chances in the long course of history to create complex forms of culture as the white race had elsewhere and yet nothing has been created." (p.298) "Excepting, perhaps, a few heavyweight champions and eminent singers, the American Negroes have not up to this time produced a single genius of great caliber." (p. 298) It is worthy of notice that the studies of Ferguson, E. B. Reuter, and of some others, have shown that the greater the infusion of white blood into the Negro, the higher is his intelligence quotient." (p.297)

A widely read American author says concerning the Civil War "The American Negroes are the only people in the history of the world, so far as I know, that ever became free without any effort of their own." (MEET GENERAL GRANT, by L. E. Woodward). In a recent magazine article, Morrison Holliday writes "The black man in the South, 90 per cent of him, at least, belongs to a primitive race barely removed from savagery." The thirteenth edition of the Encyclopedia Brittanica in its article on anthropology points out that the sutures in the heads of Negro children solidify early so that mental development in the race is impossible. The fourteenth edition printed the assertion of a Harvard professor that colored members of Southern legislatures during Reconstruction engaged in a "saturnalia of corrupt expenditure". A governor of the African colony of Kenya testified before a Parliament committee with regard to the land question "The African, of course, has no views at all."

17-33

There is also almost inextricable confusion as to what "Negro" means; as to whether Ethiopia was a civilization of black men; as to whether there are any evidences of culture and art in Africa. In the renewed discussion of race due to the plight of the Jews in Germany, one notices repeated tendencies to except the Negro race from general statements concerning essential racial equality.

In most cases the persons who make these statements are not motivated by any enmity toward the Negro race or any conscious prejudice; they simply have not themselves carefully studied the situation and they cannot easily find authoritative reference to which they can turn. Present thought and action are all too often guided by old and discarded theories of race and heredity; by misleading emphasis and silence of former histories. These conceptions are passed on to younger generations of students by current textbooks, popular histories and even in public discussion. In the case of the average reader, even when intelligent, or of students in universities, the case is even more baffling. There is hardly an ordinary question, from a clear discussion of race, to a definition of a Negro, the history of African slavery and the present conditions in Africa, to which he can find a clear and intelligent answer upon which he may depend. On the contrary there is hardly an attitude or a prejudice that he may not find seriously advocated and to some degree corroborated and substantiated in books printed by reputable publishers and placed on the shelves of our best libraries. The path of the inquiring student is thus beset by the most opposite and contradictory statements.

There is increasing demand for intelligent guidance on the status of the Negro and easier availability of our present knowledge of facts. We have had a sudden increase of discussion concerning race in our day based on discredited theses and threatening widespread disaster. We are having demands for colonial transfer and readjustment with inevitable examination of the whole problem of the relation of Negro peoples to modern industry and government. There is unrest and apprehension among the colored races and in all the current social and economic

changes in America, the condition and future of twelve million Americans of Negro descent is necessarily involved.

There is need for young pupils and for mature students, of a statement of the present condition of our knowledge concerning the darker races and especially concerning Negroes, which would make available our present scientific knowledge and set aside the vast accumulation of tradition and prejudice which makes such knowledge difficult now for the layman to obtain: a Vade Mecum for schools, editors, libraries, for Europeans inquiring into the race status here, for South Americans and Africans. Such a publication would answer promptly and effectively in every community hundreds of questions for which answers are now sought by correspondence from scholars who are specialists in their fields. Furthermore, in current encyclopedias there is notable lack of space given to these matters. In a recently projected encyclopedia of American history a scholar was asked to treat the relation of the Negro to United States history in six hundred words. Writers who are experts in many fields may be quite ignorant in the field of race or in matters concerning the Negro.

Our knowledge of the Negro today is not, of course, entirely complete; there are many gaps where further information and more careful study are needed; but this is the case in almost every branch of knowledge. Knowledge is never complete and in few subjects does a time arrive when an encyclopedia is demanded because no further information is expected. Indeed the need of an encyclopedia is greatest when a stage is reached where there is a distinct opportunity to bring together and set down a clear and orderly statement of the facts already known and agreed upon, for the sake of establishing a base for further advance and further study. Under such circumstances it would seem that an Encyclopedia of the Negro is necessary.

The idea of encyclopedias has grown slowly but surely. In the first century we had Pliny's NATURAL HISTORY; in the fifth and seventh and thirteenth centuries appeared other encyclopedias treating of "everything than can be learned by man in this life". As the field of science grew and the trammels of church dogma were broken down, there came in the eighteenthcentury three great encyclopedias: The French Encyclopedia, 1751-65; the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, 1768-71; and the Conversations-Lexicon, 1796-1808. Today the place of the encyclopedia as a unified source of knowledge and guide to reading is generally recognized. This has been followed by encyclopedias which confine themselves to different fields of science like chemistry, geology, medicine and life. Finally, in the social sciences, there has been much development of encyclopedias: the Encyclopedia of Religion, the Catholic Encyclopedia, the Jewish Encyclopedia, and the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, are cases in point.

In such encyclopedias, touching social problems, there is always an initial prejudice to overcome. People have inherited ideas and attitudes which more or less unconsciously they are unwilling to change; but precisely for such reasons encyclopedias are necessary. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia said frankly "Hitherto the difficulties in the way of such an adequate and impartial presentation have been insuperable. Deep-rooted prejudices have prevented any sympathetic interest in Judaism on the part of Christian theologians, or in Christianity on the part of the rabbis. These theological antipathies have now abated and both sides are better prepared to receive the truth."

The Roman Catholics complained that in the case of many matters in which they were interested "proper answers to the questions proposed are not to be met with in English literature. Even the writings of the well-intentioned authors are at times disfigured by serious errors on Catholic subjects, which are for the most part due, not to ill-will, but to lack of knowledge."

In the case of the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro these difficulties are increased because the prejudices and memories surrounding the subject have been more intense. There are hurts and fears; there are current controversies which make a stricly scientific point of view of questions affecting the Negro race, difficult. Notwithstanding this, the body of accumulated knowledge is today so wide and dependable that it becomes all the more necessary that current social thought and discussion should be placed, to as large an extent as possible, upon a basis of accepted scientific conclusion.

Not counting some earlier proposals which did not come to fruition, there has been an attempt since 1932 to secure funds to edit and publish an Encyclopedia of the Negro. It has naturally brought forward a good many fundamental questions. There have been those who have said that a Catholic Encyclopedia must be edited by Catholics; a Jewish Encyclopedia by Jews; and a Negro Encyclopedia mainly by Negroes. On the other hand it has been pointed out that this at least lays such efforts open to the charge of partisanship and defensive propaganda.

17-33

The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia felt this difficulty when they said "The editors have felt a special sense of responsibility with regard to this work, in which for the first time the claims to recognition of a whole race and its ancient religion are put forth in a form approaching completeness. They have had to consider susceptibilities among Jews and others, and have been especially solicitous that nothing should be set down which could hurt the feelings of the most sensitive." Yet they proposed to edit such an encyclopedia "with an exhaustiveness which has never been attempted before without concealing facts or resorting to apology." The Catholic editors were sure that even "among Protestants the desire for a more intimate and accurate knowledge of things Catholic increases in proportion to the growth of the church in numbers and in importance."

In the case of the Negro the matter is even more complicated. There are many groups of Negroes. Educated black men in West Africa and East Africa might naturally think that their interests and points of view would be ignored. American Negroes are apt to think of themselves as the most representative group of their race and entitled to most space and consideration. The West Indians and the Afro-Brazilians have similar claims for consideration. Then, too, among the whites, there are groups vitally interested in the future of the Negro, anxious to repel disturbing propaganda; fearful of any artificial unification of widely separate colored group interests and anxious to guide Negro development in the lines of their own national interests. Thus the British administrators, the French, Belgian and other colonial investors, the South African Nationalists and students and statesmen in white America would hesitate at seeing an encyclopedia edited and published which might not take into account their points of view and wishes. Missionaries, historians, sociologists and psychologists all would have distinct ideas concerning the scope and treatment in such an encyclopedia.

The present proposal has sought to take all these points of view into consideration; it believes that the present situation, just because of the wide-

spread interest in the Negro from these different points of view, and because of the unusual number of scholarly experts available, indicates not only the need of this encyclopedia, but the possibility of so planning and editing the work as to make firm that solid scientific foundation upon which race in general, and the Negro race in particular, can be discussed and the real questions upon which there is still allowable differences of opinion more clearly fixed and stated.

We have interested groups of colored and white men, and have consulted with the leading authorities of every important country, such as the United States, the West Indies and South America, England, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain; and especially white and black scholars in various parts of Africa; we have the promised cooperation of what we believe is the best available body of scholars in the world.

There follows of course the question as to how this ability can be used and apportioned to its task and how the space of the encyclopedia can best be laid out. We are trying to make this definite by issuing a tentative list of subjects, with some indication of the allocation of space. This list has been suggested and criticized by many of the best scholars of the world. The selection of authorities for the actual writing, and the character of the finished work must, of course, depend upon the board of editors, and for that reason a board which has the full confidence of the promoters and the scientific world is indispensible. We are asking support for this project as a worthy one, under the direction of the best board of editors which can be procured. We do not for a moment assume that the present temporary choice of editors is or deserves to be final; but we do believe that the project is a highly important one; that there is a distinct call for such an encyclopedia, and that immediate steps ought to be taken to realize this proposal, to use the best scholarship of the world in placing before average intelligent citizens of the world a carefully considered statement concerning the past and present of the Negro race. Nothing in the long run would serve better to replace prejudice, pre-conception and bitter memories with scientific fact and balanced judgment.

W. E. B. DuBois

Guy B. Johnson

September 30, 1939
Approved by Executive Committee
December 9, 1939

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Minutes of the Meeting of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

December 9, 1939

A duly called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Encyclopedia of the Negro was held at the office of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, Saturday, December 9, 1939, the meeting lasting from 10: A. M. until 1:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. Those present were: President Mordecai W. Johnson, Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Professor Rayford W. Logan, Professor C. T. Loram and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. There were also present by invitation Professor DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson, the editors.

The Chairman read a communication from Dr. Dillard which expressed his regret that ill health prevented him from being present.

Professor Logan was appointed Secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting of January 28th were read and approved as read.

The Chairman reminded the Committee of the passing of Mr. Joel E. Spingarn, a member of the Board of Directors, and of Professor Benjamin Brawley, a member of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and Secretary of both groups. Dr. Stokes referred to the contribution that both of the deceased members had made in the field of scholarship. He especially lamented the death of Dr. Brawley, who had been closely associated with the Encyclopedia since its inception and who had kept minutes that not only recorded the action taken but that revealed personal reactions of the members and the general atmosphere of the meetings. Dr. Stokes had spoken briefly at the funeral of Professor Brawley. The Committee and editors stood in silence with bowed heads as a mark of tribute to Professor Brawley and Mr. Spingarn. The Secretary was requested to write to Mrs. Brawley and Mrs. Spingarn, informing them of the action taken by the Committee.

47-12-231

Since the Chairman, in spite of repeated efforts, had not been able to obtain from Mrs. Brawley the records left by Professor Brawley pertaining to the Encyclopedia, the Secretary was further requested to endeavor to secure them.

On the suggestion of Mr. Jones, the Committee voted that at least once a year all records pertaining to the Encyclopedia should be forwarded to the Phelps-Stokes Fund as a depository, pending action by the Board as to where they should be permanently deposited.

The Committee next considered at some length nominations to the vacancies on the Board of Directors. For the vacancy among the colored group, the Committee unanimously nominated to the Board of Directors Mr. Allison Davis, Professor of Anthropology at Dillard University and candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in anthropology from the University of Chicago.

For the first existing vacancy among the white group, the name of Professor Melville J. Herskovits, Professor of Sociology and of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, author of many scholarly books on the Negro in Africa

and America and a member of the Social Science Research Council, was presented. One of the members raised for friendly discussion the question whether the label "pro-Negro" was not so definitely pinned on Professor Herskivits that the suspicion might be created in some circles that the Encyclopedia might be lacking in that objectivity which the Committee consider one of its principal aims. Dr. Stokes pointed out that, on the other hand, the Encyclopedia is considered in some circles as being too conservative in its approach. Dr. DuBois called attention to the fact that the question of bias has been frequently raised in connection with the writings on anthropology by and about Jews, and that consequently it was inevitable that similar questions should be raised in connection with the Negro.

The suggestion was made that criticism from the right and from the left could be avoided by electing two outstanding scholars of slightly different points of view--Professor Herskovits to one vacancy and to the other Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, Professor of Anthropology in the University of London, editor and author of numerous authoritative books and articles. President Johnson stated that he was "disturbed" by the trend of the discussion. He felt that the Encyclopedia should present the best thought available about the Negro. The label "pro-Negro" instead of being considered an objection should rather be looked upon as a recommendation. What encyclopedia or other book, he queried, was written or could be written without bias? Dr. Stokes emphasized the necessity for objectivity which, in the case of Professor Herskovits, seemed definitely established by his election to the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Stokes further pointed out that the only kind of bias desirable in the Encyclopedia was that of "sympathetic interest in the Negro". Dr. DuBois showed by a rough draft that there has been a great increase during the past twenty-five years in the body of accepted materials in the field of anthropology. There still remained an area, however, in which there was more imagination than solid research. Writers in this latter field should definitely be excluded from consideration. Even within the field of the accepted body of materials there were still, however, differing interpretations.

The discussion was earnest and candid. It undoubtedly helped to clarify the thoughts of the members and to establish a basis of agreement for the further prosecution of the work on the basis of a scholarly, objective encyclopedia inspired by a sympathetic interest in the Negro.

On motion made by Mr. Jones and seconded by President Johnson, the Committee unanimously approved the nomination to the Board of Directors of Professor Herskovits.

For the second vacancy in the white group the Committee considered the names of Professor Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago, Professor Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard University, Professor Malinowski, Mr. Arthur Spingarn, bibliophile, and Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Although it was evident that all of these scholars would be of great service to the Encyclopedia, the need for strengthening the African and anthropological sides suggested the wisdom of electing Professor Malinowski. On the motion made by Professor Loram and seconded by President Johnson, Professor Malinowski was unanimously nominated to the Board of Directors.

The names of Professors Allison Davis, Melville J. Herskovits and Bronislaw Malinowski are accordingly to be presented to the Board of Directors for their formal approval.

The probable addition of these scholars to the Board of Trustees made unnecessary consideration at this time of an assistant editor in the fields of anthropology and ethnology.

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The Chairman reported an appropriation by the Phelps-Stokes Fund of $1,650 for the continued work of the Encyclopedia on the present basis until July 1, 1940, the distribution of this being as follows:

Honorarium to Dr. DuBois	$250.00
Honorarium to Dr. Guy B. Johnson	250.00
Atlanta Office Expenses, including Miss Diggs	500.00
Compilation, duplication, binding & distribution of material	500.00
Conferences and expenses of Chairman	150.00

The Chairman reported that he had informed Dr. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation that he would await formal approval by the Executive Committee of the revised memorandum "Do we need an Encyclopedia of the Negro", prepared by Dr. DuBois with the cooperation of Professor Johnson, before submitting a new request to the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Keppel had expressed his willingness to present the request for the further consideration of the Executive Committee after this formal approval had been obtained.

The Committee heartily approved, with minor editorial changes, the revised memorandum "Do we need an Encyclopedia of the Negro" which was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman reported that the Board of Trustees (1) had approved by mail the election of Professor Logan to the Board in place of the late James Weldon Johnson; (2) had approved the election of Professor Waldo Leland and Professor Logan as voting alternates of the Executive Council; (3) had approved the election of Professor Loram as advisory editor on Africa.

The Committee then elected Professor Logan as a regular member of the Executive Committee and as its Secretary, and recommended that he be elected Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Dr. DuBois reported for the editors concerning the revised list of subjects. He pointed out that it had been impossible to complete the work that he had planned because of the fundamental disagreement among scholars to whom he had sent the list as to what topics should be included and how they should be arranged. He had, however, made many additions and some changes in the light of the list of some 2,000 entires prepared by Professor and Mrs. Guy Johnson. There again the question of selection and arrangement arose. Under the letter A, for example, in the list of Professor and Mrs. Guy Johnson, there were some 200 entries. Of these Dr. DuBois believed that 60 perhaps merited individual articles, that some 130 could go in other articles and that the rest might be treated in a general article. Dr. DuBois believed that he might profitably go over the entire list of Professor and Mrs. Johnson and arrange their topics in the three categories. He wished also to consider again the allocation of space to the various types of articles. In the revised list of subjects, an explanatory line for a topic like Amistad, for example, might suffice.

Professor Johnson expressed his adherence to the report made by Dr. DuBois. Dr. DuBois also raised the question of including biographies of living persons. He informed the Committee that Atlanta University would soon begin publication under his editorship of Phylon, a monthly review of "Race and Culture". This review will, among other things, help to keep alive the idea of the Encyclopedia and serve as a vehicle for the publication of biographies that may serve later as a basis for articles in the Encyclopedia.

47-12-233

With reference to the inclusion in the Encyclopedia of biographies of living persons, Dr. Stokes read from the duly adopted "Memorandum" on the Encyclopedia decision to include only a rigidly restricted list of eminent Negroes and of whites who had made outstanding contributions to the progress of the Negro.

The Chairman then presented the list of the "Most Important Material Available for Presentation to Foundations and for Possible Publication." This list was approved with a few changes that the Chairman noted on his copy. The revised list is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

In connection with the publication of the alphabetical list, the Committee voted to incorporate a note to the effect that any librarian or scholar who wishes a brief bibliography on any of the subjects listed may secure one by writing to the Encyclopedia of the Negro, care of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Room 1410, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

President Johnson informed the Committee that Mr. MacLeish, the Librarian of the Library of Congress, had requested him to submit for consideration any project that might be included among those which will be undertaken by the Writers Project of WPA. President Johnson sent word unofficially to Mr. MacLeish about the Encyclopedia. The Committee approved the suggestion that Dr. Stokes should ask him for an appointment to see the Chairman and President Johnson during the next week.

The Chairman then commended highly Mr. Monroe Work's progress toward a new edition of his Bibliography of the Negro. Dr. Stokes hopes that the Bibliography will shortly be published. He reported that the Phelps-Stokes Fund had made a contribution of $500 toward the $5,000 needed.

President Johnson reported that Dr. Abram Flexner and Dr. Charles Wesley should be considered the representatives of Howard University on the Advisory Board.

Professor Johnson gave a detailed summary of the organization, scope and progress of the Carnegie-Myrdal Survey of the Negro in America. He raised the question as to whether this survey, which will not be completed until 1941, may not have been one of the reasons for the preliminary actions of the Carnegie Corporation in removing the Encyclopedia project from its "active list" for the present.

After discussion of various matters, there being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

Attest: Rayford W. Logan Secretary

Rayford W. Logan

47-12-234

[PHELPS-STOKES]

17-23-08

Lenox, Massachusetts
December 20, 1939

Dear Professor Logans

I duly received today your letter of December 18th, with draft of the Minutes of the meeting of our Executive Committee of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, December 9th, 1939. The Minutes are in excellent shape, both clear and illuminating. I am suggesting a very few purely minor changes in phraseology. For instance, our Board is a Board of Directors, not of Trustees. If the Minutes, as returned to you herewith, are satisfactory to you as Secretary, and if you will send them to the Phelps-Stokes Fund Office, they will be duly copied so that you, Professor Du Bois, Professor Johnson, the files at the Phelps-Stokes Fund Office, and I may all have copies. I really am greatly obliged to you for attending to this work so admirably.

The bill for your expenses for attendance at the meeting, namely, $23.40 has been duly approved and transmitted to the Office. Mr. Ray will send you a check in a few days. I have added sixty cents as I notice that this was the amount of postage on the Registered Letter containing the Minutes, making the total $24.00. If you were put to any expense for typewriting let me know as we shall gladly meet this also.

I am particularly pleased with your revised Bibliographies regarding the Negro. That will be a real addition to our material to present to the Foundations.

I note that you do not mention the matter of the Minutes which were in Professor Brawley's possession when he died, presumably because you have not yet had a chance to call on Mrs. Brawley. I am sure that she will be cooperative in this matter. If and when you secure them after Christmas you might forward them, at my expense, to the Phelps-Stokes Fund Office.

I am much interested in the copy of the letter from Director Couch of the University of North Carolina Press regarding a book of yours which they wish to publish. I understand that you wish to try to secure $500 as a subsidy over and above what you can provide yourself. Unfortunately, although Mr. Couch's letter contains full information about the financial details and about the high opinion of the book, expressed by your writers, it says nothing of its subject or general character. If you will let me know about this I shall see whether the Phelps-Stokes Fund can make a contribution towards the remaining amount that you need. Unfortunately we could not even consider this until the April meeting because we are sailing so very close to the wind, but when informed as to the scope of the book I shall be glad to see that the matter is given our best consideration. However, with our commitments and reduced income I fear that to give the $500 needed would not be possible much as I should like to do so. I hope, however, that if the book is one which falls in with our major

17-33-09

interests under our Act of Incorporation we may be able to do something.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

P.S. You will be glad to know that President Johnson and I had a very satisfactory interview with Mr. MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress. He could not have been more emphatic in his endorsement of the Negro Encyclopaedia plan which we outlined to him. He was fearful that the present requirement under the Writers Project work, that it should be done in different parts of the country, might preclude a/grant, but he was very anxious to have more power in this matter centralized in Washington so as to permit the aid to exactly such a project as the Encyclopaedia. He was planning to call a meeting in the near future and said he would like to use the Encyclopaedia as a test case. We are preparing a memorandum for him.

directive

Professor Rayford W. Logan
Department of History
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Copies to:
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Dr. Du Bois
Professor Johnson

17-33-10

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

December 26, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been very remiss in the midst of Christmas responsibilities, in acknowledging receipt of your letter of December 14th. You are, of course, entirely justified in giving my name as a reference in connection with the Social Science Research Council. Anything that I can do to help you in this matter of aid in completing your studies of the Negro in the World War will be done most gladly.

With best greetings of the Season, I am

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Copy, with enclosure,
for Phelps-Stokes Fund

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Incorporated in the District of Columbia, May 10, 1932

Office of the Editorial Board
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

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~~DR. ROBERT ERRA PARK~~ } Editors-in-Chief
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12-23

December 29, 1939

To Members of the Board of Directors
of the Encyclopedia of the Negro

I am writing to you with four objects in mind:

1. To submit herewith the names of three nominees for membership on the Board to take the places of the late Professor James Weldon Johnson of Fisk University, the late Professor Benjamin Brawley of Howard University, and the late Professor James Spingarn of Columbia University. In recommending names to fill these vacancies the Executive Committee, at a meeting early this month, felt that it was important to strengthen the Board on the side of anthropology and ethnology. They consequently voted to recommend the following persons:

Dr. Melville J. Herskovitz, Professor of Anthropology at Northwestern University.
Allison Davis, M.A., about to receive his degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and at present on the staff of the Carnegie Survey on the Negro in America.
Bronislaw Malinowski, Sc.D., of the University of London, Visiting Professor of Anthropology at Yale University.

These elections will continue the bi-racial composition of our Board.

2. To secure your approval of the nomination of Professor Rayford Logan of Howard University (Ph.D. Harvard) to succeed the late Professor Brawley as Secretary of the Board and of its Executive Committee.

3. To send you for your confidential information a statement prepared by Dr. DuBois with the cooperation of Professor Guy B. Johnson on "Do we need an Encyclopedia of the Negro", a statement prepared to meet an inquiry from one of the Foundations, and approved by the Executive Committee.

4. A summary of the more important material which has been prepared in the preliminary work thus far undertaken.

I shall appreciate it if I may hear from you promptly regarding the nominees of the Executive Committee. We shall also be glad to get from you any suggestions which may be of help to the Executive Committee and the Editors.

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Chairman
101 Park Avenue
New York City

APS
RLH
Copy for Dr. Du Bois' information.

Phelps Stokes Fund

to

W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta to New York and return:

railroad fare	$41.85
pullman fare	13.70
five pullman meals	7.50
room New York, 2½ days	10.00
board, New York, 2½ days	4.25
	$77.30

417-12-160

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

IC-38-41

July 10, 1939

Dear Mr. Polk:

Dr. Du Bois wishes me to ask you to send as soon as possible proofs of the pictures of his granddaughter taken on the Atlanta University campus.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Prentiss Polk
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

17-28-22

October 23, 1939

Dear Mr. Polk:

Last spring you took a photograph of my granddaughter on the Morris Brown campus. Both her Mother and Grandmother are very anxious to have the print from that negative which you have not yet sent. Won't you please develop and send it to us with bill?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Prentiss Polk
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

17-34

The Principal and Faculty

of

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

cordially invite you to the Commencement Exercises of the

Sixtieth Anniversary of the College

May 20 to May 22, 1939

Prairie View, Texas

Program

Saturday, May 20—Alumni Day

10:00 A. M.—Alumni Program

11:30 A. M.—Senior Orientation Program

1:30 P. M.—Business Session

6:30 P. M.—Dedication of Dining Hall

8:45 P. M.—Alumni Dance

Sunday, May 21

11:00 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Principal W. R. Banks

7:30 P. M.—Senior Class Vesper Hour

Monday, May 22

10:30 A.M.—The Academic Procession

Graduating Exercises, Commencement Address

*The members of the Class of 1929 are asked to hold their re-union this year.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

17-27-27

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

December 11, 1939

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

Kindly wire at my expense, the charge for a lecture at Prairie View, between January 20-30, 1940.

I am happy to have your letter and we would be equally as happy to have you visit our campus.

Mrs Banks joins me in best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:W

One lecture one hundred dollars stop two or three lectures one hundred fifty dollars. Greetings.

W. E. B. Du Bois

(12-20-9

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QAF11 15=PRAIRIEVIEW TEX DEC 20 1101A

DR W E B DUBERS=

:ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

:THE EXECUTIVE CABINET INVITES YOU DELIVER 3 LECTURES BEGINNING SUNDAY AFTERNOON JAN 21ST WIRE REPLY=

W R BANKS.

Lecture offer accepted

1217P.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

December 30, 1939

12-20-10

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

We are happy to know that it is possible to have you the latter part of January for a series of lectures.

We are building our schedule to have you make a public lecture in the afternoon of January 21. On Monday evening, January 22, we should be pleased to have you with our employees to answer questions growing out of the lecture on Sunday afternoon. On Tuesday evening we should be pleased to have you be the guest of our senior class for about an hour in a kind of an informal discussion group.

Now, for your Sunday afternoon subject, we should like to find out of you something of the nature of your subject. It appears to me that the Present Status of Negroes in America, could be discussed by you with much profit to all of us here. I should like to have a suggestion.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:W

[10-6-1939]

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY
INCORPORATED

UNIFORM EXPRESS RECEIPT—NON-NEGOTIABLE—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. The provisions of this receipt shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the consignor, the consignee and all carriers handling this shipment and shall apply to any reconsignment, or return thereof.

2. In consideration of the rate charged for carrying said property, which is dependent upon the value thereof and is based upon an agreed valuation of not exceeding fifty dollars for any shipment of 100 pounds or less and not exceeding fifty cents per pound, actual weight, for any shipment in excess of 100 pounds, unless a greater value is declared at the time of shipment, the shipper agrees that the company shall not be liable in any event for more than fifty dollars for any shipment of 100 pounds or less, or for more than fifty cents per pound, actual weight, for any shipment weighing more than 100 pounds, unless a greater value is stated herein. Unless a greater value is declared and stated herein the shipper agrees that the value of the shipment is as last above set out and that the liability of the company shall in no event exceed such value.

3. Unless caused by its own negligence or that of its agents, the company shall not be liable for—
- a Difference in weight or quantity caused by shrinkage, leakage, or evaporation.
- b The death, injury, or escape of live freight.
- c Loss of money, bullion, bonds, coupons, jewelry, precious stones, valuable papers, or other matter of extraordinary value, unless such articles are enumerated in the receipt.

4. Unless caused in whole or in part by its own negligence or that of its agents, the company shall not be liable for loss, damage or delay caused by—
- a The act or default of the shipper or owner.
- b The nature of the property, or defect or inherent vice therein.
- c Improper or insufficient packing, securing, or addressing.
- d The Act of God, public enemies, authority of law, quarantine, riots, strikes, perils of navigation, the hazards or dangers incident to a state of war, or occurrence in customs warehouse.
- e The examination by, or partial delivery to the consignee of C.O.D shipments.
- f Delivery under instructions of consignor or consignee at stations where there is no agent of the company after such shipments have been left at such stations.

5. Packages containing fragile articles or articles consisting wholly or in part of glass must be so marked and be packed so as to insure safe transportation by express with ordinary care.

6. When consigned to a place at which the express company has no office, shipments must be marked with the name of the express station at which delivery will be accepted or be marked with forwarding directions if to go beyond the express company's line by a carrier other than an express company. If not so marked shipments will be refused.

7. As conditions precedent to recovery claims must be made in writing to the originating or delivering carrier within nine months after delivery of the property or, in case of failure to make delivery, then within nine months and fifteen days after date of shipment; and suits shall be instituted only within two years and one day after the date when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof.

8. If any C. O. D. is not paid within thirty days after notice of non-delivery has been mailed to the shipper the company may at its option return the property to the consignor.

9. Free delivery will not be made at points where the company maintains no delivery service; at points where delivery service is maintained free delivery will not be made at addresses beyond the established and published delivery limits.

Special Additional Provisions as to Shipments Forwarded by Vessel from the United States to Places in Foreign Countries.

10. If the destination specified in this receipt is in a foreign country, the property covered hereby shall, as to transit over ocean routes and by their foreign connections to such destination, be subject to all the terms and conditions of the receipts or bills of lading of ocean carriers as accepted by the company for the shipment, and of foreign carriers participating in the transportation, and as to such transit is accepted for transportation and delivery subject to the acts, indings, laws, regulations, and customs of oversea and foreign carriers, custodians, and governments, their employees and agents.

11. The company shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or delay to said shipments over ocean routes and their foreign connections, the destination of which is in a foreign country, occurring outside the boundaries of the United States, which may be occasioned by any such acts, ladings, laws, regulations, or customs. Claims for loss, damage or delay must be made in writing to the carrier at the port of export or to the carrier issuing this receipt, within nine months after delivery of the property at said port or in case of failure to make such delivery then within nine months and fifteen days after date of shipment; and claims so made against said delivering or issuing carrier shall be deemed to have been made against any carrier which may be liable hereunder. Suits shall be instituted only within two years and one day after the date when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof. Where claims are not so made, and/or suits are not instituted thereon in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the carrier shall not be liable.

12. It is hereby agreed that the property destined to such foreign countries, and assessable with foreign governmental or customs duties, taxes or charges, may be stopped in transit at foreign ports, frontiers or depositories, and there held pending examination, assessments and payments, and such duties and charges, when advanced by the company shall become a lien on the property.

To Destination Only (Consignee) Mrs. Hubert Wickham

Enter Date Shipped 10/6/39

Street Address or Non-Agency Destination 154 W 13th St

Receipt Number 53-93-49

(1641-C) Atlanta, Ga. (S)

Declared Value 25 00

No. Pieces	Articles Description	Weight	Class or Rate	Value Charges	Express Charges
1	Baby Mdse	16			21
				Total	
				C. O. D.	
Shipper W E B Purchase	PREPAID	Paid Beyond		C. O. D. Service Charges Write in YES or NO	X
			Total Charges		

SHIPPER'S PREPAID RECEIPT

NOTE—The Company will not pay over $50, in case of loss, or 50 cents per pound, actual weight, for any shipment in excess of 100 pounds, unless a greater value is declared and charges for such greater value paid.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY
INCORPORATED

Received shipment described hereon, subject to the Classifications and Tariffs in effect on the date hereof, value herein declared by Shipper to be that entered in space hereon reading "Declared Value," which the Company agrees to carry upon the terms and conditions printed hereon, to which the Shipper agrees and as evidence thereof accepts this receipt.

1 E E Wright For the Company

Number Pieces 1 Hour 4:30 M

(Form 5083-S)

October 7, 1939

Gentlemen:

On September twenty-fifth, 1939, I sent two suit cases down to the Hunter Street office of your company near the Terminal Station asking that they be held until I could come down, find their weight and send them prepaid. On the morning of the twenty-sixth I went down and paid $3.10 for the two cases receiving recipt No. 77-51-54 which was duly signed and is in my possession. These bags were directed to my wife, Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois, 179 West 137th Street, c/o YWCA, New York City. When they were delivered the driver demanded payment of $1.63 which was duly paid him by the clerk at the desk of the YWCA. The other bag was delivered without charge. This charge of $1.63 was not due and I am asking that it be returned to me at your earliest convenience.

on one bag

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Railway Express Agency
Atlanta, Georgia

October 19, 1939

Gentlemen:

In September I was charged twice for a suit case which I sent from Atlanta to my wife in New York City. On October seventh I wrote complaining of this over charge to the Railway Express Company in Atlanta. To date I have had no answer. I am repeating the complaint to you and asking that you secure for me immediately a refund or an explanation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Manager
Railway Express Company
Pennsylvania Station
New York City

October 19, 1939

Sir:

In September you charged me twice for transporting a suit case from here to New York City. I wrote you October seventh, a copy of which I enclose, complaining of this over charge and asking for a refund. To date I have received no answer from this letter. I am writing again to ask for at least the courtesy of an answer. Meantime I am repeating this complaint to the New York office and unless I have some satisfactory answer from one or both of you, I shall have to take further and more decisive action.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Manager
Railway Express Company
Southern Railway Terminal
Atlanta, Georgia

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED
325 MITCHELL ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. JOHNSON,
GENERAL AGENT
E. J. MARTIN,
TERMINAL AGENT

C-

October 23, 1939.

W. E. DuBois,
September 26, 1939,
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois, New
York, N. Y., from W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta, Ga. 9-26-39 WB-775154.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
% Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-23

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 19th with reference to refund of $1.63 on subject shipment.

Immediately upon receipt of your letter of October 7th, we requested copy of delivery from our New York Office, but up to the present time same has not been received. If you have the receipt for the $1.63 paid on partial delivery of this shipment, please mail same to my address and we will promptly make refund.

Yours truly,

J. P. Johnson

General Agent.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

335 MITCHELL ST., S. W.

ATLANTA, GA.

C-

J. P. JOHNSON,
GENERAL AGENT
E. J. MARTIN,
TERMINAL AGENT

November 2, 1939.

W. E. Du Bois,
September 26, 1939,
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois, New York, N. Y., from W. E. Du Bois, Atlanta, Ga. 9-26-39

17-23

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
% Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith draft for $1.62 covering refund of express charges collected on part of subject shipment by destination Agent in error.

Yours truly,

J. P. Johnson

General Agent.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

DISTRICT ACCOUNTING BUREAU

219 EAST 42ND STREET

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6-7900

NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 3, 1939

H. McLEOD,
DISTRICT ACCOUNTANT

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

BUREAU FILE Re210-Du Bois

SUBJECT: Duplicate Collection -
Mrs.Nina G.Du Bois,179 West 137th St.c/o Y.W.C.A.
New York,N.Y.From Same,Atlanta,Ga.2 Suitcases Prepaid
Waybill 77-51-54 September 26,1939

17-83

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter October 19, 1939.

I find we delivered one of two lot prepaid, the other with charges $1.62.

Our representative, your city, has the matter under investigation and I am writing him in this connection under even date and in the event he has not made refund, same will be forwarded to you from this office.

Regretting the inconvenience caused.

Yours truly,

H. McLeod
District Accountant

bm

[11-22-1939]

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

UNIFORM EXPRESS RECEIPT—NON-NEGOTIABLE—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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3. Unless caused by its own negligence or that of its agents, the company shall not be liable for—

a Difference in weight or quantity caused by shrinkage, leakage, or evaporation.
b The death, injury, or escape of live freight.
c Loss of money, bullion, bonds, coupons, jewelry, precious stones, valuable papers, or other matter of extraordinary value, unless such articles are enumerated in the receipt.

4. Unless caused in whole or in part by its own negligence or that of its agents, the company shall not be liable for loss, damage or delay caused by—

a The act or default of the shipper or owner.
b The nature of the property, or defect or inherent vice therein.
c Improper or insufficient packing, securing, or addressing.
d The Act of God, public enemies, authority of law, quarantine, riots, strikes, perils of navigation, the hazards or dangers incident to a state of war, or occurrence in customs warehouse.
e The examination by, or partial delivery to the consignee of C.O.D. shipments.
f Delivery under instructions of consignor or consignee at stations where there is no agent of the company after such shipments have been left at such stations.

5. Packages containing fragile articles or articles consisting wholly or in part of glass must be so marked and be packed so as to insure safe transportation by express with ordinary care.

6. When consigned to a place at which the express company has no office, shipments must be marked with the name of the express station at which delivery will be accepted or be marked with forwarding directions if to go beyond the express company's line by a carrier other than an express company. If not so marked shipments will be refused.

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18-7c

18-7c

To Destination of (City) New York City

Consignor C B Kerr

Entered for Shipment Nov 22 1939

Street Address or Non-Agency Destination 343 Madison

Receipt Number 58-05-08

(1641-C) Atlanta, Ga. (S)

Declared Value 50 00

No. Pieces	Article	Description	Weight	Class or Rate	Express Charges
1	Pkg.	Manuscript	2		50
					Total
					C. O. D.
					C. O. D. Service Charges Write in YES or NO
					X

Shipper C B Dunbar

Atta University

PREPAID (Original)

Paid Beyond

Total Charges

SHIPPER'S PREPAID RECEIPT

NOTE—The Company will not pay over $50, in case of loss, or 50 cents per pound, actual weight, for any shipment in excess of 100 pounds, unless a greater value is declared and charges for such greater value paid.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

Received shipment described hereon, subject to the Classifications and Tariffs in effect on the date hereof, value herein declared by Shipper to be that entered in space hereon reading "Declared Value," which the Company agrees to carry upon the terms and conditions printed hereon, to which the Shipper agrees and as evidence thereof accepts this receipt.

Number Pieces 1

Hour 12 M

Harcourt Bruce

For the Company

(Form 5083-S)

[Reddix]

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE TRADING CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEATS - GROCERIES - FRUITS

2161 BROADWAY PHONE GARY 5962

GARY, INDIANA

January 10, 1939.

12-36-92

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Professor of Socialogy,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBose:

I learned recently that you will lecture on Co-Operatives in Chicago sometime in the early part of February. I am writing to you with the hope that you would kindly give me a short interview while you are in Chicago. You no doubt remember me as having helped to establish Co-operative Socities in Gary and a few other places in this section.

I had the pleasure of meeting you a few years ago when you lectured at the Roosevelt High School of Gary, in which I am a teacher. Please give me the date and place of your lecture.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am

Very truly yours,

J. L. Reddix

J. L. Reddix

[Reddix]

January 19, 1939

17-36-93

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to talk with you sometime but I am afraid it is going to be difficult to find a time. It is impossible directly after a lecture to have any serious conference. As a guest I have to greet the various persons and the janitor is always eager to close the church as soon as possible. If I am near or in Gary I should be glad to talk with you. Meantime if you will write me, we may be able to do something by correspondence.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. L. Reddix
Consumers Cooperative Trading Company
2161 Broadway
Gary, Indiana

[REED]

Request for information - 1939

Colorado Springs, Colo.
September 6, 1939

Atlanta University
Department of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing in the interest of one of my young parishioners. She is interested in finding out about a graduate scholarship in Sociology.

She is very well qualified having studied in Colorado College, Langston U. and Kansas State U. She has worked as a social investigator in the state of Kansas welfare department.

17-19-1

Having heard much of the fine graduate school of social service that has been developed there, I have suggested to her that she apply for a scholarship.

Hoping that you will give this your kindest consideration, I remain -

Yours truly

P. W. Reed Jr.

P. S.
Send information to
Mrs. Edith Williams Davis
533 East Monument Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado

12-19-21

17-19-122

Pittsburg, Kansas

March 3, 1939

Dear Sir:

I am preparing a thesis on your historical works as a requirement for the degree of Master of Science at the State Teachers College of Pittsburg, Kansas.

In my research I have been unable to obtain dependable information on certain points without asking a personal statement of you relative to them. The questions and statements are put in the following form in order to secure the minimum amount of effort on your part.

Give a list of the libraries and archieves that you have done special research in up to the present.

A brief account of your travels abroad.

A brief statement as to your conception of religion.

Can you read Arabic?

I will be very grateful if you will do me the courtesy of making a few brief statements on these points as I feel it would be unjust for me to make any positive assertion about them without reliable evidence.

Yours truly,

Major A. Reeves

MR:GH

Major A. Reeves

17-19-123

March 13, 1939

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 3, I beg to say that:

1. I have been to Europe eight times; have spent two or more years in Germany and have travelled briefly in Russia, China, Japan and West Africa.

2. I have no statement of religious belief that would be of any use to you except the ninth chapter of my book called DARK-WATER.

3. I do not read Arabic.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Major A. Reeves
1005 Elm Street
Pittsburg, Kansas

IRA DeA. REID

February 3, 1939

17-29-03

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is confidential and somewhat premature but you may wish to be thinking on the matter.

I have spent some time with Mr. Myrdal, the Swedish economist working on the Carnegie study. He is very much interested in having you do one of the major studies he is proposing to the Fund. The one that seemed most pertinent to your interests was dealt with a critical analysis of the ideologies and proposed solutions, and panaceas for the "Negro problem" - past and present.

It seemed to me, that with the crystallization of your biography idea this might offer an opportunity to reproduce elsewhere some of

the material that might otherwise make that volume a little longer for publication. Myrdal* wants you to do it, I know. I doubt that anything will prevent his asking you. When he does you can keep in mind that it is the choice study of the several ones he proposes to have undertaken.

This has been a full and busy week. When next you are here see "Abe Lincoln in Illinois", avoid "Mambo's Daughters", and don't miss ~~the Belgian~~ Congo picture "Dark Rapture".

And so - a tired young man renounces ardor and hurry for the quest of peace and quiet. Even if he finds it not, it will be a great quest.

Cordially,

Ira De A. Reid

[Ira de A. Reid]

POST CARD

2/17/39

ADDRESS

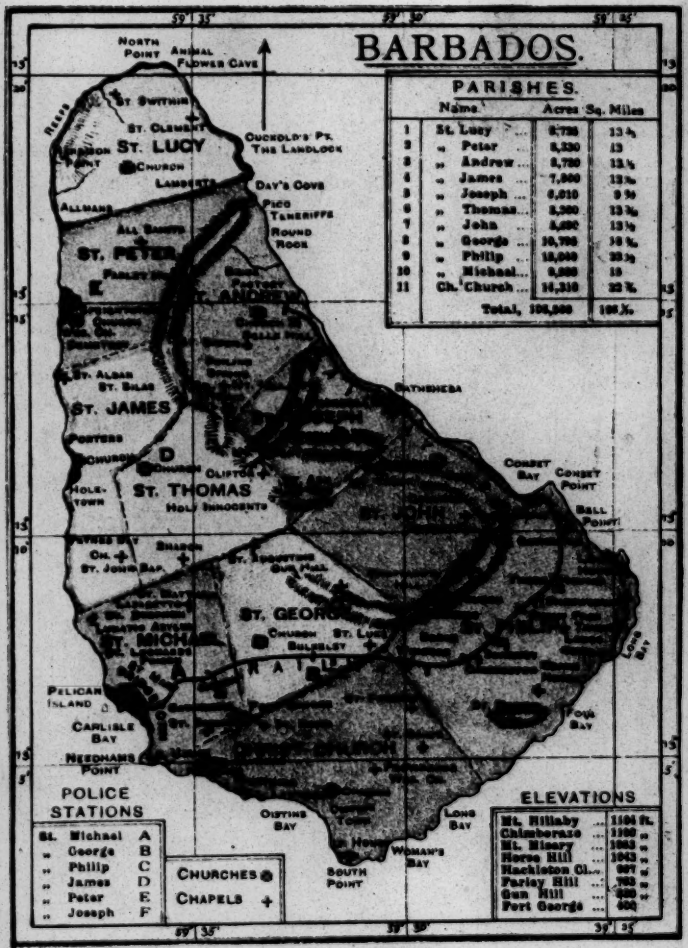
So for this I've had a most satisfying trip. But imagine arriving here just when martial law had been declared! It is now time for you to make this excursion again. Shall wait for a letter soon

I. de A. R.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
U.S.A.

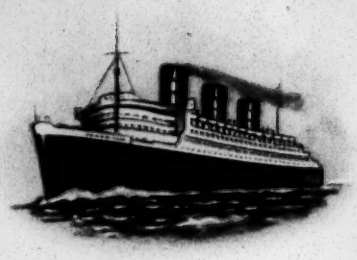
17-35-2

Published by Knights Ltd. Barbados.



MAP OF BARBADOS

c/o American Express
London. England



Cunard White Star

R.M.S. "Queen Mary."

March 28, 1939

15-3|-120

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Somehow I do not remember writing you from New York, though I planned to do so. While there I mailed you a copy of The Negro Immigrant, one of the publications of the Department of Sociology for 1939. It is amazing what shortcomings an abbreviated publication can contain. But I do hope you'll like it. If not, I hope you will tell me so.

One of the things I planned mentioning to you concerned the theses of Misses Graham and Calloway. When I was in New York I went over the copies they sent and made written

suggestions which were to be shown to you for Jim's approval and comment. You may do what you wish with them, though I tried to ease the burden for any one who would have to carry on.

So we. Mrs. Reid and I - begin the second phase of the wanderings. If Europe is as rough as the sea we are going to have one awful time. Yet the nearer we get to Southampton the less dangerous it all seems, perhaps I mean less imminent. Anyway, we shall see.

Please remember me to your family, and to Miss Griffis.

Cordially,

Ian & Lois

April 14, 1939

My dear Reid:

I was so glad to get your letter of March 28. I have received THE NEGRO IMMIGRANT. I think it makes a fine and impressive book. I have only had a chance to glance at it but I am going to read it from cover to cover very soon.

We are getting on very well. The President has shown no marked activity or plans. I, at the instigation and prodding of Cook, asked him for an interview and talked with him the other day. Cook thought that his attitude when the faculty discussed a periodical was not favorable and in general the discussion was rather poor. I was away on my lecture trip. I heard nothing of it until I went to him the other day. Then I wrote him a memorandum and said I should like to see him with regard to the periodical and the housing proposition in which you and I were interested. He asked some preliminary questions as for instance whether all members of the faculty would be compelled to contribute to the periodical and I felt like saying that they should be compelled not to in most cases. He asked if two thousand dollars would start us and I told him that I thought it would. He promised that he would recommend to the Board an appropriation of $2,000 for next year and mentioned of course budget difficulties but said that they had an accumulated surplus and he saw no reason why the appropriation should not be made. The Board will meet in a week or two and we shall see what they will do. It looks as though we might get an appropriation of $2,000. In that case I am thinking of approaching Johnson again. I saw him in New York just for a minute at the YMCA. He has not mentioned the periodical by word or letter for over a year and I haven't mentioned it to him. But I will consult the President on the matter and if he is willing and we do get the appropriation, I shall write Johnson somewhat like this: I have not heard from him and do not know what his mind is at present but we have $2,000 and if he is still minded to come in with us that he might get Fisk or his department to give $2,000 and then we should endeavor to get a third party to give from one to six thousand. If we could start next year with ten thousand dollar we could issue a periodical which would restore to the American Negro his rightful hegemony of scientific investigation and guidance of the Negro problem. I shall also intimate gently that if I do not hear from him or he is not prepared to go into the proposition that we are going to publish something anyway.

The President seemed interested in the housing proposition and the next day called in Daley for a consultation. I have heard nothing more.

My classes are getting on very well. I have one very excellent class in Social Institutions. We are using Hertzler which is a pretty bum book but I really have gotten a good deal out of it by way of knowledge and inspiration and I think that my next class in Social Institutions is going to be worth something. We are going to do some original studies of methods of changing social institutions among Negroes particularly in economic lines. The other class of six is in racial problems which I am changing to cultural problems and putting on a geographical rather than a racial basis. This is getting on fairly well although I have a couple of lazy Morehouse students. This is balanced by one very bright Clark student.

By the way Davage was in yesterday asking advice about his speech before the general conference of the Methodists this summer. He said that they were having a hard time in raising the money for moving the institution by that they must get it this year or fail and he didn't know what they would do in that case.

The seminar is very successful. We are having it up stairs in the lounge opposite the faculty conference room on the third floor of the Administration Building. There are about seven or eight attending in addition to Strong, Chivers, myself and Miss Diggs. We devoted the first part of the year to discussing the Papacy, the Jews in Germany and the college curriculum. Last Wednesday Miss Graham started off with an excellent exposition of her thesis. Next Wednesday Miss Calloway will have the floor. Always good eats!

Chivers has been busy with a number of lectures and trips out of town which he seems to have enjoyed. Strong is in the depths. He came to talk to me saying that he had been warned that his services would not be wanted next year. He said, and I agree with him, that it had taken seventeen years for them to find this out and that they ought to have found out earlier. I told him that the only thing he could do was to make a calm statement of that fact to the Trustees. He is in a tough spot.

I am looking for the final paged proof of my book every day. It was held up a week or so for a curious reason. The attorneys of the Henry Holt and Company reported to them that they might be liable for some libel suits because I had "accused" several people of Negro blood. In addition to that I had spoken disrespectfully of several English colonial governors. I laid aside my work for a week and at the risk of putting Miss Diggs out of commission entirely presented them with a memorandum that was simply unanswerable. They wrote back expressing their thanks for my thoroughness, etc. and so on. I am expecting the paged proof now any day and book will appear before May first if nothing else goes wrong.

I have two other books very nearly ready to submit to publishers: one a sort of biography with essays which is an amplification of the SEVEN DECADES and addition of some other stuff. I am hoping to send that out this month. I shall probably have to hunt for a publisher. The other book is a series of speeches which I have made at critical times on Negro education: first my criticism of Hampton in 1906 on account of which I did not get an invitation to return for thirty years and the other my Fisk speech, Saint Orgne. I have had the latter reprinted and I am sending you a copy herewith.

We had a meeting of the AAUP last week in my office. They wanted to know something about research projects which I had on hand. I piled up the stuff until they gasped and were properly impressed. I hope it will make some of them go to work. I have had the Tiffany windows wired for electricity and turned that on to impress the visitors.

This past week I went to speak in North Carolina and returned, as usual, by way of New York. There I saw Oscar Wilde, Hellz a Poppin and Judith Anderson in the Family Portrait which is another excellent Christ play. I had dinner with the Alexanders and saw Arthur Spingarn. He says that Joel cannot recover; that it is simply a matter of his lingering on until death. It is very sad and a great strain.

Caldwell returned for a week, looked pleasant, said little and did nothing.

The faculty has had one meeting beside that on the periodical. They discussed the grading system and the inspiration of teachers. Tillman led the thing unaided by his committee and it was a pretty poor exhibition. I kept still.

I had an unusually successful lecture tour: three engagements in Chicago one with the University of Chicago, one at a Sunday evening meeting at Orchestra Hall and one at the colored Church of the Good Shepherd. In addition to that I spoke in Nebraska, Detroit, Wheeling, Springfield, Ohio, etc. Also I made five talks before the junior colleges of Chicago. It was the most successful trip I have made in years.

Marian Anderson, of course, is the talk of the town and the union. She sang here Wednesday night, April fifth, in the city auditorium. It was divided into two bands: Negroes to the left of the throne and whites to the right. But everybody seemed happy. She sang gloriously and did she wear clothes. And of course you have heard of her tremendous triumph in Washington where she sang before seventy-five thousand people, before cabinet members, justices of the Supreme Court and senators.

Mr. Myrdal and his wife called on me one Saturday afternoon. We had quite a talk. He left a copy of the memorandum concerning the work which he is proposing to do with me and asked for my criticisms. I sent him a few criticisms yesterday. My chief feeling is that he has bitten off a pretty big bite and is going to have a hell of a job in finishing it up in two years but it is on the whole well conceived. He did not discuss any details as to whom he was going to ask to help but he did say that on his immediate staff he was going to have Ralph Bunche.

I think this is all the dirt I can dish at this writing. The weather is lovely here with flowers and green things in spring glory. My best wishes to you and Mrs. Reid and I hope you will have a fine rest and ignore all wars and rumors of wars.

With best regards,

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
c/o American Express
London, England

17-33-99

Apartment 55
Endsleigh Court
Upper Woburn Place
London, W.C.1.
April 14, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For the life of me I could not remember if you were doing your course on Africa this term. Yet, I felt that the enclosed from the London News might be of some interest.

Frankly, this is not the most pleasant time to be in England yet it may be one of the most interesting. How we agonized lest the Queen of Albania die because of her hurried departure from the palace, and that incident set-off the needed spark! But the days of bluff have not yet become thee of blows, so we are about as safe as can be expected.

Mrs. Reid and I are very comfortably settled in a furnished flat within walking distance of the Museum and the London School of Economics. The work I want to do has been some delayed because of these awful British holidays but promises to be both time and interest consuming.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Ira De A. Reid

17-33-100

May 4, 1939

Dear Mr. Reid:

The Seminar this year has been composed of eight regular members with Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Harvey Johnson and Mrs. Thompson as guest members and Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Chivers and Miss Diggs representing the faculty. We have had twelve meetings beginning February eight and closing May third. Our meeting place was the Faculty Lounge, room 316, in the Administration Building which has a settee and lounge chairs and a kitchenette. Simple refreshments were served at each meeting.

The opening meeting, February 8, was a meeting of acquaintanceship and general planning. On February 15 Mr. Chivers took charge and discussed the general method of thesis writing illustrated by a thesis done under his supervision. February 22, Miss Diggs was in charge and continued the demonstration of thesis writing from her own experience. March 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, were given up to discussions on general topics led by Dr. Du Bois: "The Probability of War", "The Present Position of the Papacy", "The Problem of the Jews" and two discussions on the "Best College Curriculum". On April 12, 19 and 26, three theses were read and discussed:

Miss Graham -"Black Jack, A Study in the Social Organization in a Negro Community".

Miss Calloway - "A Study of Disaster and Disorganization as evidenced during the Flood at Louisville, Kentucky with Special Reference to the Negro Population".

Mrs. Thompson - "Statistical Indices of Negro Economic Adjustments in Heavily Populated Counties of Georgia, 1910-1935".

On May third there was discussion led by Dr. Du Bois on the "Relation of Sociology to Life".

The Seminar and Department have been especially interested in the fact that the trustees at their last meeting voted to approve the establishment next year of a scholarly journal in connection with the University subject to the action of the budget committee and the executive committee.

At this last meeting we mentioned you and thought you would like to have some idea of what we are doing and of our continued interest in your work. We have missed your presence.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Apartment 05
Endsleigh Court
Upper Woburn Place
London, W. C. 1
England

17-33-101

Endsleigh Court
Upper Woburn Place
London, W.C.1.
May 9, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

What a joy it was to receive the beautifully printed Revelations of St. Orgne the Damned, and the more mundane revelations of St. Orgne's creator ! Within me there were laughter and tears, sighs and chuckles, as I saw life continuing its dizzy pace at Atlanta . I concluded that it was very seemly to be in England and read about it .

When I left Atlanta it was with the faint hope that I could run away from the problems of race of which I was becoming more and more aware. I am thinking that it was a false hope. Instead of being less aware of its tentacles I am becoming more conscious of its everlasting power. I made no mistake in going to the West Indies before coming here, however . My great error was not doing this sort of thing many years ago. I have told you of my reactions in the Caribbean. What a different picture Europe seems to present.

England has never seemed so much the class-structured state that it is. Politics and colonies, race and economics are in an awful stew , and the mighty ones who own and run the Empire seem to be on the crest of the wave. Labour Party people are becoming

17-33-102

disgusted with the policies of the party, and the more radical socialist and communist groups gave a pathetic demonstration of applying their programs to the contemporary political scene when they had their May Day celebration at Hyde Park on Sunday. All of this, of course, has little to do with the colored brother over here. His is a pathetic state. The men who formerly labored on the docks now have nothing to do. Cardiff, with its large African and half-caste population living in "Tiger Bay", presents as doleful a picture as can be found in any United States industrial slum. The other Negroes who are chiefly employed in the entertainment field, or in the many colonial movements, are always "singing the blues" about the race problem. And I have talked with no one who is more upset than Paul Robeson. He is leaving for the United States shortly, trying to find some thing that he can do that will hasten some sort of revolution and bring peace to colored races. The British Museum is packed with colored folk wil studying, or making pretences at studying something. (I found out, however, that in most instances it is the most effective way of making new contacts to keep them alive.) Eric Walrond is there constantly, trying to finish his book on the West Indies which he is calling "The Poor Great". He has never been able to market his book on Panama. But enough of this.

17-33-103

What am I doing ? As usual biting off more than I can chew. I am working in two seminars at the London School of Economics- both in Sociology-one in social origins with Mannheim, the other in social theory with Ginsberg, both of whom are very good. Then, I am doing the fact-gathering on that problem of population movements in the Caribbean, with special reference to the colored populations, under R.R. Kuczynski. In addition I am trying to become half-way proficient in Spanish, for without that I can do nothing with all of that material on Brazil, Cuba, and the early records of most of the islands . Meanwhile I am gathering some of the rare materials on Negro Funerals and Festivals, believing that they will throw some light on the cultural backgrounds of the American Negro population . Indeed I do keep busy. My daily calendar is more ordered than the rigid weekly program you used to keep.

Much to my amazement Dr. Kuczynski remembered visitng you at Atlanta around 1904 . He asked regarding your health and was amazed when I said that you were so hale. He was of the opinion, it seems, that you should be somewhere around eighty-five years old and quite decrepit .

Others have asked for and about you. Mrs Garland Anderson especially recalled your last visit to California.

I am glad that the academic work is going on so well. I felt that Graham had a good exposition. I do not know what Calloway can do with hers, but I hope for the best. And I think that one of the next things we might do is a text book in Sociology, particularly as it affects race. There is nothing decent there, either. And ,by the way, will you drop me a note about the courses I shall have next semester- that is so far as they have been planned. I want to pick up some things on them, if possible.

17-33-104

We are planning to be in England until the end of June and then to go on the Continent for six or seven weeks . If you are in the vicinity of New York abound the end of August you may find me in quasi-christian celibacy at the YMCA . Meanwhile, being married again is not half-bad.

With best wishes from both of us, I am

Cordially yours,

Robert E. Park

P.S. I hope that Holt will plug that book now- and especially over here . I got quite a kick out of seeing my monograph in the local book stalls. Cedric Dover (??) has a new book on race . No- it is not.

R.

May 31, 1939

12-33-105

My dear Reid:

I have the first copies of BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and the official date of publication is June fourteenth. They have done an unusually fine piece of manufacture. It is literally a beautiful book of 400 pages. It came on the very day that Du Bois was having her first piano recital under Miss Webster and I could hand it to her as a present.

The comprehensives are over. I am enclosing a copy. It is not as good as yours of last year but it seemed quite hard enough to more than satisfy those that were taking it. We passed them all although Miss Calloway for some reason seemed to almost fall down on it. I think probably she is sick or overworked. Pierro did a very good job but can ot finish his thesis before the end of summer school. Miss Olga Williams will probably finish her thesis within a few days. She has had a pretty tough time.

We have had rather extraordinary weather so that the foliage and flowers are gorgeous and the heat has not been intense although it is beginning to roll up its sleeves for summer school.

I have succeeded in getting the President to promise that Miss Diggs will stay with us at her present salary up to July 1, 1940 and after that we are hoping to make permanent arrangements.

I am beginning to plan the magazine today at the request of the President. Of course we will hardly get started much before you return to us but I think we will get started and then hurrah for a great career.

I have another book in the hands of the publishers, Harcourt, Brace and Company. It is a book of essays in the autobiography of race and begins with my SEVEN DECADES. Of course I have no idea as to whether or not they will take it. Another book consisting of my speeches on education I am going to have ready for the publisher in the fall if I can find a publisher.

The campus is moving along at its usual rate. The trustees met and developed a nice little squabble over the Morehouse presidency. Clement was opposed to Hubert and finally a compromise was affected by which Hubert is acting again for a year. Nothing else of importance seems to have been done but a legacy of $100,000 was received from a friend of Ware. Dr. Adams died last week. The faculty meetings have been a bit duller than usual. It is said that in the fall all teachers are going to

have an assigned status as professor, associate professor, instructor, etc. The new head of the history department, a white Canadian, Dr. Coulborn, seems to be a first rate man. He is now in the initial throes of a contest with Miss Read over infinite details regarding the department. He has, however, a definite contract and is pretty independent.

The summer school is planned and Doyle of Fisk is the visiting sociologist. I was not consulted concerning him but hereafter we will take this matter up. I think that next year we can get the heads of departments or some of the heads together and make some recommendations for recasting the curriculum which will have to be listened to. Logan will be back for the summer. Unfortunately I shall not see him. President Clement asked me if I would be willing to teach summer school and I told him yes with a semester off. He thought they needed me more for the semester and I quite agreed with him. So I shall leave on the seventh. We are going to occupy Miss Moryck's apartment at 35 West 110th Street for the summer in New York City. I shall do the Fair, probably go to Maine for a month and probably work and loaf around New York. I have a novel and some short stories in mind.

A stray baby hopped to life on the Spelman campus a month ago. It was kept very secret so that everybody knew it. Our friend, Forrester Washington, is imbibing a little more than usual these days. If I were close enough to him I would drop a word but I dare not under the circumstances. He appeared for his lecture in the course on Negro history much the worse for wear.

You know of course about the fellowships: Dean got another and so did the perennial Anne Cook; Charles Lawrence got one and also Hugh Smythe. Atlanta University did not fare quite as well as last year. Cook has a book of Negro French readings which one of the publishers is bringing out as a text. None of the rest of the faculty so far as I know are enciente.

The Journal of Negro Education is publishing a symposium and I am one of three persons doing the summing up of the general status of the Negro. I am taking Ralph Bunche and Charles Johnson slightly to task. It is, on the whole a pretty good symposium.

I have got all my marks in. The class in Social Institutions did some really good work. The one in race problems was not so good. I have proposed the courses to Mr. Whittaker for the first semester of 1939; you can be thinking out the second semester before he puts over any snap judgment on us. Chivers thinks he may do a little studying this summer and wants to merge social conflict and crime which I thought was a good thing. He says that the higher ups read crime out of his program some years ago because apparently it was not "nice" enough. Poor Strong has definitely been kicked out. He had of course one strong point: as he said to me they accuse me of not being a good teacher but it need not have taken them seventeen years to find this out, which is of course the truth. He is trying rather desperately to get other work.

The latest news is that Horace Mann Bond is going to take the presidency of the Fort Valley school. He is the choice of the Rosenwald Fund and possibly this is a temporary appointment for purposes of study but so far as I know it is permanent.

Well I think this is all the truth and gossip that I can cook up. My best regards to Mrs. Reid. Let me hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

17-33-106

12-33-107

June 6, 1939

My dear Reid:

Whittaker has just been in and seems to be expecting you here the first semester, 1939-40. I don't know where I got the idea that you were not coming back until the second semester. I enclose a revised division of work for the first semester so everything will be in order in case you do come. I think we ought to have a course in crime and crime seems to me the chief of conflicts so that I have taken the liberty to ask Chivers to take that course for next semester. I hope you will agree to it. I am working on the quarterly and have already submitted one memorandum.

We are having a very fine commencement. There was the largest attendance yet at the Atlanta University Commencement yesterday. Pace made a good, short, logical speech. Four students got the degree of master of social work from Atlanta University. Forrester Washington acted as dean. They had there commencement exercises Wednesday night but Crystal Byrd Fauset did not show up.

I shall be seeing you in August. My best regards to you and Mrs. Reid.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Apartment 05
Endsleigh Court, Upper Woburn Place
London, W. C. 1
England

London, England

June 15, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

How I wish that your assumptions were correct ! I mean those assumptions that say I shall not return to Atlanta until the second semester . No, unfortunately I am due back in September. And the treasury being what it is , returning will be necessary.

Nevertheless, this has been a grand five months, and with two more ahead of us, I am certain that the whole period will be one to remember most favorably. This week-end we go to Antwerp to catch an Hoëland- West Africa line cargo steamer for the West Coast of Africa, calling at all of the major ports as far south as Duala, and returning to Havre around August fourth. I am aware of the possible climatic torture the trip will entail, but I am venturesome enough to dare it, and much to my surprise, so is my wife. So off we go . I do wish that I could read THE NEGRO THEN AND NOW before going, but it is not in London yet.

I am glad that the issue is going to materialize- the university journal. You have worked hard for that . Now with a possible $2,000 I see no

reason why we should have to depend upon Johnson. I think you can deliver a journal that will pass muster in any intellectual circles . This year I think I have come across some material that will be a distinct contibution to the science and culture history of Negro life in the Western World. In fact, I am fairly certain that I have the leads to a monumental and definitive work on Negro festivals and funerals in the Western World. It will take me no less that five years to work on it, and I am saying littleabout it. I do want to talk it ober with you next fall.

17-33-109

The migration material, of course, is a rich field. I have dug deep intothe material on Cuba and Jamaica for forty years, and have incidental and supporting data on the other British possessions. Not only did I have to learn something about Spanish this year, but now I have to get an idea of what is what with the Portuguese language in order that I may handle that other denizen of Western Hemisphere migration- Brazil. These two major fields have given me the orienting I want- and I am ready to dig in with them.

I do hope that something can be done to make Atlanta University civilized, from a work-world point of view- but it all seems pretty hopeless to me . Just now I do not care whether they grade the faculty or

not. Either they are afraid to be intellectually honest, or they do not have the capacity. Fencing with them only makes matters worse. Isn't it pathetic that when the whole world is so disturbed and perplexed about the role and province of education our schools should be so smug and should be so sterile of contributions in theory and practice?

I am glad that your plans for the summer workddd out so well. I shall need something like Maine after Africa, I think. But in all probability the very best thd I shall be able to do after return- is to park myself at the New York YMCA. I shall be there after August 18th. If you are in the city then, I shall telephone you.

With our very best wishes for you and your family, I am

Cordially yours,

Theo A. Ball

17-33-110

October 2, 1939

Memo to Mr. Reid:

Please render an accounting so that I will be able to pay my just debts.

17-33

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

To Dr. DuBois:

Just debts include division of costs for the following expenditures:

Lamb chops - 2 lbs.	$ 1.00
Melon	.30
Total	$1.30

17-33

Which reminds me that I am hungry again.

Yours respectfully

October sedond

December 18, 1939

Memo to Mr. Reid:

Georgia automobile plates go on sale January second. If Thompson is going to get yours, can he get mine at the same time? Can we get application blanks before hand and fill them in this week?

17-33

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University

IRA DeA. REID
Department of Sociology, Atlanta, University
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

17-35-12

December 26, 1939

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Do you think the Social Science Research Council will help both of us ? I had asked them for aid in connection with my John Connu material . Nevertheless, I shall be very glad to comply with your reference request.

Sincerely yours,

Ira DeA. Reid

[Richmond Hotel]

RICHMOND HOTEL

422 Broad Street

Jacksonville, Florida

November 18, 1939

17-33-243

Hon. W.E.B.Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of November 16, making resivation for two outside rooms; for Nov. 22, they will be reserved.

Very truly yours,

Richmond Hotel

Mrs Geo T Kirkpatrick

(Mrs) George Kirkpatrick, Manager

[Rockefeller Foundation]

17-33-20

May 30, 1939

My dear Mr. Stevens:

I am enclosing some plays on Negro themes. I was told in a recent letter that "the Rockefeller Foundation were looking for plays for a Negro theater". Of course this may not be true and if it is true perhaps you have nothing to do with it. But just before leaving the University for the North it occurred to me that it might not be a bad plan to send these plays to you. If anyone in your organization would care to look them over, all right. If not, I am enclosing postage for their return.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. David H. Stevens
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

[Rockefellar Foundation]

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

17-33-19

THE HUMANITIES
DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR
JOHN MARSHALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
IRVING A. LEONARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

June 6, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall be happy to read your plays, and as always I need a little time to work in longer pieces of reading. Then I should like to have them go to Mr. Favrot and one or two other men. Thanks for letting me see them.

Undoubtedly the news you had of our interest in Negro drama in recent months arises from a small sum given to a Cleveland group called The Neighborhood Association, so that Ridgely Torrence could spend time reading the plays submitted to their repertory theatre. He brought back two or three. I know that his advice to younger writers in Cleveland was very stimulating. As yet, I cannot say how far we shall move toward more general interest in this important area.

Yours sincerely,

David H. Stevens

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

DHS:EHH

[Rockefellar Foundation]

17-33-98

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE HUMANITIES
DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR
JOHN MARSHALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
IRVING A. LEONARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

August 28, 1939

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

At Mr. Stevens' request, I am returning to you the plays sent to him with your letter of May 30th. He wished me to thank you again for letting him see them.

Very truly yours,

Emily H. Hollister

Secretary to Mr. Stevens

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street
New York City

EHH
Enclosures

BEN F. ROGERS, JR.
B 43 ELIOT HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

17-26-02

Dec 11, 1939

Dear Mr. DuBois -

I am writing my AB honors thesis on you, and though I realize that, at its best, it will be extremely sketchy because of the scarcity of materials I can put my hands on here, I hope that you will answer some of the following questions for me so that I can fill out some of the worst gaps -

This is not meant to be an ~~[illegible]~~ exhaustive study, for it must be in by March 15 and there is a good deal of course work and tutorial in my Senior Year Program.

[2]

Also I am learning German - so that I can take my reading Exam next fall in connection with the graduate work I am to do here -

I have at present read almost everything you have written in book form from an unsuccessful Essay for the Joppan prize in 1890 (it was very boring) through the ~~[illegible]~~ 1939 Black Folk - The Crisis I have not yet attacked, but expect to start on during Christmas vacation - The rest of My reading I have roughly divided into two parts - the general background reading in the Negro Problem from 1900 on, and white politics in Georgia during your Stay at

[3]

BEN F. ROGERS, JR.
B 43 ELIOT HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

12-26-03

Atlanta University - for I am sure (having been South myself last Spring for the first time) that the change of Environment must have done a good deal toward the shaping of your discoveries - But now I must stop all this digression and ask those questions -

First there are three things which I am only vaguely familiar with - Perhaps you could tell me where I could find something on them -

1) The Niagara Movement,
2) The Pan-African Movement,
3) The founding of the National Association for

(4) Colored People - I have seen mentioned Mary Ovington's pamphlet or book on the subject but cannot get it here - Do you suppose that I could get it through the association -

I have been under the impression that you left your job at Atlanta to spend all your time on the Crisis - Perhaps you could tell me why you made that decision (if you did -). Have you been back to Atlanta since that time? When you were there, what sort of course schedule did you have? How much time for writing - ?

How much time did you spend working on Black Reconstruction - as

[5]

BEN F. ROGERS, JR.
B 43 ELIOT HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

12-26-04

Contrasted (or Compared) with what I call your unhistorical works & novels — things like Darkwater, the Souls of Black Folk.

Did you feel when you were here in College and Graduate School that you would ever be a great leader — were you at that time as full of Emotion on the Negro Problem as you were later to become? Of course I am asking this because I feel that at this time you were more an historian — though you may have let the great institution browbeat you into it — or it may be also that I am simplifying the whole thing too much —

(6)

However, the very fact that I can find no evidence to the contrary willed (and has led) me to believe that you were primarily historian at this time (unless you contradict me) —

You perhaps now see just about what my thesis is — I did not know myself when I started thinking about it this fall — but as I have read more and more of your writings, I have become convinced that the same struggle I am now having, you have already had — the struggle between your desire to be an accurate historian and your feelings for the problems which your

[7]

BEN F. ROGERS, JR.
B 43 ELIOT HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

12-26-05

studies (and your Eyes) have shown you - I feel that, in your case, the man, the Negro, has won out over the historian, while I am Equally sure that my desire to be a historian will never be overcome by any ~~[illegible]~~ crusading spirit - Perhaps it is because I am white - I do not know - I must apologize for this interminable wandering away from the subject -

Perhaps you could give me some sort of opinion on my thesis - Perhaps you could tell me if my interpretation

is a reasonable one or if it is silly and over-simplified — though it will discourage me very much if you do — Perhaps also you could enumerate for me the half dozen crises of your life — the half dozen times when you had to go to the left or right or half way between —

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for reading this far — I will be infinitely more grateful if you would answer someone soon — For the next two weeks my address will be 924 Goodrich Ave.; St. Paul, Minnesota —

Very Sincerely Yours,
Ben Rogers, Jr.

[9]

BEN F. ROGERS, JR.
B 43 ELIOT HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

17-26-06

Is there a "color line" in the Association for Advancement or could I become a member? How? -

Could I call on you if I come to New York -? I knew I would hit remember everything I did want to say and would pay a million things I had no intention of putting in -

Sincerely
BFR

December 20, 1939

My dear Sir:

A manuscript of mine partly biographical is in the hands of publishers for their decision. This manuscript would answer most of your questions. I have time in this letter only for some brief statements:

First of all the change of environment from Atlanta to New York was not as sudden as you assume. I was born and trained in Massachusetts, educated in Tennessee as well as at Harvard and taught in the west and in Pennsylvania before going to Atlanta.

The Niagara Movement was a revolt against the doctrine of Booker Washington and took place in 1906 at Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the river opposite Buffalo. It was in a sense the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which was incorporated in 1910.

The Pan African Congresses are reported in the CRISIS at length. If you can get at a file for the years 1919, 1921, 1923, they may be helpful.

The founding of the NAACP has been written up several times. You could get information by writing to 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I left Atlanta because my work of scientific investigation of the Negro problem did not find sufficient financial support. I went to New York to continue investigation if possible but found my vocation in editing the CRISIS magazine. I certainly have been back to Atlanta since. For the last six years I have been head of the Department of Sociology in this institution. During my first sojourn in Atlanta, 1897-1910, half my time was given to research and writing, the other half to teaching. At present something like three-fourths of my time is given to writing and research. I formerly taught high school and college students in history, economics and sociology. I am at present teaching graduate students in sociology.

I began my study of Reconstruction in 1910 but did not give continuous and concentrated time on it until about 1930. From 1930-1935, I gave most of my spare time to it which varied in amount. My novels and

essays were done at various times and places and in intervals and then collected into book form.

I was extremely emotional on the race problem while I was a student at Harvard and my emotion was curbed by the philosophy of William James and the historical research under Hart. They did not quench; they directed it. I was never "primarily a historian". If anything, I had the urge to be a creative artist but the literature which I wanted to write was not the kind which the public was willing to read. My attitude toward history and historical writing you will find in the seventeenth chapter of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. I did not want to be a historian. I wanted to be an unhampered intelligence but history pointed a path.

There were three main crises in my life: first, openly to oppose a part of the doctrine of Booker T. Washington whom I admired in many ways. This was in 1906. Second, to give up my social investigations at Atlanta University and go into propaganda in New York City in 1910. Third, to give up the CRISIS and go back to teaching in 1933.

I hope these brief notes may help you. There is no color line in the NAACP. You can become a member. Write them. I should be very glad to have a call from you if I were in New York but as I say I live in Atlanta and am only in New York for short visits now and then.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ben F. Rogers, Jr.
924 Goodrich Avenue
Saint Paul, Minnesota

[ROOSEVELT LIBRARY]

January 3, 1939

Sir:

In accordance with your letter of December twenty-first, I beg to say that I shall be very glad to serve on the Advisory Committee for the proposed Library-Museum at Hyde Park.

I am, Sir

Very respectfully yours,

49-24-64

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

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[Roosevelt (Franklin) Library]

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[Roosevelt (Franklin) Library]

17-29-05

January 26, 1939

Mr. Waldo G. Leland
907 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

I plan to be present February fourth.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Main 5328

[Roosevelt (Franklin) library]

January 31, 1939

90-27-71

My dear Mr. Leland:

I wired you saying that I would come to the dinner of the Advisory Committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Incorporated, but I had to be in Washington attending a meeting of the Phelps Stokes Fund, January twenty-eighth and I do not feel that I can afford another trip. I am very sorry. If there is any other way in which I can cooperate, I shall be very glad.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Waldo C. Leland
907 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

[Roosevelt Library]

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.

17-29

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF ADVISORY
BOARD ATTENDING DINNER ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4:

Because of a change in plans, members of the Advisory Board who arrive in Washington in time to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee are requested to be at the meeting if possible by three or three-thirty, instead of four.

WALDO G. LELAND
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Washington,
February 1, 1939.

[Roosevelt Library]

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 3395

CABLE ADDRESS: ACOLS

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MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
907 FIFTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1780
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 1812
AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, 1842
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 1858
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1869
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1879
SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS, 1880
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1883
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1885
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, 1900
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1902
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 1904
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1905
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906
HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY, 1924
LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1924
MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, 1925

February 7, 1939.

17-29-07

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

My dear Professor Dubois:

Thank you for your letter of January 31.

I was very sorry that you found it impossible to attend the Roosevelt Library dinner. I understand the situation, however, perfectly, and regret very much that it was necessary to invite the members of the Advisory Committee to the dinner without at the same time offering to meet the expenses of the trip, which in some cases, as in yours, would be very considerable.

A good many, however, were able to come, although only three of the most distant ones. I think the meeting was successful, and you have probably seen some account of it in the papers. At any rate, we are making good progress toward planning the President's Library, and I intend before long to send a communication to all the members of the Advisory Committee and to invite suggestions and cooperation.

I hope that the next time you come to Washington I may have the pleasure of seeing you. On the 28th I was very much occupied with the meetings of the Council, which were held at just that time.

With kindest regards, please believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Waldo G. Leland.

Professor W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.
1600 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

17-29-08

March 21, 1939.

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
210 West 150th Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Dubois:

We are enclosing a copy of the article by Dr. Samuel E. Morison which appeared in The New York Times Magazine on Sunday, March 19th. This article pertains to Presidential papers in general and to the proposed repository at Hyde Park in particular.

We hope you will find it of interest.

Very truly yours,

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.

James T. Mathews

JAMES T. MATHEWS

THE VERY ESSENCE OF HISTORY

By SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON,
Professor of History, Harvard University

ONCE thick as Autumn leaves at Vallombrosa, the Papers of the Presidents have for the most part gone with the winds of housecleaning and neglect. Some have been the victims of fire; only those of recent times have been preserved in anything approaching their one-time completeness in the White House. For it is the common fate of the papers of every President to be cleared out when he leaves. That famous cartoon of President Coolidge waiting under the White House portico for his "other rubber" might be supplemented by a picture of harassed White House aides clocking the last truck as it loads the last documents, hoping it will get away before the fateful "12 o'clock noon" on March 4—or Jan. 20, as it now is.

President Roosevelt's project for a library building at Hyde Park to house his papers and collections has aroused many questions. Where are the papers of the other thirty-one Presidents, and how much is left of them? As to some of them the question can be answered.

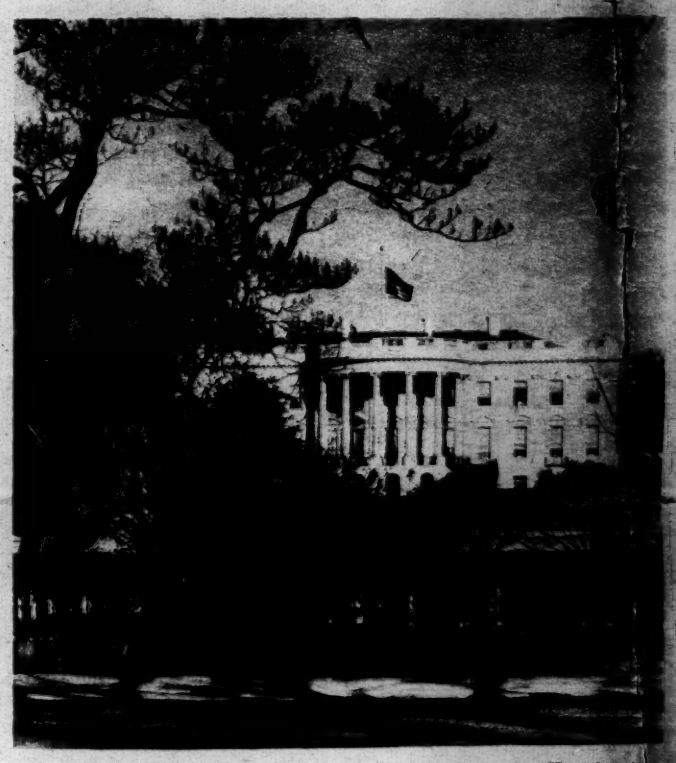
PRESIDENT WASHINGTON probably did not know that the Prime Ministers of Great Britain had always taken their papers home with them from 10 Downing Street; but he did the same. For the President, like the Prime Minister, has an official residence which is also his office; and in the United States only some of the State Governors have the same privilege. Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of those Governors.

When President Washington vacated the Morris house at Philadelphia, which served as Executive Mansion in the eighteenth century, all his correspondence was packed up and sent by water to Mount Vernon, where the accumulation of the war years was already housed. John Adams, vacating the White House at Washington for Thomas Jefferson in 1801, sent his to Quincy, Mass., and that Adams's action was prompted by no distaste for a successful rival is proved by the fact that the three Presidents succeeding Jefferson, all friends and members of the same party, removed their papers from the White House along with personal effects.

Nobody questioned the right of the President to do this. A gentleman's papers were his property, even if they did cover the four or eight years when he served in the highest office of the Republic. The Federal Government had no need for his correspondence, since everything in it concerning public affairs had been dealt with and filed in the appropriate department. American history could not properly be written without the President's papers, but nobody thought of that for a long time.

AS the country grew and popular education with it, and the scope of the Federal Government increased, and the Presidency came so close to the people that John Citizen began taking pen in hand (and later dictating to his secretary) in order to offer his President a few helpful suggestions, the files of each Administration expanded to such proportions that only a fleet of trucks could move them. Thus, ancient precedent became implemented by necessity. If the Presidents allowed their documentary accumulations to remain in the White House, it would be necessary every two decades to build a new White House for the next President to live in.

After the conclusion of the second war with England, America became more conscious of herself, and confident that her independence would not be a mere Czecho-Slovakian interlude. The Federal Government then began making efforts to obtain possession of past Presidents' books and papers, in order to preserve one of the most important sources of American history.



Horydczak

Jared Sparks, editor of The North American Review, was first of the tribe of nosy historians who go poking about in public and private papers for the real low-down on history. Around the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, Mr. Sparks observed that no proper history of the American Revolution had yet been written; and as a means to have it written—and also as a means of legitimate profit to himself—he conceived the idea of publishing a generous selection of the letters and other writings of George Washington.

THE General's papers were still at Mount Vernon in the possession of his nephew Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. By making a flank approach on the justice through Chief Justice Marshall, the Yankee scholar obtained an agreement by virtue of which he, who as editor was to do all the work, would receive 50 per cent of the net profits. The owner, who furnished the raw material, was to have 25 per cent, and Chief Justice Marshall the balance.

With Justice Washington's permission, eighty tightly packed cases of President Washington's papers were loaded on a mule wagon and started north toward Boston. En route Mr. Sparks borrowed a bale of diplomatic correspondence from the State Department and a bundle of Gates Correspondence from the New York Historical Society. Those were the happy days for historians.

In ten years' time Sparks's "Writings of Washington" appeared, and proved a great success financially and otherwise. But in the meantime Judge Washington had died, leaving the papers to his nephew, George Corbin Washington, member of Congress from Maryland. Mr. Washington proposed to sell the "public" papers of the General to the Department of State. Legislation authorizing their purchase for $25,000 was duly passed; but Mr. Washington, who needed the money badly—he had been defeated in the election of 1832—could not collect it all while Jared Sparks held the bulk of the papers, and Mr. Sparks was not to be hurried. Eventually 192 bound volumes of Washington papers, with several boxes of loose papers, were started on their way from Boston to the capital by the "burden cars" of the new railroad.

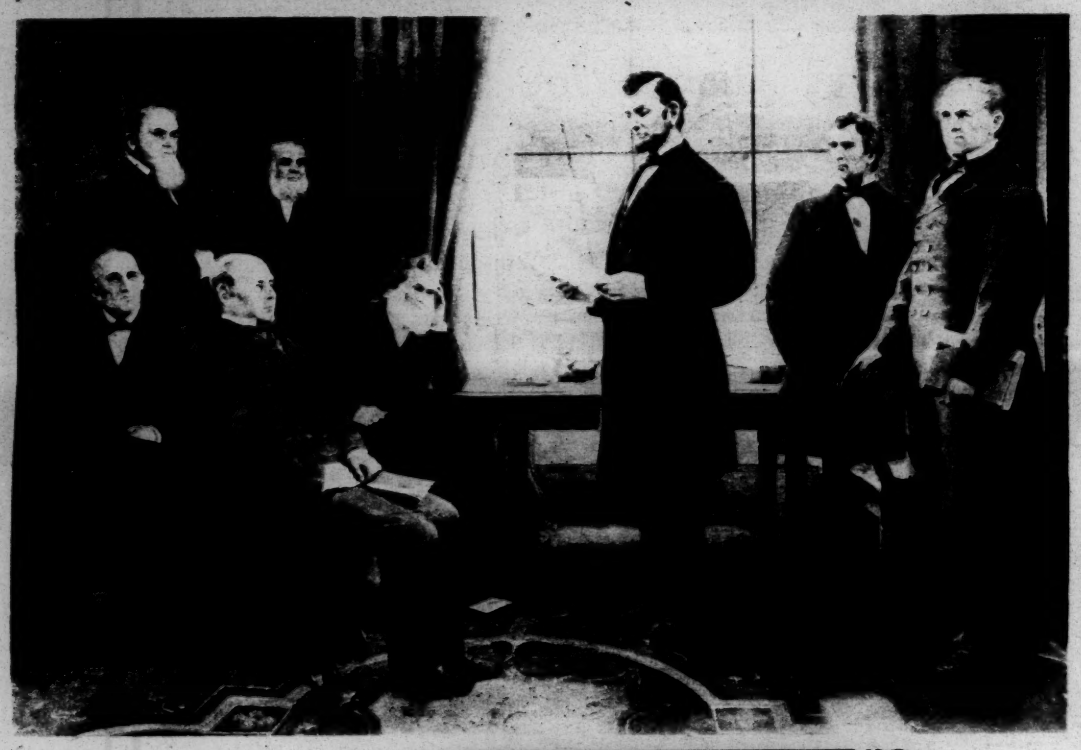
In 1903 the State Department turned over all its collections of Presidential papers (with the exception of some of Washington's military papers, which an overzealous adjutant general secured for his department) to the Library of Congress, which now has over 95 per cent of all the surviving papers that once belonged to the Father of His Country.

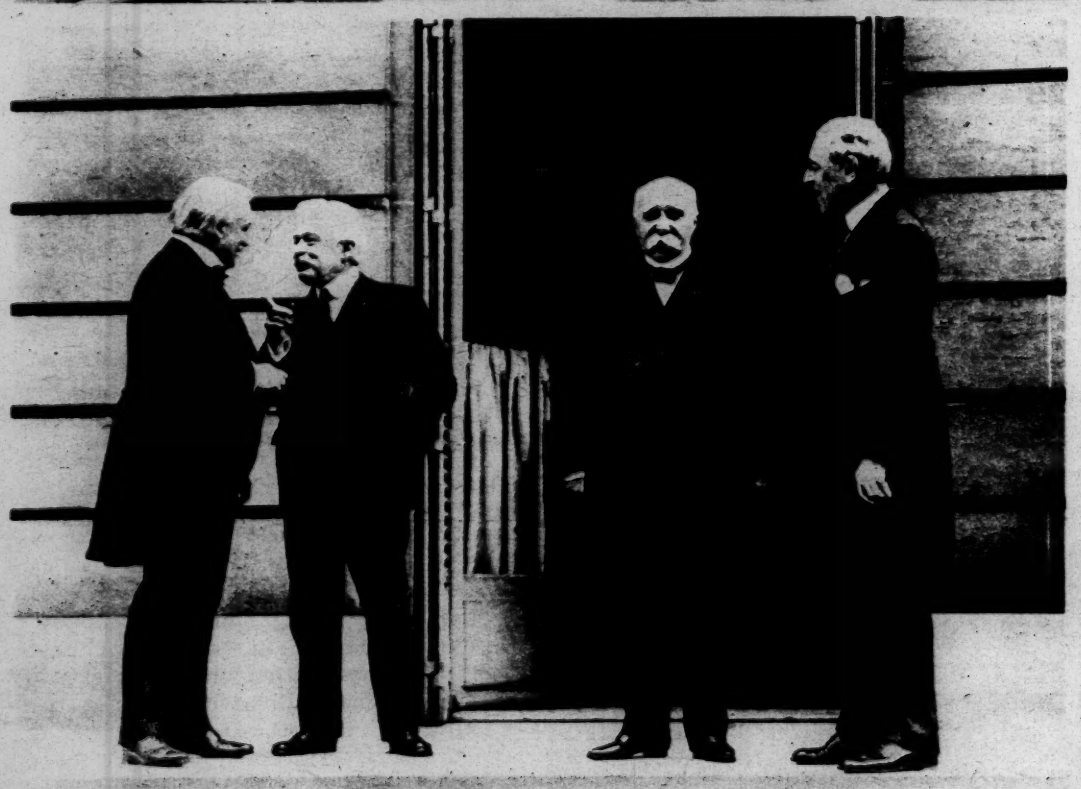
FOR the history of our constitutional beginnings by far the most important source lay in the manuscript Notes of Debates at the Federal Convention made by James Madison, and jealously preserved by him from the public eye. President Madison, fully aware of their value, left by will instructions that they were to be published after fifty years, when certain legacies (otherwise unprovided for by his estate) would be paid from the proceeds, his widow to receive the residue.

When the half-century expired in 1837, and the secret history of the Federal Convention could at last be told, Mrs. Madison (the famous Dolly) found American publishers both unpatriotic and hard-hearted in the matter of royalties and advances. Being impecunious—the normal state of Presidential widows before Congress gave them pensions—Mrs. Madison applied to President Jackson, who passed the buck to Congress. Eventually these priceless Notes of Debates were smuggled into national possession as a rider on the general appropriation bill. For another $25,000 Mrs. Madison, in 1848, consented to part with about ninety bound volumes of her distinguished husband's papers.

Uncle Sam supposed that this was the balance of the Madison Papers, but it was not. With one collection of statesmen's papers after another the same thing hap-

Madison James Monroe John Quincy Adams Andrew Jackson





Papers of Presidents Illuminate Their Eras

Historical days that Presidential papers illuminate—Washington at the Constitutional Convention; Lincoln and his Cabinet; Wilson at Versailles.

pens. The heirs withold the "Private Papers" as containing only "highly confidential matters improper to divulge," or "family affairs not appropriate for public inspection." Twenty or more years later the family is ready to part with these precious heirlooms for a price; and if the government does not pay it, the papers of a President are hopelessly dispersed among autograph collectors.

Mrs. Dolly Madison bequeathed what she held back from the government to her son by her first husband; these were sold at auction in 1892, but the majority were bought in by the late Marshall Field and presented to the Chicago Historical Society. That society presented these Madison Papers, together with the diary and sundry papers of President Polk, to the Library of Congress, an act of historical comity as rare as it is praiseworthy.

As long as no Presidents' papers were too bulky for a large attic, and remained in the hands of the Presidential heirs, they were liable to all manner of dilapidation. Some were destroyed by tidy widows or careless servants, or burned by ignorant and lazy executors. It is said that President Grant destroyed his own; none are known to survive. Others, including all but a few papers of "Old Tippecanoe" (and Tyler too), were accidently burned; the Library of Congress secured the remainder from the heirs.

Official biographers are apt to lose some papers and destroy others which they imagine will injure the reputation of their subject or create ill-feeling. Kind widows give letters away to friends or hero-worshipers; children playing in the attic on rainy days scrawl on blank pages and even cut paper dolls out of documents that register a forgotten ambition or record a political tempest. Only by the Adams family, who have always had an intelligent appreciation of the two sets of Presidential papers in their custody, and by the widows of very recent Presidents, have such collections been properly preserved in private hands.

The Adams Papers (John, John Quincy and Charles Francis) are closed by deed of trust until 1955. The Lincoln Papers, access to which has been denied to all biographers of the Emancipator except Nicolay and Hay, are also closed for several years to come. The Coolidge papers are still in the hands of the President's widow. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft have graciously presented theirs to the Library of Congress, which, I understand, is to be the eventual depository of the Wilson Papers. In the same place are the public papers of President Garfield. These last five collections are not yet open to students.

It was the building of the new Library of Congress in 1897, the organization of its manuscript division and the administration of that *(Continued on Page 22)*

W. Van Buren W. H. Harrison John Tyler James K. Polk Z. Taylor Fillmore Franklin Pierce James Buchanan A. Lincoln

Garfield R. B. Hayes U. S. Grant Andrew Johnson

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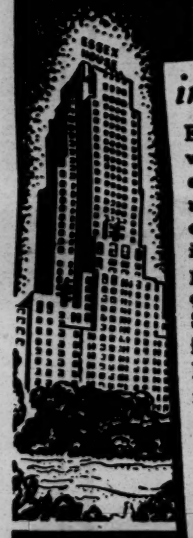

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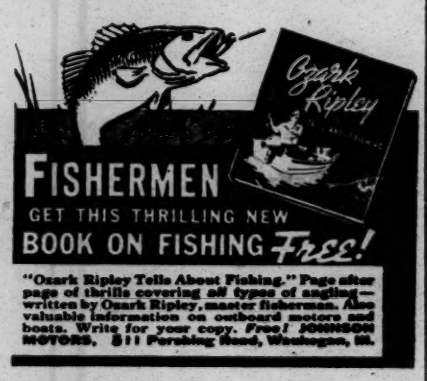

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THE ESSENCE OF HISTORY

(Continued from Page 5)

division by scholars of national reputation such as Worthington C. Ford, Gaillard Hunt, J. Franklin Jameson and St. George L. Sioussat which has induced the heirs of Presidents and other American statesmen to give up their papers.

And the Library of Congress has made every effort within its means to supplement these collections by purchase and by photostats of documents in other places. The Andrew Jackson Papers, for instance, have been given by members of the Blair family, and the Martin Van Buren Papers by three groups of heirs. Papers of Andrew Johnson were purchased from the President's grandson; and those of James K. Polk not given by the Chicago Historical Society were purchased from an adopted niece of the President. Many others are still in private hands.

AS time elapses and the country grows, and mechanical means of writing are increased, and the growth of education impels people to write more and more, the sheer bulk of Presidential Papers has increased to such a point that the custody of them is a burden that no widow or other heir should be expected to carry. Mr. Hoover, the wealthiest man who ever became President of the United States, was fortunately still in a financial position at the close of his Administration to care for his own papers himself and in the grand manner. He has built the great Hoover War Library at Palo Alto, Calif., which will house not only his private and Presidential Papers but the marvelous collection of material which he made just after the World War.

The same thing, on a smaller scale, has been done by the Hayes family for the papers and collections of President Rutherford B. Hayes at Fremont, Ohio.

As a rough indication of the problem presented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers, let us contrast their mere bulk with that of his predecessors' papers. During President Hoover's Administration it is said (I have been unable to verify the figures) that some 600 pieces of mail came into the White House daily. The daily average has now reached 6,000. The Hayes Memorial Library contains some 75,000 pieces, or 120,000 pages of manuscript. A preliminary survey shows that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library will have to make room for upward of 5,000 cubic feet of manuscripts and books, the manuscripts alone amounting to something between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 sheets of typewritten paper.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S manuscripts include those relating to the many activities of his own career as Governor of New York State, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and President of the United States. In addition there are the letters, documents and other log-books of his Naval History Collection. Of printed books there is the President's private library of some 25,000 titles; of pictures, some 400 prints, engravings and paintings of naval vessels and sailing ships. There are about forty ship models, large and small, and countless gifts, souvenirs and official tokens classed as "museum objects."

President Roosevelt became a collector at the age of 20, when he was elected librarian of the Hasty Pudding Club at Harvard. Finding an unexpended library appropriation of some $400 he sought the advice of William H. Chase at the historic Bartlett's Book Store on Boston's Cornhill. It was Mr. Chase and not (I regret to say) any of young Franklin's professors who kindled in him the collector's ardor. "The first principle of collecting is to destroy nothing," said old Mr. Chase to young Mr. Roosevelt in the year 1902. And for thirty-six years this apt pupil has made *nihil delendum* his motto, despite the steady if despairing opposition of Mrs. Roosevelt and the White House secretaries.

Everything has been saved, to the small boy's penny postcard requesting an autograph and the crankiest of crackpot letters. Indeed, one feature of the Roosevelt Papers is "How to Save the Country" and "How to Restore Prosperity" schemes, which at one time were coming in at the rate of six a day. And in addition to the manuscripts, books, pictures and objects there are films and stenographic notes of important conversations by telephone and otherwise.

THIS enormous collection is in a class by itself as to size, and resembles only the Rutherford B. Hayes and the Herbert Hoover collections in kind. It is much too large and varied to be housed either by the Library of Congress or the National Archives, and to break it up would be a historical error of the first magnitude. The present Administration (like it or not) covers some of the most vitally important years in American history, and no outstanding figure in any history has been documented in any such measure of completeness as is Franklin D. Roosevelt by the papers now in the White House.

Louis A. Simon, supervising architect in the procurement division of the Treasury, has in charge already the drawing of plans for a library to house all these collections at Hyde Park. It will be of two stories, in the Dutch colonial style, harmonizing with the landscape and respecting the local tradition. Under a long, sloping Hudson Valley roof, in a sort of superattic, will be stored the bulk of the Presidential and pre-Presidential papers of Mr. Roosevelt, just as they came from the White House files.

On the ground floor will be public exhibition rooms where selections from the naval pictures, ship models and mementos of the Roosevelt era will be constantly on view, a research room for students, the main library, a catalogue room, a hall for the Dutchess County Historical Society and various offices. The basement will be equipped with facilities for film storage and photographing. This library, situated on the President's estate at Hyde Park, will be a few hundred yards from the heavily traveled Albany Post Road.

Legislation is now being sought from Congress in order to enable the National Archivist to administer the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library as soon as the building is ready and the papers leave the White House. Author-

Bonney

The books Jefferson used are now in the Library of Congress—A librarian examining the former President's volumes.

ity of the Congress will also be sought to enable Mr. Roosevelt to bequeath the Hyde Park estate, including his home as well as the library and collections, to the nation.

President Roosevelt expects to take up his residence at Hyde Park in January, 1941, and there to pass the remainder of his days. It is safe to say that the collections will not decrease during the period of his retirement. And he proposes to be on hand in order to annotate some of the important papers and to render any desired assistance to qualified students who undertake research into any phase of his Administration or any subject covered by his collections. Naturally, very many of the papers are still too "hot" to be opened to investigators, but time cools off all documentary indiscretions. Mr. Roosevelt's relation to the papers, once they are transferred to Hyde Park, will be that of a privileged interpreter and investigator, not that of owner and disposer.

IT would be difficult to overestimate the importance of these papers. Very few aspects of national life from 1935 to 1941 will not be illuminated by them. On the official acts of the government they are supplementary rather than exclusive; for any letter or other document addressed to the President which requires action, investigation or comment is sent to the proper department or official, and will eventually find its way into the National Archives at Washington. Only a record or digest of it is filed with the President's Papers.

This part of the papers, which will probably bulk a good half of the whole, will all be duplicated at Washington; but the advantage of not concentrating all records of the nation's past in one place is evident. There are many thousands of letters and reports respecting the new relief and other governmental agencies started since 1933, which still repose in the President's Papers because no other bureau was ready to file them. There are highly confidential personal letters from or relating to public officials of the United States at home and abroad, many of them in longhand, and of which no other copy exists. The main personal impulses to many important events must be sought by historians here.

Behind individuals lurk the vast, often blind forces that impel statesmen to new expedients and experiments. The waves of social and economic life have been beating upon the White House these ten years past, as never before, and the President's files have become a sort of clearing house of information about "The State of the Union." Innumerable reports on business and other conditions, of rural distress and urban misery during the great depression, and of recovery after, are filed in the Papers of the President, or of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has a substantial archive of her own, also destined for Hyde Park.

THE President's principle of destroying nothing means that his library will be a storehouse of information on the homeliest and most popular aspects of American life during these eight momentous years. The historian of the TVA, of Warm Springs, of America's relation to the Munich pact, will have to come there; but the historian of the common things of life will benefit as well. For instance, suppose some one writing the story of American folk art in A. D. 3000 wishes to know what manner of Christmas greetings Americans exchanged in 1938. He will find his curiosity gratified in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, where every one of the tens of thousands of Christmas cards sent to the President will be neatly filed.

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1600 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

June 22, 1939

17-29-09

Dr. William E.B. Dubois
210 West 150 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

On Monday, June 5th, after approval by the House Committee on the Library of the resolution authorizing the Government's acceptance of the President's gift, Congressman Kent E. Keller moved for a suspension of rules in order to obtain immediate consideration by the United States House of Representatives instead of waiting for a date to be set by the House Rules Committee. A vote was taken upon the motion which indicated there were 229 members for suspension and 139 opposed. Since the 229 voting in favor of the motion did not constitute a two-thirds majority, as required by the House Rules, the motion was defeated.

On June 6th, the Rules Committee was asked to fix a date when the bill itself may be presented directly, and at that time only a simple majority will be necessary to pass the bill. It appears from the vote on the suspension of the rules that there will be a large majority in favor of the bill.

We are passing this information on to you, because of the fact that certain news stories concerning the action of the House were misleading, in that it appeared that the resolution was disapproved by the House. This is not so, as the only House vote was on the suspension of the two-thirds rule. Also it is to be noted that some Republicans voted for the motion to suspend the rule and that an inaccuracy exists in any news stories implying that the vote was strictly along party lines. The desire of the members that the rule be enforced merely blocked consideration of the bill until reported out by the Rules Committee.

With appreciation of your assistance and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.

Frank C. Walker

Frank C. Walker, Treasurer

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.
1600 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

17-29-10

June 29, 1939.

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
210 West 150th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Dubois:

Enclosed is an article, prepared to clarify the objectives of the Library, which we thought you might be interested in reading.

Our present plan is to have this statement printed in pamphlet form for use by State Chairmen and Committee members engaged in the solicitation of gifts. If a sufficient number of Committee members are in accord with the idea, we plan to list the names of the Advisory Committee members, together with a brief statement concerning each member (his position, published works, special honors, etc.), at the conclusion of the general statement.

Your prompt advice with regard to your reaction to this idea, and, if you approve, a brief statement of your position and special accomplishments, will be appreciated.

With best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.

James T. Mathews

JAMES T. MATHEWS

Encls.

[Enclosure 7]

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.

Throughout American History, Presidents retiring from office have removed from the White House all correspondence and documents addressed to them because these papers and documents have always been considered personal property. After retirement some Chief Executives have totally destroyed such material, others have partially destroyed it, and still others have disposed of their papers in a manner making research and study of their collections impossible.

In order to acquire valuable executive papers, Congress has often found it necessary to appropriate large sums for the acquisition of this material from Presidential heirs and individual collectors. In most cases purchased collections were incomplete and from time to time additional sums must be spent to gain ownership of papers considered necessary to make existing collections more complete.

17-89

As an example of the present difficulties encountered by the historian who aspires to write a book concerning national development during the administration of President James Monroe, in order to utilize source material, it would be necessary for him to travel to such widely separated places as Washington, D. C., capitals of foreign nations, New York City and private libraries in the United States and Europe.

It is the general impression that the papers of President Monroe are preserved in the Library of Congress, but the Governeur collection of Monroe papers is owned by a private citizen of Washington, D. C.; approximately twelve hundred items are in the New York Public Library; unpublished notes written by Monroe when he was Ambassador to England to the Russian Ambassador to London were discovered in the Vorontsoff Family library in 1935 and were to be published by the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and other individual letters and documents are held by private collectors and libraries.

It is also a popular belief that the papers of Thomas Jefferson, whose library was given to the Government and constitutes the nucleus of the Library of Congress, are contained in the Library of Congress. It is true that the main collection is preserved in this manner but his private papers are, for the most part, at the Massachusetts Historical Society Library; one hundred and eighty-six letters to his daughter, Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, are in the Pierpont Morgan Library; important papers

covering the period from 1779 to 1835 are owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society; for the period from 1788 to 1825 by the Buffalo Historical Society; for the period from 1789 to 1798 by the Virginia State Library; for the period from 1791 to 1835 by the Yale University Library and other papers for the period after 1791 are held by the American Philosophical Society and the Missouri Historical Society.

The same circumstances, applying in the case of Jefferson and Monroe, are true with regard to thirteen presidents. The papers of nine presidents are not available for research by reason of private ownership by heirs or explicit instructions that they are not to be opened until fixed periods of time have elapsed. The papers of six presidents are thought to have been totally or partially destroyed by fire so that it will never be possible to assemble complete collections. Many collections held by the Library of Congress are fragmentary and of little value except as museum pieces. Since most of its large collections were acquired by purchase, the value of material not owned by the Library has increased, is eagerly sought by private collectors, and the completion of Government collections will be a costly process.

17-89

Many of the papers of Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant and Harding are believed to have been burned. The Harrison papers still in existence are held by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Library of Congress and individual owners; the Tyler papers by the Library of Congress but the greater part of his collection was left to his widow's care and was destroyed in the burning of Richmond in 1865; and the surviving Fillmore papers are owned by the Buffalo Historical Society and the Yale University Library. It is thought that most of Fillmore's papers were burned by his son's executors in 1891 in accordance with a mandate in the son's will.

The Lincoln papers in the possession of the Library of Congress will not be accessible until 1947, two other collections are owned by private citizens and individual items are in the hands of collectors. Grant is said to have destroyed his own collection of papers and if any survive they are in the hands of various descendents or individuals. One of the most valuable books concerning the Grant administration, as a matter of fact so significant that it won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography in 1937, was written by Dr. Allan Nevins, Professor of American History at Columbia University, and was entitled "Hamilton Fish - The Inner History of the Grant Administration".

President Harding is popularly reported to have personally destroyed many papers pertaining to his

administration but the collection still in existence is in the possession of the Harding Memorial Association of Marion, Ohio.

The papers of President Coolidge are inaccessible to historians or the public and their eventual disposition appears to be a subject of uncertainty. President Buchanan's collection is held by the Pennsylvania Historical Society; Hayes' by the Hayes Memorial Library at Fremont, Ohio, and the papers of John Adams and John Quincy Adams are in the possession of the Adams Family and are not available for research purposes.

President Herbert Hoover, probably conscious of the aid to research afforded by the separate preservation of source material along the lines of period and locality, constructed a library at Stanford University, California, known as the "Hoover Library On War, Revolution and Peace". There his valuable collection, including his personal library and important correspondence covering his many years of public service is deposited.

17-29

Many of the Cleveland papers are privately owned, some are in the Library of Congress and a sealed box of papers deposited in the New York State Library is to be opened this year. The collection of Woodrow Wilson is owned by Mrs. Wilson and only Mr. Wilson's Biographer has had access to it.

As the result of lack of uniformity in the methods of preserving Presidential papers, of the incomplete nature of even the largest collections and of the scattered location of important papers which should have been preserved as a unit, it has not been possible for scholars, historians and those interested in Political Science to properly analyze, for the benefit of Government and history, the background and purposes of many important matters having their origin with the Chief Executives, without extensive travel and large expenditures.

Some may argue that Presidential papers should automatically become the property of the United States Government; the same line of reasoning should apply to all duly elected representatives of the people. On this basis, the correspondence, research material and other information contained in the files of Members of Congress should become Government property when Members of Congress retire from office. Perhaps it is not necessary to cite the significance of speeches and letters by Webster, Clay and other former members of the legislative body in the formation and clarification of our democratic principles and policies. Like the papers of presidents, the important collections of these individuals are located in cities and towns from boundary to boundary of the nation, preserved by patriotic societies, libraries and individuals.

Presidential papers may be more comprehensive with respect to the activities of Government, yet they are no more the property of the Government than the papers of any other elected or appointed individual discharging Governmental responsibilities. Both practice and precedent have contributed to the theory that correspondence and documents of this kind are private property.

Since President Roosevelt's papers constitute the largest collection of Presidential papers in existence, and being mindful of the importance of preserving historically important material pertaining to the executive branch of the Government, the subject of their disposition was discussed with friends who suggested that he appropriately might seek the advice of historians and archivists and a meeting with some of them was arranged for this purpose.

17-29

Many of those who were consulted by the President have stressed the importance of preserving intact all documents covering the years of President Roosevelt's public life, both in New York State and in the National Government. They have pointed out that all these papers overlap, that to separate them would destroy the unity which makes the collection unique among collections of executive papers and that the only way to preserve this gift in the manner which will best facilitate all forms of research and study is to erect a separate building as a repository.

The historical material constituting the proposed gift of President Roosevelt may be briefly classified as follows:

I. Public and personal papers. These include practically all incoming and copies of practically all outgoing correspondence as well as other material covering his years of service as New York State Senator; 1910-13; as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-20; as Governor of New York, 1929-33; and as President of the United States. They include also a large volume of political material, especially material relating to the Presidential campaigns of 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, and 1936, and a smaller accumulation of other material of a miscellaneous character.

II. Historical manuscripts, etc. These consist chiefly of material relating to the history of the American Navy since 1775, which over a period of many years was collected from various sources. They include letters, log books, and other manuscripts, paintings, drawings, prints and models of many famous American naval vessels.

III. New York State material. This group

includes an historically valuable collection of material relating to the State of New York and the Hudson Valley.

IV. Books and pamphlets. This collection numbers approximately 15,000 books and pamphlets. Some of them are rare items, many are autographed copies from the authors, and the great bulk of them are important works on American history.

A recent survey of the portion of the material that is now stored in Washington shows that the papers and books occupy between 5,000 and 6,000 linear feet of shelf space. Other items include over 400 pictures and prints of sizes varying from 12 x 18 inches to 36 x 48 inches, in addition to many smaller ones, 37 ship models and approximately 7,000 volumes. At Albany there are approximately 50 boxes size 2' x 2' x 2', containing the personal and unofficial public papers of Mr. Roosevelt's two administrations as Governor of New York. There is also a considerable miscellaneous collection at Hyde Park, New York, which has not yet been surveyed.

Acting upon the advice of those whom he consulted, the President decided to give his private papers, documents, library and pamphlets on subjects pertaining to historical events of this period, works of art, ship models, pictures, photographs, maps and other similar material to the Government. A group of business leaders offered to cooperate with the scholars who suggested the plan for preserving the gift, by raising funds necessary to build a repository for the collection along lines to be determined by leading archivists and historians and in keeping with the modern conception of library technique. The President then offered a tract of land from his estate at Hyde Park, New York, as a site for such a building. Public announcement of these gifts was made on December 10, 1938.

It should be noted that the proposed location of the Library at Hyde Park, New York, is in keeping with the methods advocated by historians and authors engaged in research work related to history. Today there is so much source material, accumulated through more than one hundred and fifty years of national development, that the mature years of a man's life would not constitute a period of sufficient length to permit the writing of a general history from original sources. Instead, scholars prepare new general histories by referring to outstanding books covering specific periods. In other words, the best book or books concerning the Revolutionary period,

the Civil War period, and other periods, all written from source material, would be consulted. The new work would condense and consolidate the facts in the manner best suited to the purposes for which the new book might be written. In this way, revised, chronological data for public use covering the most important periods and events, can be presented in a single volume.

A scholar studying the economic development of the United States would utilize the work of individuals considered as outstanding authorities on economic development during each era of progress; authors of text books and general non-fiction work pertaining to Political Science would follow the same method, and the principle applies in other associated fields of literature and history.

It is not difficult to understand why authors of histories and books on associated subjects, as well as works of fiction dealing with a certain period of history, prefer to have source material preserved on the basis of periods of national development. Naturally, the task of those engaged in research is facilitated by having the majority of source material pertaining to a given period, preserved at one location and administered by librarians and their assistants who, by reason of intimate knowledge of this material, can render the most effective service in advising and assisting authors.

17-29

Coupled with the desirability of segregating source material by periods of history, there is a further advantage to research in localizing source material whenever it is possible to do so without destroying the unity of a collection. "Localizing" may be defined as "establishing research centers in various localities where material, holding definite local interest, may be preserved". The historical societies of the western states probably possess more informative material concerning the development of the West than is to be found elsewhere. This material is used in the preparation of state histories but it is also important to the record of national growth since reference to it must be made in describing the national acquisition and development of the territory west of the Mississippi River. These libraries contain the collection of papers of individuals who contributed to the development of particular states as well as the important documents of Presidents of the United States and high ranking government officials who were natives of the state and may have held state offices prior to their assumption of duties which were national in scope. Most of the other states, like those of the West, have state historical societies and state libraries where historical material is similarly preserved.

The result of the preservation of source material in this manner has been to stimulate interest in historical research throughout the country by affording ready accessibility to students and historians. It also has had the tendency to centralize material pertaining to locality and to individuals identified with the locality. Historians engaged in research work are primarily interested in a certain period of history, a definite locality or a specific person. It would be financially impossible for authors with limited resources to visit Washington, D.C. for the purpose of devoting many weeks to intensive research. Under our present system it is possible for a complete history of the United States to be written without visiting the Library of Congress or the United States Archives. Books upon all phases of history have been written by qualified individuals from source material, and copies are contained in the larger libraries where they are available to all citizens.

In addition to conforming with the generally accepted principles of preserving historical material, it has been pointed out by authors that the location of the Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., will make it possible for the President, upon his retirement, to render invaluable assistance in classifying material and in supplying information which might be helpful in clarifying the intent and purposes of documents. Archivists and librarians have cited the belief that decentralizing source material would decrease the hazard of fire or other calamity which under a policy of preservation at one point might result in a loss of the major portion of our important historical records.

Obviously, it would be impossible and impractical to assemble all source material in the Library of Congress or the United States Archives. The administration of so much material would be cumbersome; suitable facilities for its preservation would be lacking; only a small percentage of individuals would be economically qualified to engage in historical research because of the expense of travelling to their national capital; millions of school children who visit local libraries for study and inspiration in matters pertaining to patriotism and history would be deprived of the opportunity of viewing historic documents, and such a policy would be bitterly contested by public libraries, historical societies and private citizens.

Several meetings were held by the various groups interested in the acceptance and preservation of President Roosevelt's gift and as a result of these meetings, The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc, was incorporated in the State of New York to carry out these purposes in the manner determined to be most beneficial both to the public and to historians. Committees were formed to direct the

program that would make it possible for the Federal Government to accept the gift and their activities are now under way.

Biographies of all the distinguished educators, archivists, historians and authors who, on a non-partisan basis, are assisting in the establishment of the Library are not available. However, committee membership includes educators such as Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, daughter of former President William Howard Taft, who is now Dean of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Director of the William L. Clements Library and Professor of History at the University of Michigan; Dr. Waldo G. Leland, President of the American Council of Learned Societies and author of many books on history; Dr. Samuel E. Morison, Professor of History at Harvard University, author and editor of "The New England Quarterly Review"; Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, Professor of History at Stanford University and Director of The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace; Dr. Walter P. Webb, Professor of History at the University of Texas and author of historical books; Dr. Allan Nevins, Professor of American History at Columbia University and twice the winner of Pulitzer Prizes for his books: "Grover Cleveland - A Study in Courage" in 1932 and "Hamilton Fish - The Inner History of the Grant Administration" in 1937; and Dr. Robert C. Binkley, Professor of History at Western Reserve University who was the author of "Methods of Reproducing Research Materials" and other books of a similar nature.

17-29

Any assumption that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is intended as a memorial to the President of the United States is misleading. Permission to use the President's name was requested by the persons who offered to cooperate in making it possible for the people to derive the most benefit from the proposed gift because they were of the opinion its use represented the most satisfactory method of identifying the material with the period of national development with which it is most concerned. This is the established method of identifying source material of this nature and does not establish a precedent in this respect.

The proposed gift of the estate at Hyde Park to the Government would not be made until the expiration of life interests now held by certain members of the Roosevelt Family. There is no provision or condition that the residence should be preserved as it now stands and since the Government would not acquire the property during the lifetime of the President, this gift can hardly be called a memorial to a living man. It was suggested by the President that after the expiration of life interests, the estate could be used for agricultural experimentation or for other purposes of benefit to the people. There is nothing in the Congressional resolution for its acceptance that would require the perpetual association of the name of the President with the estate.

Through the study of history our American traditions and ideals of democracy have been passed from generation to generation. It is hoped that the establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, made possible by the generous gift from the President of the United States to the people, will result in studies and constructive analyses of the events and policies of national significance during our era, and thus will promote the general welfare of American citizens.

NOTE: The factual information contained in this statement was obtained from the following sources:

1. "Guide to The Diplomatic History of the United States, 1775-1921" by Samuel Flagg Bemis and Grace Gardner Griffin.

2. "The Library of Congress Check List", showing the location of private papers of historical interest, revised and annotated by the New York Public Library.

3. "The Very Essence of History", by Dr. Samuel E. Morison, Professor of History, Harvard University; author and editor of "The New England Quarterly Review".

4. "Preserving the President's Papers", by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, Professor of History, University of Minnesota and President of the Minnesota State Historical Society.

5. News stories and articles of various papers.

17-29

[ROOSEVELT CIRC.]

17-29

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

request the pleasure of the company of

Dr. Dubois

at a reception

on Sunday, November the nineteenth

at 1:30 o'clock

Hyde Park

NOT TRANSFERABLE

Dr. William E. B. Dubois

will please present this card at the

Main Entrance

Hyde Park Estate

Sunday, November 19, 1939

at 1:30 o'clock

17-29

[Roosevelt (Franklin D.) Library]

The Board of Trustees
of
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
requests the honor of your presence at
the laying of the Cornerstone
of the Library Building
at Hyde Park, New York
on Sunday afternoon, November nineteenth
Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine
at three o'clock

R. S. V. P.
Sixteen Hundred Broadway
New York City

Card of Admission will be sent
upon advice of acceptance

17-29-11.

November 13, 1939

Gentlemen:

I have your kind invitation for Sunday afternoon, November nineteenth, and regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Board of Trustees
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
1600 Broadway
New York City

TRANSCRIPT
OF THE
CORNERSTONE CEREMONY
OF
THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY, INC.
AT
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE

This is a limited reproduction consisting of one thousand copies

CORNERSTONE CEREMONY

OF

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

AT

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 19, 1939

THE HONORABLE FRANK C. WALKER

We are here today to lay the cornerstone of a new library building. Seemingly, this is just a happy and pleasant occasion, similar to many of its kind --- unusual only in that it is graced by the presence of the President of the United States, his good wife, and many of their good friends.

However, it is more than that. The laying of this Cornerstone tells to all America that the foundation has been completed for The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

The building which is being erected on this site will become the storehouse for the private papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt - citizen - State Senator - Assistant Secretary of the Navy - Governor of the State of New York - President of the United States of America.

This structure, now in its beginning, was conceived and planned by the great American historians and archivists of our generation. Its erection will come to pass because of our fine public-spirited citizens, many of whom are present here today. This is all made possible by the understanding, patriotism and generosity of the President of the United States.

Here will be maintained and preserved the most important archival material. Here, for the first time in our National history, the complete, unedited papers of a Chief Executive will be presented to the people during his lifetime.

Presidential papers are the private accounting record of a sacred public trust, and I am wondering, if, in giving them to the people, Our President does not send with them this message: "I give you the record of my stewardship; upon the successes and failures which you find here, build greater safeguards for the perpetuation of our American rights and a greater, more progressive Government for our freedom-loving people."

To you, Mr. President, we are grateful.

Frank C. Walker

FRANK C. WALKER
Treasurer
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc.

MR. WALKER'S INTRODUCTION OF HONORABLE ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS:

In our midst we have a distinguished poet and great author, who has recently become the Librarian of Congress. I present Mr. MacLeish, who will give you an appreciation of the Library.

THE HONORABLE ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH

There are those who would say that the Librarian of Congress was an inappropriate speaker on this occasion. There are some indeed who would suggest that the stone he is helping to lay is not a cornerstone but a stone - so far at least as his dearest hopes are concerned - of an altogether different character. For the library which is to be built from this beginning is a library which will include in time all, or nearly all, the printed records and personal papers of a memorable period in the history of this republic - papers which the Library of Congress would be very pleased to have.

With that view of my position here I can sympathize but not agree. I can sympathize with the suggestion that the Library of Congress has lost what it would like to have. But I cannot agree that the loss is a disaster. The Library of Congress considers itself, and rightly considers

itself, the depository of the American tradition as that tradition is laid down in the manuscripts and the books which make up the visible body of American history. It intends that its collections of these books and these manuscripts shall be as complete as love and industry can make them. It is, and will continue to be, an exceedingly acquisitive institution within this field. But even so the Library of Congress cannot believe that the existence of a great collection of material on the New Deal at Hyde Park, or the existence of a great collection of material on the World War at Leland Stanford, is a defeat of all its hopes.

There may have been a time when the deposit of essential materials in one library rather than in another was a tragic loss. But if there ever was such a time it was a time which has long since ended. Modern practices of interlibrary loans, and modern techniques of photoduplication can make the treasures of any American library available to scholars at work in any other.

The unit for scholarly purposes, in other words, is no longer the individual library but libraries as a whole. And the acquisitiveness of librarians changes, or ought to change, accordingly. Librarians no longer torture themselves with thoughts of an imaginary and impossible "completeness" which no library ever has attained or ever will. They no longer encourage in themselves those jealousies of the collector which regard not the usefulness of the thing possessed but the fact of its possession. They consider other and more generous purposes. They consider how the total resources of all the libraries of this republic can be made adequate to the needs of American scholarship. They consider how essential materials of scholarship, now walled off behind the new Chinese Wall of state-taught ignorance, state-taught intolerance and state-taught hate, can be saved for the free inquiry of scholars in those countries where scholars are still free. They consider how American libraries can work together to these ends. In the shadow of questions such as these - questions which will not wait indefinitely for an answer - there is little room to grow indignant because a given body of material, however important, is deposited in the State of New York rather than in the District of Columbia.

But there is also another, and perhaps a better, reason why the Library of Congress has been able to reconcile itself to the laying of this stone. The material which is to be deposited here is material which any custodian of records, any keeper of books, would wish if he could to set apart as a single and separate collection, no matter where it was placed or in what company. It is material which forms, by the necessities of its nature, a single and homogeneous whole, and material which no librarian would treat in any other manner.

I do not refer to the fact only that this material has a chronological unity of its own nor to the more impressive fact that it has a human center and a human symmetry. The records of a given sequence of years may be altogether lacking in singleness, and the records of a given man, however famous, may be incoherent and chaotic. What distinguishes these papers is the fact that they are not merely the papers written in a particular sequence of years, nor the papers written by and to and about a particular man, but the papers of a Time - the papers which speak of, and speak for, and therefore recreate, a Time which the mind and memories of men can recognize.

Scholars talk loosely and easily of times and ages and eras, but the common speech of the people does not abuse these words. In the common speech of the people the ages and the eras and the times are the periods of years which have a definite and recognizable human pattern. They are the periods of years in which the human spirit, the human will to alter the world and recreate it, compels the shapelessness of time to take on meaning. They are sometimes periods of misery and misfortune. They are more often periods of aspiration and will. But they are always periods of <u>life</u>: periods in which the strong and restless human life breaks off the custom, and compels the world to be the world that men are capable of imagining: not the world men have accepted in the past.

The records which will be collected here are the records, in this precise and common sense, of an era and a time. They are the records of a period in which the strong and restless life of the American people refused to accept the world as it had been and demanded that the world become the world their longing could imagine. They are the records of the speaking and the action of a man who, more than any other man, has been the actor and the speaker of this time - the man who refused, in the name of his generation, to continue to accept what was no longer acceptable - the man who demanded, for his generation, what his generation had the courage to demand. As such they have the unity which history remembers and even living men can see.

They belong by themselves, here in this river country, on the land from which they came.

Archibald MacLeish

ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH
The Librarian of Congress.

MR. WALKER'S INTRODUCTION OF DOCTOR R. D. W. CONNOR, THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES:

I know of no one who has a better understanding or a finer conception of that which brings us here today than the learned historian and archivist who is to become the guiding genius and director of The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library - I present Doctor Connor, the National Archivist.

DOCTOR R. D. W. CONNOR

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the Nation's answer to the historian's prayer. As a student of history, he has a clear understanding of the role of the statesman in the life of a nation; as a statesman, he has an equally clear understanding of the role of the historian. The statesman directs events, the historian interprets them. Mr. Roosevelt understands that it is the statesman's obligation to supply the historian with the records that constitute the raw materials of history.

Ordinarily it is impossible for a man to forecast his own place in history or to know with any degree of certitude whether the records of his own career will ever be of any historical value. One is safe in saying, however, that any man who has served as the chief magistrate of a great nation becomes ipso facto a historical figure and the records of his life and career will be indispensable sources for the study of the nation's history. The papers of American Presidents, therefore, are source materials of the highest value for the American historian. Yet there are no White House archives. Beginning with Washington, our Presidents have considered their Presidential papers as their personal property and each outgoing President has made a clean sweep of the file rooms of the Executive Mansion. Nobody has ever seriously questioned their right to do so.

Although the papers of Presidents are not official records, they lose nothing in historical value by that fact. Nor does that fact lessen the moral if not the legal obligation of their owners to preserve them for the benefit of the Nation. But this obligation entails a financial burden that few ex-Presidents, or their heirs, have been able to meet at their own expense. The results have been disastrous. Neglect, ignorance, fire and other hazards have taken their toll. The papers of a few Presidents have disappeared altogether; of some others only fragments remain; still others are privately owned and practically inaccessible to historians. Portions of the papers of

nine Presidents have been preserved because their thrifty heirs sold them to the Government for sums ranging from $500 to $55,000.

Mr. Roosevelt was fully aware of these conditions when he came to consider the ultimate disposition of his own papers. Several considerations entered into his final decision. Perhaps he was appalled at the flood of records of all kinds that pours daily into his office. Whereas his immediate predecessor received an average of some 400 letters a day, President Roosevelt has been deluged with a daily average of upwards of 4,000 - a fact in itself indicative of the development of our American democracy. We do not need to await the appearance of some future Bancroft to tell us that the period in which Mr. Roosevelt's administrations have fallen is a significant era in American history, or that his papers will be indispensable sources for the study of this period for generations to come. Even the Congressman who said that President Roosevelt's papers should be preserved so that future Presidents could learn from them how not to run the Government unintentionally gave them a high evaluation as historical source materials. It must be evident, therefore, that the volume of the President's papers is too great for them to be adequately preserved and administered as a private collection, and too important to the Nation to justify their being held in private custody.

Such were some of the considerations that inspired the President's plan to carve out of his Hyde Park estate this beautiful 16 - acre lot, to have erected thereon with private funds a modern fireproof building as a permanent repository for his historical material, and to donate the whole as a complete project to the Nation to be maintained by the Government for the benefit of the American people.

Here for the first time in our history, through the generosity of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his friends and associates, will be deposited and preserved under Federal control and for the use of the public an extensive and invaluable collection of the papers and other historical material of a President of the United States relating to a specific period of American history. It is this fact that gives significance to these ceremonies in which we are participating.

R. D. W. Connor

R. D. W. CONNOR
The Archivist of the United States

MR. WALKER'S INTRODUCTION OF THE REVEREND FRANK R. WILSON, RECTOR OF SAINT JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HYDE PARK:

In keeping with the solemnity of this occasion, The Reverend Frank R. Wilson, Rector of Saint James' Episcopal Church of Hyde Park, will offer prayer.

THE REVEREND FRANK R. WILSON

Our help is in the name of the Lord who hath made Heaven and Earth. Oh Lord hear our prayer.

We glorify Thy Name, our God, whom our Fathers have declared to be the one Foundation and Cornerstone of our national life. Our faith also is in Thee who art the beginning, the increase and the consummation of every good work undertaken in Thy Name. Bless what we do now in laying this cornerstone that this work may be brought to a happy conclusion, and the desires of Thy servants be fulfilled. Shield the workmen in their work and save them from all injury.

And so with faith in Thee, our God, we lay this stone in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Frank R. Wilson

REVEREND FRANK R. WILSON
Rector
Saint James' Episcopal Church

MR. WALKER'S INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Ladies and Gentlemen, the President of the United States:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Half a century ago a small boy took especial delight in climbing an old tree, now unhappily gone, to pick and eat ripe Seckel pears. That was one hundred feet to the west of where we stand. Just to the north he used to lie flat between the strawberry rows and eat sun-warmed strawberries. In the Spring of the year, in hip rubber boots, he sailed his first toy boats in the surface water formed by the melting snows. In the Summer, with his dogs, he dug into the woodchuck holes of this same field. The descendents of those same woodchucks still inhabit the field, and I hope they will continue to do so for all time.

It has, therefore, been my personal hope that this library, and the use of it by scholars and visitors, will come to be an integral part of a country scene which the hand of man has not greatly changed since the days of the Indians who dwelt here 300 years ago.

We know from simple deduction that these fields were cultivated by the first inhabitants of America - for the oak trees in these fields were striplings three centuries ago and grew up in open fields, as is proved to us by their wide-spreading lower branches. Therefore, they grew in open spaces and the only open spaces were the corn fields of the Indians.

This is a peaceful countryside and it seems appropriate that in this time of strife we should dedicate the library to the spirit of peace - peace for the United States and soon, we hope, peace for the world.

At the same time we can express the thought that those in the days to come who seek to learn from contemporaneous documents the history of our time will gain a less superficial and more intimate and accurate view of the aspirations and purposes of all kinds of Americans who have been living in these times.

Of the papers which will come to rest here, I personally attach less importance to the documents of those who have occupied high public or private office than I do to the spontaneous letters which have come to me and my family and my associates from men, from women and from children in every part of the United States, telling me of their conditions and problems and giving me their own opinions.

To you who have come here today to take part in the laying of the cornerstone, you who have contributed so

greatly to the building of this library, and to you who have also helped who could not be present, I give my appreciation and thanks.

This wholly adequate building will be turned over to the Government of the United States next summer without any cost whatsoever to the taxpayers of the country. During the following year the manuscripts, letters, books, pictures and models will be placed in their appropriate settings and the collections will be ready for public inspection and use, we hope, by the Spring of 1941.

All of you who have been so generous in making this library possible - all of my friends and associates who have given so greatly of their time and their interest in the planning of this work - will join me, I know, in feeling well rewarded if for generations to come the people of the United States approve our planning and believe that the life of our nation has been enriched.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AT THIS POINT, THE CORNERSTONE, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, WAS LAID:

1. Names of members of the Executive Committee, the Advisory Committee, Ways and Means Committee, State Chairmen and Key Men of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc.

2. Articles of Incorporation of The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc.

3. S. J. Res. 118, Joint Resolution to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes.

4. H. J. Res. 268, Joint Resolution to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes.

5. Hearing before the Committee on the Library, House of Representatives, Seventy-Sixth Congress, on H. J. Res. 268.

6. Report of the Committee on the Library, House of Representatives, on H. J. Res. 268.

7. Joint Resolution "To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes." Approved July 18, 1939.

8. "The Very Essence of History" by Samuel E. Morison, Professor of History, Harvard University. (The New York Times Magazine, March 19, 1939).

9. Copy of deed from Sara Delano Roosevelt to Franklin D. Roosevelt, dated July 24, 1939.

10. Copy of deed from Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt to the United States of America, conveying land therein described to the United States of America "to be utilized as a site for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library." Dated July 24, 1939.

11. "The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library." An Address by Dr. R. D. W. Connor before the third annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, at Annapolis, Maryland, October 14, 1939.

12. Pamphlet entitled "The Background and Purposes of The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library."

13. Program of the Cornerstone Ceremony.

14. Copies of talks to be delivered at the Ceremony by the President of the United States, the Archivist of the United States, the Librarian of Congress, and The Honorable Frank C. Walker.

15. List of guests invited to the Cornerstone Ceremony.

16. First pages from the following newspapers dated Sunday, November 19, 1939:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
New York Sunday News
Poughkeepsie Courier

This transcript is a reproduction of the speeches of the speakers at the Cornerstone Ceremony as they were signed and placed in the cornerstone receptacle. Extemperaneous inserts made by the speakers were as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Page 7 - Before actual text: "Mr. Walker and neighbors and friends."

Page 7 - Paragraph 1 - Line 5 - After "sun-warmed strawberries": "the best in the world."

Page 7 - Paragraph 1 - Line 9 - After "of this same field": "and some of you are standing right on top of those holes at this minute."

Page 7 - Paragraph 1 - Line 10 - After "and I hope": "that under the auspices of the National Archivist"

Page 7 - Paragraph 3 - Line 6 - After "only open spaces": "in Dutchess County"

Page 8 - Paragraph 1 - Line 3 - After "and thanks.": "And I add my very sincere thanks to the workmen and the foremen who have made possible this splendid beginning of this building."

Page 8 - Paragraph 2 - Line 7 - After "by the Spring of 1941.": "and may I add, in order that my good friends of the press may have something to write about tomorrow, that I hope they will give due interpretation to the expression of my hope that when we open the building to the public, it will be a fine day."

THE HONORABLE FRANK C. WALKER

Page 1 - Before actual text: "Mr. President, and Mrs. Roosevelt and friends."

Page 1 - Paragraph 1 - Line 5 - After "his good wife": "and mother,"

[Rosenwald fund]

January 3, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am returning the application of Miss Diggs. I have already written you my opinion of her qualifications and I am glad to recommend her highly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-57

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Rosenwald Fund]

January 3, 1939

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is the application of Hugh Smythe with my report.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Rosenwald Fund]

12-31-58

January 3, 1939

Hugh Smythe was one of the best students in my department during the year which he spent at Atlanta University. He has a first class mind and I think is capable of excellent work. His subject too is one that calls for study such as he proposes.

[Rosenwald Fund]

17-31-61

January 14, 1939

Mr. Lawrence was in my classes for two years and I have known him pretty well. He is the most gifted man I have met in this graduate school and a hard and intelligent worker. The subject which he chooses is a very interesting one and one on which very little has been done. I should be glad to see him get a chance to do it.

[Rosenwald Fund]

12-21-59

January 14, 1939

I have not known Mr. Long very well but he makes a good impression. He is a fine physical type, intelligent and has sacrificed a great deal to help in the education of his family. He has a position in a small sectarian college where he does a lot of good work for very little money. I have talked over his project with him. I think its value is subjective rather than objective, that is, if he had a chance to do it, he might make a first class modern teacher and even investigator.

January 14, 1939

My dear Mr. Reynolds:

I have sent in from time to time recommendations for four persons for Rosenwald fellowships. Perhaps a comparative estimate would be of some value. In my opinion from what I know of these persons, I should think that they would stand in this order judging them from the value of the work they could do and the ability which they have manifested so far as I know: Miss Diggs, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Long, Mr. Thompson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-60

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

J. C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education
M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

January 16, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois: Thank you very much for your note of the 14th. I am glad to have your comparative listing of the four candidates about whom you have written.

Very truly yours,

GMR*MLU

17-31-67

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Rosenwald Fund]

17-31-62

January 16, 1939

Miss Earl has a fine personality and I think she will make a successful teacher. She is not strong intellectually but works hard and comes finally to a pretty clear understanding of her subject. Her strength will probably lay in her earnest effort rather than in intellectual accomplishment.

[Rosenwald Fund]

17-31-63

January 19, 1939

I recommended Mrs. Valien for her first fellowship and from what I have heard, she is still an outstanding worker with one of the best minds we have had in Atlanta University. Her plan of work seems excellent.

[Rosenwald Fund]

17-31-64

January 19, 1939

I am hardly in a position to say anything concerning Mrs. Occomy today as I know nothing about her work or development during the last ten or more years. When she was writing occasionally for the Crisis she was the most promising short story writer among colored people that I knew. If she is capable of continuing the work that she began she is worthy of attention.

[Rosenwald Fund]

January 19, 1939

My dear Sir:

I have sent you opinions on seven persons now. Supplementing my last letter I shall arrange them in this order of merit:

Miss Diggs
Mrs. Valien
Mr. Lawrence
Mr. Smythe
Mr. Long
Mr. Thompson

As I have said I am unable to judge Mrs. Occomy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-65

Mr. George M. Reynolds
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

J. C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education
M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

September 18, 1939

Dear Doctor DuBois: The Social Science Research Council makes grants-in-aid from time to time to enable southern professors to complete items of research in the general area of the social sciences. These grants are administered by a special committee of which Mr. Raymond D. Thomas is chairman. They are open to southern professors regardless of color, but in looking over the lists of persons who have received them I find no Negro professors included during recent years. I have talked with the officers of the Social Science Research Council who assure me that there is the very opposite of any desire or intention to discriminate and that the only reason why grants have not been made to Negro scholars is that appropriate applications have not come in from them.

17-31-68

Since this Fund has helped in the establishment of these grants-in-aid, I am particularly eager that they be used widely and effectively and, of course, without discrimination. I am calling your attention to the matter, thinking that you may not know of them and that, in the course of the next two or three years, you may have pieces of research toward which a grant from this southern committee might be useful. In general the allocations are for relatively small amounts, usually not more than five or six hundred dollars, and are intended to provide clerical help or other aids which sometimes represent the only means of completing research to professors working under the small budgets that are common in southern institutions.

ERE:JW

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

September 21, 1939

My dear Mr. Embree:

I thank you very much for your letter of September eighteenth. I had heard nothing about the special committee of which Mr. Raymond D. Thomas is chairman. Will you kindly send me his address and I shall make application for help? I have two projects on hand: one is the collection and classification of a large amount of material for my autobiography. This is partially done but I should be glad if I could get a grant of five hundred dollars to finish it. The next project is the preparation and publication of a very large amount of material which I have on hand relating to the part which the Negro the world over played in the World War. I have been collecting this material since my trip to Europe after the Armistice in 1918. Much of it is unique and invaluable. There are, however, two difficulties: first, it has to be cut down to publishable size and secondly, I have got to find a publisher which will be rather difficult at this time. The Social Science Council from its central office in New York made me a grant of six hundred dollars to help with this work in 1935. This was not enough to complete the work. I should be glad if I could have five hundred dollars more to pursue this project either during the current year or next year. If you will let me know what procedure to take, I shall be glad to make formal application.

I hope you have seen my BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW. If not, I shall be glad to send you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

17-31-69

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

J. C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education
M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

September 26, 1939

Dear Doctor DuBois: Dr. Raymond D. Thomas is a professor at the Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. He is, of course, not a salaried officer of the Social Science Research Council but simply serves voluntarily on this committee.

17-31-70

I need not warn you that I cannot guarantee in advance the favorable action of the committee. I was simply concerned that Negro projects did not seem to be appearing on its lists. I imagine, for example, the committee may feel that the preparation of your autobiography might not be an appropriate matter to help. On the other hand, I should think both that and the other project should be presented to them. My only desire is to make sure that no group of professors in the South is failing to get its due share of these grants.

Thank you, we have your Black Folk: Then and Now. We are not so lacking in alertness as to overlook such publications. We got yours the moment it was out.

ERE:JW

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

J. C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education
M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

October 10, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois: I am enclosing a statement of our 1940 fellowship program which I hope you will be good enough to call to the attention of persons who may be especially qualified for these grants.

We should like to have applications reach us as early as possible. In order to be considered this year they must reach us not later than January 5, 1940. Detailed correspondence concerning candidates or aspects of the fellowship program should be addressed to Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director for Fellowships.

I think you will be interested in the enclosed list of 1939 Fellows chosen by our Committee. We will greatly appreciate your helping us find an outstanding group from which to make our 1940 selections.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MLU

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Your continued help in finding
top people for these fellowships
is much appreciated. I hope we
are giving a sound service in
developing a cream by these
grants. — Kay personal greetings
[illegible]

12-31-71

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS - 1939

To Negroes

FRED W. ALSUP, head of the science department, Morristown College, Tennessee: zoological studies at the University of Pennsylvania. (Renewal).

FANNIN S. BELCHER, assistant professor of English and director of dramatics, West Virginia State College: studies in drama at Yale University. (Renewal).

L. HOWARD BENNETT, field secretary, Fisk University: to pursue studies in public administration at the University of Chicago.

ALFRED R. BROOKS, professor of English, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina: studies in English literature at the University of Edinburgh.

ANNA M. COOKE, director of dramatics, Spelman College: studies in drama and related arts, at Yale University. (Renewal).

ALONZO J. DAVIS, head of the department of psychology and secretary of labor, Tuskegee Institute: investigation of the factors which influence mechanical ability, at Yale University.

JOHN A. DAVIS, assistant professor of political science, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania: study of the Negro in politics in New York, at Columbia University. (Renewal).

W. ALLISON DAVIS, professor of anthropology and head of the division of social sciences, Dillard University: to complete a social-anthropological study of the Negro church in the deep South, at the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM HENRY DEAN, JR., instructor in economics, Atlanta University: study of economic history and human geography, abroad. (Renewal).

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Chicago, Illinois: for continuation of studies in drama and music, at Yale University. (Renewal).

LEILA S. GREEN, Canton, Ohio: studies in organic chemistry, at Radcliffe College. (Renewal).

ABRAM L. HARRIS, professor of economics and head of department, Howard University: to complete a study of the ideas of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen.

17-31

EDWIN B. JOURDAIN, JR., Alderman, Fifth Ward, Evanston, Illinois: a study of the relationships between a minority group and its government, at Northwestern University.

CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, JR., Howard Junior High School and Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia: studies in sociology, at Columbia University.

HYLAN G. LEWIS, instructor in sociology, Howard University: a study of social differentiation in the Negro community, at the University of Chicago.

BIRTILL A. LLOYD, professor of mathematics and physics, Philander Smith College: continuation of studies in physical chemistry, at the University of Illinois. (Renewal).

JAMES E. LU VALLE, graduate assistant in chemistry, California Institute of Technology: studies in physical chemistry, at California Institute of Technology. (Renewal).

GEORGE F. McCRAY, assistant superintendent, Labor Research Project, Illinois State Employment Service: study of interracial conflicts in the labor movement, at the University of Chicago.

ROBERT E. MARTIN, research assistant, Federal Writers' Project, Washington: study of the poll tax in the United States as an instrument of political control, at the University of Chicago.

EDWARD NELSON PALMER, Newport News, Virginia: study of the effects of unionization and mechanization upon the Negro automobile worker and his community organization, at the University of Michigan.

YOURA THELMA QUALLS, assistant in the department of English at Fisk University: study of English literature, at Radcliffe College.

LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, Jacksonville, Florida: study of the news and opinion relative to the Negro which appeared in the ante bellum New Orleans press.

12-31

JACOB L. REDDIX, teacher of mathematics, Roosevelt High School, Gary, Indiana: study of the possibilities of cooperative societies among Negroes, at the University of Chicago.

RUTH M. SMITH, Washington, D. C.: studies in anatomy, at Western Reserve University. (Renewal).

HUGH H. SMYTHE, research assistant, department of social science, Fisk University: studies in social science, at Northwestern University.

WILLIAM GRANT STILL, Los Angeles, California: for creative work in music.

HOWARD W. SWANSON, Cleveland, Ohio: for continuation of studies in composition with Mlle. Boulanger, Paris, France. (Renewal).

MERZE TATE, chairman of the social studies division and history instructor, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina: study of the movement for disarmament, 1888-1914, at Radcliffe College and Harvard University.

MYRON B. TOWNS, professor of chemistry and head of department, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina: continuation of studies in electro-chemistry, at the University of Michigan. (Renewal).

ALBERT L. TURNER, registrar, Tuskegee Institute: study of legislation and judicial interpretation affecting Negroes, at the University of Michigan.

LORENZO D. TURNER, professor and head of the department of English, Fisk University: study of Negro speech to determine nature and significance of West African survivals in this speech, at Yale University and in Brazil.

BONITA HARRISON VALIEN, social science departmental fellow, Fisk University: study of the Negro worker in domestic and personal service, at the University of Wisconsin.

17-51

PRESTON VALIEN, social science departmental fellow, Fisk University: study of Negro labor problems and Negro occupational maladjustment in terms of occupational status and distribution, at the University of Wisconsin.

To White Southerners

CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., editor-in-chief of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Georgia: study of the possibilities of developing trade relations between the southern states and Latin-American countries.

MARCUS BARTLETT, musical director and sports commentator, Station WSB, Atlanta, Georgia: study of radio in education.

JOHN D. BLACK, instructor in zoology, University of Arkansas: continuation of the study of the distribution and general taxonomy of Arkansas fishes, at the University of Michigan. (Renewal).

HERSCHEL BRICKELL, Jackson, Miss.: for creative writing, specifically a history of Natchez, Mississippi.

ALBERT E. CARTER, Sunday editor and foreign affairs writer, the Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tennessee: study of certain Latin-American countries, with special reference to foreign influence on their economy and government.

ROBERT C. COTNER, professor of history and political science, John B. Stetson University: to complete research on the history of the Florida citrus industry, at Harvard University.

DONALD DAY, Austin, Texas: study of the literary inheritance of Texas before the Civil War, at the University of Chicago.

EDWARD P. DREYER, assistant state director, Federal Writers' Project of Louisiana: studies in American literature.

JAMES E. FLEMING, instructor in sociology, University of Georgia: a socio-historical study of southern opposition to industry as revealed in important newspapers, 1865-1900, at the University of North Carolina.

BYRON HILL, instructor in economics, Vanderbilt University: a study of southern railroad freight rate differentials, at Vanderbilt University.

17-31

ROBERT M. HODGES, editor of the Daily Times-News, Burlington, North Carolina: study of southern industrial relations between capital and white and Negro labor, at the University of North Carolina.

JETER ALLEN ISELY, Morristown, Tennessee: study of the Populist movement in North Carolina, at Princeton University.

MAY JUSTUS, Tracy City, Tennessee: to do research in southern mountain folklore and to incorporate material in a supplementary reader for southern schools.

JOHN W. KENDRICK, assistant in the department of economics and commerce, University of North Carolina: study of the problem of financing industry in the South, at the University of Chicago.

JOHN N. LYLE, security analyst and statistician, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta: a study of trust companies in the United States and of English and Scottish savings banks and investment companies, at the London School of Economics.

PURYEAR MIMS, Nashville, Tennessee: to create in sculptural form certain southern types.

WILEY CLIFFORD NEWMAN, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianola, Mississippi: for studies in sociology at Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

WALTER E. SEWELL, assistant professor of mathematics, Georgia School of Technology: studies to effect a greater harmony between the mathematical training in high schools and colleges in the South, to encourage the study of higher mathematics in the South, and to aid in the establishment of centers of mathematical research in the South.

17-31

CHARLES E. SHANNON, Montgomery, Alabama: continuation of painting of Negro life. (Renewal).

LILLIAN E. SMITH, editor of the North Georgia Review, Clayton, Georgia: study of southern literature, sociology, and race relations.

T. LYNN SMITH, professor and head of the departments of sociology and rural sociology, Louisiana State University: study of the personnel and facilities for education in agriculture, in South and Central America.

PAULA SNELLING, editor of the North Georgia Review, Clayton, Georgia: study of southern literature, sociology, and race relations.

SHELBY E. SOUTHARD, Athens, Alabama: to study the role which southern Methodism played in the sectional struggle in American history from 1830-1861, at Vanderbilt University.

MELVIN E. THOMPSON, director of teacher training, certification, and curriculum, Georgia State Department of Education: to formulate a plan for the coordination of governmental educational organizations in Georgia into one comprehensive educational program, at the University of Georgia.

HOPE TISDALE, assistant professor of physical education, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina: study of the physical characteristics, abilities, and handicaps of southern youth as compared with those of other regions, at the University of North Carolina.

DAN RUTLEDGE VINING, instructor of statistics and economics, University of Arkansas: a study of the nature and sources of fluctuation of employment and income in a southern region, at the University of Chicago.

RICHARD E. YATES, assistant professor of political science, Hendrix College: to develop an integrated course in the social sciences on the junior college level, at Columbia University.

-0-

12-31

Fellowships involving European study or travel have been postponed or are in the process of revision.

Awards are made once a year by a committee consisting of Dr. Will Alexander, Director of the Farm Security Administration, Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, Mr. Henry Allen Moe, Secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Dr. Raymond R. Paty, President of Birmingham-Southern College, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director for Fellowships of the Fund.

-0-

[Rosenwald (Julius) Fund]

October 17, 1939

My dear Mr. Embree: Personal and Confidential

Mrs. Hope, the widow of the late President Hope of Atlanta University was in my office a few days ago. She brought up the subject of John Hope's biography. She said that she had mentioned the matter to you and that you had shown some interest and she asked me if I would be willing to write it. I told her that I would be willing and glad to write it if I was asked and compensated reasonably but that as she knew there would be a good many complications. I told her that I would write to you frankly and state the situation and in case you had any interest or power you would have the facts before you.

I know that Mrs. Hope has a good deal of material bearing on John Hope's life and I also know that Miss Read has taken a good deal of pains to collect material. Of course with regard to his earlier life I know much myself because we have been close friends since 1897 just after he came to Atlanta.

While Mrs. Hope would like to have me write her husband's life, I am not perfectly satisfied that she would agree entirely with the final result. On the other hand I know very well that Miss Read would be aghast. I suspect that Miss Read's plan is to collect the material carefully and eventually to hire some popular and well known writer to do the job and pay him a good sum for it. If the matter of having such a biography written should come up officially before the board, despite Mrs. Hope's wishes, I am quite sure Miss Read would have her way. On the other hand if some agency like the Rosenwald Fund should say to the University that they would be willing to finance such a biography and would like to have me write it, I think it would be possible.

Of course I know that you would not ordinarily have funds for extraneous work of this sort not in line with your present objectives but I thought that the matter was of enough importance to put it frankly before you and I know you will be just as frank in telling me your reaction.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Illinois

12-31-48

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

J. C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education
M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

Personal

October 20, 1939

Dear Doctor DuBois: You are quite right in assuming that I am interested in the biography of John Hope, though I think it fair to say that my interest is personal rather than official. I am sure that you could do an excellent job of portrayal and interpretation. I am equally sure that some memorial volume got out by the university and its officials would be apt to be dull and insignificant because of the inevitable attempt to make of this fine human character a kind of plaster saint.

However, these are all personal feelings. I am sure it would be unwise for the Fund to inject itself into the matter. We have carefully refrained from sponsoring publications except in so far as these were parts of fellowship awards to individuals. I feel that a foundation can do more harm than good by this sort of thing. It is so easy for officialdom to be dull and bungling and officialdom can express itself as easily through a foundation as through a university. I am sure you agree with me in general. When we next meet let us see whether there are any unofficial ways by which we can advance a biography of this significant person.

ERE:JW

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-131-64

[Rosenwald Fund]

17-31-66

December 4, 1939

I have known Anita Thompson for about twenty years. Her Mother was for sometime secretary of the California branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and I visited in their home and followed Anita's work in school and various art projects. Later after the World War she came to New York and lived there a while and finally went to Paris where I saw her last about 1923. Since then I have had some correspondence with her from North Africa. Of her work and promise since 1923 I know nothing and have no idea as to whether she could carry out the project which she has in mind. I do know that she was a brilliant and gifted young woman and of course there is a great deal in French literature concerning Africa which has not been translated into English. If Miss Thompson has carried out the promise of her earlier years, she ought to be able to complete this project but whether she has or not I am unable to say.

W. E. B. Du Bois

HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
107TH AVENUE AND 164TH STREET
JAMAICA, NEW YORK

JESSE WAYMAN ROUTTE, M. A., B. D.
PASTOR
~~160 TO 165TH AVENUE~~
107-15 - Jem Place

November 15th, 1939.

17-19-27

Dr W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
257 - Fourth Avenue
New York, New York.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I am writing you these lines for information. Not long ago I was driving through the State of Alabama. I passed a negro cemetery by the road side. I stopped and inspected the place. I discovered that each grave was covered with fragments of broken dishes, cups, saucers, bottles, pitches, urns etc. This sight attracted my attention and started a train of thought. What could this mean? Is there a custom or tradition among the colored people that leads to this kind of decoration of their graves? I never saw anything like it. It occurred to me that you probably know what this practice means. If you have any knowledge on the subject, kindly inform me. When I stood there and looked upon the strange scene, the passage in Eccl 12:6 came into my mind. Is there any such connection? I noticed the grave of an infant, less than two feet in length; this also was decked in the same way. This scene awakened a pathetic feeling in my mind. There is a negro church close by. The place is somewhere between Dothan and Ozark in Alabama.

Any light that you may give me on the subject will be greatly appreciated. May you continue in good health and strength. I remain

Faithfully yours,

Jesse Wayman Routte'

17-19-28

November 30, 1939

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 15, I beg to say that I do not know any answer to your question about broken crockery on Negro graves which is really based on scientific investigation. I have heard it rationalized as the desire for some cheap and lasting ornament and at the same time something that would keep dogs or other animals from desecrating the graves. Whether there is any older historical reason than this, I regret to say, I do not know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jesse W. Routte
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church
107th Avenue and 164th Street
Jamaica, New York

January 16, 1939

Gentlemen:

Please send me two pairs of high shoes with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-31

I. Sabel
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WALNUT 1214 - 15

I. Sabel, Inc.

CORRECTIVE SHOES
FOR
Men, Women and Children
1015 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA PA.

Chicago Office
30 N. Michigan Avenue

Pittsburgh Office
119 Fifth Avenue

I. SABEL, Pres. and Treas.
G. G. SABEL, Sec. and Asst. Treas.

Paid 2/24/39

January 21,1939.

12-31

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

1/20/39	Two pair orthopedic shoes @ $ 13.00 a pair,	$ 26.00

[Sage]

Mar 26
1939

485 Park Avenue

Dear Mr. du Bois -,

I am honored and pleased that you should have included me among those to receive autographed and numbered copies of "The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned"

It is a beautiful production quite aside from its masterly analysis of democracy and the

17-33-204

[2
hope it holds forth for the
the solution of social and
economic problems through
the knowledge of that truth
which father's wisdom.

If the universities are at
fault there is hope for their
rejuvenation from within,
but only, in my judgment,
under the intellectual
control of the negro race
itself. Inspired leaders
are rare. They are, of
course, the product of
race culture for they

must express in themselves race aspirations. White America is poverty-stricken in the matter of leadership no less than dark America. How are they to be produced?

I have enjoyed your address greatly and my pleasure has not been mitigated by the fact that I do not agree with all you have said. The world is a tough old place. I doubt that underlying forces change

[4] much and that the 20th
century will amy new worlds
build.

I hope that I shall see
you in Atlanta at the
end of next month.

Sincerely
Russell Sage

[Sakabe]

JAPAN INSTITUTE, INC.
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-1465

17-23-15

May 9, 1939

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
210 West 150th Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Since I have not written you for such a long time--I have even forgotten how long--I hardly know how to begin. I trust you are well and working as hard as ever.

Until September last year I stayed with the Society for International Cultural Relations, and then I accepted an offer to work in a new Japanese office in New York City. The enclosure will give you an outline of our activities. Further than that, I hope I shall soon have an opportunity to explain to you directly.

Mr. Hikida told me some time ago that you were scheduled to be in New York before long, and I am hoping that you will let me know when you come. I am most anxious to meet you, if you can spare the time; there is a great deal to talk about.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon, I am always

Yours most respectfully,

Shigeyoshi Sakabe

Shigeyoshi Sakabe

17-23-17

May 19, 1939

My dear Mr. Sakabe:

I am delighted to know that you are in New York. I shall be in the city from July first to September at 35 West 11[illegible]th Street. I shall look you up when I come and shall be glad to welcome you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Shigeyoshi Sakabe
Japan Institute, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Sakabe]

JAPAN INSTITUTE, INC.
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-1465

17-23-18

June 10, 1939

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Box 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Mr. Hikida brought our attention to your letter of May nineteenth, addressed to him. We are interested in your plan to have wood-block prints in your new quarterly but, unfortunately, we cannot give you even an approximate estimate on the cost. We have, however, written to the Curator of the Japanese Collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who will be able to give us satisfactory information. We shall get in touch with you again as soon as we hear from him.

I am very happy to know that you are planning to spend the summer in New York City, and I look forward with great pleasure to seeing you.

With highest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Shigeyoshi Sakabe

[Sakabe]

17-23-19

JAPAN INSTITUTE, INC.
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-1465

July 6, 1939

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
35 West 110th Street
New York, New York

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I trust you are in town by now. When you have a moment to spare, will you kindly let me know? I would like very much to see you at an early date.

The review of your new book in the last issue of the New York Times Book Review was most interesting, and I hope to read the book sometime very soon.

You can get in touch with me at my office by telephoning Circle 7-1465, or at my home, Boulevard 8-6015. I look forward with great pleasure to seeing you before long.

Yours most respectfully,

Shigeyoshi Sakabe

Shigeyoshi Sakabe

P. S. Did you get my note of June nineteenth?

S. S.

17-23-20

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Sakabe:

I have returned to town and am at 35 West 110th Street. My telephone is Monument 2-9675. I should be glad if you would call me and we will make an appointment to see each other soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Shigeyoshi Sakabe
Japan Institute
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Sakabe?]
[Enclosure?]

Japan Institute, Inc.

17-83

CLEARING HOUSE
FOR
INFORMATION ON JAPAN

630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: Circle 7-1465

International Building • Rockefeller Center

JAPAN INSTITUTE, Inc., was established to make readily available to educational institutions, organizations and interested individuals information they seek about Japan which they might otherwise have difficulty in obtaining. Because of the barrier of language which prevents all but a few from obtaining first-hand materials on Japan, it was felt that such an institute would be of particular benefit to Americans interested in the Orient.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the Japan Institute is to serve as a source of information and a medium through which to obtain materials concerning Japan, especially in reference to her cultural, economic, social and civic life and historical development.

Resources

In addition to several thousand books, pamphlets and other reference materials written in Japanese, the Institute is equipped with a collection of books written in English dealing with Japanese affairs. The library contains also current

files of a large number of Japanese periodicals and newspapers, as well as those of the more important American publications.

Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai

Being sponsored and financed by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations) of Tokyo, the Institute functions as its correspondent in the United States. It has available sets of all the K.B.S. Publications, and films, lantern-slides and photographs prepared by that society.

Services

The Institute welcomes inquiries on any subject relative to Japan, and will endeavor to provide the desired information from reliable reference books and periodicals, both Japanese and foreign, in the Institute's library. It is in touch with research institutes, libraries and scholars in Japan, to which sources inquiries may be referred when complete information is not available in the Institute. All services are rendered free of charge except when unusually heavy expenses are involved.

17-19-109

February 15, 1939

Reverend Sir:

Dr. Du Bois has a class of five graduate students who are studying race problems throughout the world and just now we are taking up the Jews in Germany. At the suggestion of Mr. Feldman of the Puritain Chemical Company, I am writing to ask if you could find the time Tuesday, February twenty-first, at four p. m. to speak to them for a half or three-quarters of an hour concerning the problems of the Jews in Germany. The class meets in room No. 209 in the Administration Building. Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in the Middlewest and will not be here but it would be a great service to us if you could see your way to do this.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Samuel Sandmel
The Temple
1589 Peachtree Street Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

DIVISION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

July 11 1939

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta, Ga.

17-33-215

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned

I ~~will~~ would enclose the cost of the pamphlet but I do not know the price. Please enclose the bill along with the pamphlet or send me the price of the pamphlet so that I may send the cost of it. I should like to get the pamphlet just as soon as possible.

Yours truly

Earl L. Sasser

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

July 13, 1939

17-33

Mr. Earl L. Sasser

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

one copy of THE REVELATION OF SAINT
ORGNE THE DAMNED .50

Enclosed money order for payment
Earl L Sasser
Aug. 22/39

October 24, 1939

My dear Mrs. Saunders:

Late in September I sent to Mrs. Du Bois two prepaid suit cases by Railway Express. She wrote me October first that they had been received but on one of them $1.65 had been paid at the desk and she repaid the clerk. I asked her to get a receipt so that I could have a refund. She said that the clerk did not get a receipt but signed a book. Of course the signing of the book is acknowledgement of delivery but it is not proof that any money was paid. The Railway Express Agency writes me today and says: "If you have the receipt for the $1.65 paid on partial delivery of this shipment, please mail same to my address and we will promptly make refund." You will see that in order to get this refund I must have a receipt. I am sorry to repay in this way your kindness in receiving this package but of course if money is paid out at your desk for anyone it is absolutely necessary that the clerk who pays should receive a receipt for the payment otherwise if the payment is wrong the receiver has no redress.

I have written Mrs. Du Bois about this and asked her to speak to you. If the clerk did not get a receipt she can probably get one at the office of the Express Company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
YWCA
New York City

[Savannah Business Improvement Association]

P.O. Box 43

Savannah, Georgia, January 10, 1939

Dr. W.E.B · Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

17-34-7

The Savannah Business Improvement Association, working with the Alumni of Morehouse College, Atlanta University, Spelman College and the Faculty and Students of Georgia State College, has consented to sponsor a lecture at Georgia State College by you on the evening of January 23. The subject selected by them is "The Negro after Depression". We trust this date is agreeable to you.

Please send one of your large cuts to the Savannah Tribune, 1009 West Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia, for use in connection with advertising the lecture.

We trust you will accept this engagement and will consider ourselves highly favored to have you address us.

The committee gave Mr. Lemon a vote of thanks for submitting the proposition to us.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Blackshear

E.C.Blackshear, Chairman.

January 10, 1939

17-34-5

My dear Sir:

I understand that your Association has joined in inviting me to speak in Savannah, January twenty-third. I appreciate the opportunity and thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L. J. Brooks
Savannah Business Improvement Association
Wage Earners Bank Building
Savannah, Georgia

[Savannah Business Improvement Assoc. I.

January 11, 1939

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to speak at Savannah under the auspices of the Business Improvement Association and the Georgia State College and the alumni organizations on January twenty-third. The subject will be "The Negro after the Depression" and the fee fifty dollars and entertainment for one day. Other expenses I pay myself. I have already sent a photograph to the Savannah Tribune. I regret to say I had no cut. I appreciate your kind interest.

17-34-8

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. C. Blackshear
P. O. Box 43
Savannah, Georgia

[Savannah Business Improvement Assoc.]

January 26, 1939

17.34/13

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity to talk in Savannah. I enjoyed the audience and the visit very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. B. C. Blackshear
P. O. Box 43
Savannah, Georgia

January 10, 1939

17-34-6

My dear Mr. Butler:

I am sending you at the request of Mr. Lemon a photograph. I am sorry that I have no cut. Enclosed is a list of my lecture subjects and some other data which you may want to use. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. H. Butler
The Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Georgia

17-28-34

X Longwood Towers
Brookline
Mass

June 29. 1939

Dear Miss Du Bois.

You may not remember Charley Scudder the son of the Minister of the Congregational Church in Great Barrington Mass. I remember you and I have kept in touch with your writing and progress all these years—

"Black Folk, Then & Now"
is a splendid presentation
of the problem. I am
proud of your achievements.
I agree with you in
all essentials.
I have retired from a very
active general surgical
practice but am still
occupied in writing in
surgical matters.
I wonder if you know Louis
Wright M.D. of New York?

Sincerely
Charles Scudder.

"NATIONALLY KNOWN"

ADDISON N. SCURLOCK, PROPRIETOR

THE SCURLOCK STUDIO

ART AND COMMERCIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS

900 YOU STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University.

Jan. 31, 1939

		CHARGES		CREDITS
1	photograph 8x10 on 11x 14, sent to Miss Julia Jenkins, Fairfield, Ala.	3	50	
1	photograph 8x10 on 11x 14, sent to Mr. Wm. M. Parker, C. C. C. Camp Newberry, S. C.	3	50	
12	photographs cabinet size	12	50	
		19	50	

12-31

Paid 2/24/39

February 28, 1939

My dear Mr. Scurlock:

Will you please send me a dozen copies, unmounted cabinet size, of my pictures - the one looking down to the side?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Addison N. Scurlock
900 U Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

"NATIONALLY KNOWN"

ADDISON N. SCURLOCK, PROPRIETOR

THE SCURLOCK STUDIO

ART AND COMMERCIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS

900 YOU STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University.

March 31, 1939

			CHARGES		CREDITS	
	12	Commercial prints	7	50		

Paid 4/4/39

17-31

17-24-14

Telegrams, Nuneham-Courtenay.
Telephone, Nuneham-Courtenay 6.

18th January 1939

Court Leys,
Toot Baldon,
Oxford.

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

I have given some time & thought to the preliminary survey of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, which arrived a week or two ago.

It is very difficult for me to offer advice at this stage, because it is clear that in the survey sent me no detailed consideration has been given to any branch of anthropology, & it is only in anthropology- & to a certain extent in pathology & medicine- that I can be of any use to you or that my opinion is of any value.

I had some talk concerning your Encyclopaedia with Canon Phelps Stokes when I was in Washington in the spring of last year. I urged upon him that the Encyclopaedia should contain a careful study of the comparative pathology of the American Negro. There are, as you no doubt are aware, a number of points on which it is commonly stated that this differs from that of the American white man, e.g. the greater tendency to fibroid tumours in Negro women. I also told Canon Stokes, if I remember rightly, that there was an urgent necessity for a careful study of the results of miscegenation, & when I said this I did not overlook the valuable work of Professor Herskovits, which, however, contains no typical photographs.

With regard to the skeletal material available, I discussed this with the late Professor Wingate Todd, who showed me the material he had at Cleveland & who was quite ready to adopt my suggestion that Dr.W.M.Cobb of Howard University was probably the best man to write

17-24-15

upon the bony anatomy of the Negro. I think you might get Canon Phelp Stokes to show you the letter I wrote to him concerning this, also the letter or letters which I think I wrote to him while I was in the States concerning Negro pathology.

I imagine it would also be well for there to be an article on the pathology of the West African Negro, as he exists in West Africa at the present day, that being the area from which the slaves, the ancestors of the present American Negroes, were exported. Here it might perhaps be best to employ an Englishman who has served in Nigeria, & if you wished it I would later make enquiries in this direction. Please note that in writing of pathology I should like to associate with this physical peculiarities, which are physiological rather than pathological. For instance, it would be important to find out the amount of right & left-handedness as compared with the American white man, whether stammering is common among American Negroes (my impression is that it is not), & so forth. It would also be necessary to invoke the assistance of one or more experts on insanity in the areas in which there is a large Negro population. Here very interesting results might be expected- I was able to convince myself when in Japan that, although the insanities basicly differed in no way from those of that part of Europe with which I was acquainted, there were differences in development & form directly dependent on sociological factors.

Well, I think I have said enough to show you the lines along

17-24-16

which my thoughts move in the direction of pathology, & you should be able to get a physiologist to suggest to you especially the physiological features that should be written about.

Turning now to anthropology. It is obvious that Dr.Logan, who has prepared the long bibliography you circulated, has not considered tha anthropological side of the Encyclopaedia- at least there is nothing in his bibliography to show that he has done so. I have read this through, & feel that it is perhaps premature for me to give advice before I have an opportunity (if you think fit to give it me) of considering the opinion of American anthropologists. I have especially in mind Professor Herskovits, who so far as I can judge is founding a very progressive school, particularly studying the American Negro & the West African Negroes of the present day. Certain fundamental points do, however, occur to me.

(1) With regard to the article Africa. I suggest that it would be advisable to eliminate from this general article all except the merest mention of the archaeology of Black Africa & of Negro & Negroid tribes, placing the latter in separate articles under such headings as "Bantu", "Sudan", "West Africa", & so on. You will have to determine how far you will use geographical areas, & how far you will use anthropological terms such as "Bantu". I don't think you can be quite logical about this, but but must to a certain extent use both where you are dealing with

17-24-17

such masses of people as are included under such terms as "Bantu", "Negro (true)", etc. If you require further advice on matters like this, I can give it you when I know what plan has been adopted. To judge from the paper you sent me, this matter has not been considered yet, for under headings I find both "Sudan" & "Nubia", the latter being of course merely part of the Sudan- using the term "Sudan" to mean the Nilotic or Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

(2) Some of the headings, pages 154 & 155, seem to have been chosen at random. For example it is difficult to see why Polynesia should have a five-page article, the Polynesians having nothing to do with the Negro, while on the other hand Melanesia is not mentioned although the Melanesians are the Oceanic branch of a primitive stock which originally must have given rise to both African Negroes & Melanesians- or, if this is going too far, let me say that the Melanesians & the African Negro must at one time have been closely related. Again, on p.22, there is a reference to Borneo, which apart from the pygmy question does not, I suppose, impinge on the Negro in any way; and pygmies have never been proved in Borneo & nowadays are not believed to exist there.

I might run in the suggestion that too great wieght has perhaps been given in your Bibliography to Lady Lugard's A Tropical Dependency.

17-24-18

(3) Again, although both Nubia & Meroe are suggested for five-page articles, there is no mention of the great group of Nilotes, by far the most important negroid group in the Sudan.

(4) To return to your 150 pages of bibliography. For practical purposes we may say that anthropological material is not included. Where reference is made to books in which anthropological details are to be found, I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that these works are not important or recent. For example, there are no references to the work of Schapera (South Africa), Meek or Rattray (West Africa), Evans-Pritchard or the Seligmans (Nilotic Sudan), to take only a few examples of some of the most recent workers in the main regions of Africa who have produced authoritative works, not to mention the omission of such names as Herskovits & Hambley in your own country.

(5) Under "Language", there is no single reference to any of the great works on African linguistics.

(6) I am going to make one other suggestion. In this country I believe that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro would be expected to contain articles on the poetry, music, sculpture,* & if it exists painting, of the American Negro. I also think that articles on these subjects should appear for at any rate the West African (true Negro) & Bantu as they exist in Africa.

* with adequate illustration.

17-24-19

I do not think I need labour the point of view I have raised. It seems obvious that if this Encyclopaedia is in fact to be a work of reference of high rank you should in your preliminary survey be guided by the opinion of a number of working anthropologists, who have used modern methods in their field work. I venture to think that the first thing you should do is to get in touch with Professor Herskovits, & if he is willing ask him to prepare for you an outline of the articles that should deal with the anthropology of Black Africa, having indicated to him. or rather consulted with him as to, how far the arrangements of these should be geographical & how far they should be written in terms of the larger groups of Negroes & Negroids such as Bantu, Nilo-Hamites, etc. He should, too, be your adviser with regard to the sociology of the American Negro outside the U.S.A., &, as I suppose, it would be well if he would discuss questions of physical anthropology with Dr.Cobb, if you accept my suggestions with regard to the latter.

Please do not take amiss what I am going to say now. It seems to me extraordinary that no reference has been made to Professor Herskovits in your plans, & if there are any difficulties about securing his help I venture to suggest that no effort should be spared in order to obtain his active collaboration.

17-24-20

I do hope that an adequate series of articles will make the Encyclopaedia a really valuable work of reference for many years. Something of the sort is badly needed.

Yours sincerely,

C G Seligman

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
Encyclopaedia of the Negro,
Office of the Editorial Board,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia, U.S.A.

17-6-71

March 14, 1939

My dear Dimples:

I hope you are getting on well this year and are in good health. I have had a very pleasant and busy year. I have just sent the proof of another book to the publisher's. I received the circular of your and Herman's congress. I hope you will have the best success.

Yours with love,

Miss Henrietta Shivery
821 John Street
Birmingham, Alabama

May 31, 1939

17-35-32

My dear Henrietta:

I had thought to see you long before this but I can understand the attractions of Birmingham. We are leaving for the North June seventh so I may miss you altogether. I write to say that we are well and have had a pleasant year. Du Bois had her first piano recital a week ago and gave a performance which I should describe as brillant. Your Mother is all right now but she did have a tumble on the curb stone and had to have three stitches in her leg and arm. Probably she has not told you but she is up and about now with no permanent injury.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Henrietta Shivery
821 John Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Aug. 6, 1939

Dear "D" D":

12-35-38

I hope that your summer vacation has been a very pleasant one. Sometimes I envy you being in New York, with good museums, picture galleries, Broadway plays and the World's Fair at your finger tips.

I am home now for

the rest of the summer and perhaps the coming school year. Though Herman will be away for a year we have decided to announce our marriage. Sometime before the fifteenth of this month the announcements will be mailed.

At present I am trying to secure a tuition scholarship either at Atlanta University in Education or at the Atlanta School of Social Work. I realize that if I am successful in securing either one I shall have to look

forward to two years in school. Needless to say I look forward with eager anticipation to entering school again. I have had that desire for some time - though underneath I had no idea that I would ever be able to return to school.

Momma is quite happy now that we are about to announce our marriage. However I think she wants an <u>At Home</u> or <u>Tea</u> to go along with the announcements. I put my foot down on that knowing

the expense that would necessarily go along with it.

I shall be more than happy when you return to Atlanta. I miss you very much, though. I haven't been near you for almost a whole year. I am looking forward to greeting you in the fall.

Please write if no more than a line to say "hello Dimples"

All my love,

Henrietta

[Shivery, Henrietta]

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 11, 1939

17-35-39

My dear Dimples:

I have your letter of August 6, and have filled in the blank which they sent me from Atlanta University. I think the idea of your taking another course of study is an excellent one but I am not sure that the department of education in Atlanta University will be the best. It has been pretty well torn up since Nathan's resignation and is still waiting proper organization.

I am glad to know that the announcement of your marriage will be soon in the mail. I wrote Herman regarding his Congress only a few days ago. We have been having horribly hot weather for a few days but it is cooling down a bit.

With best love,

[Shivery]

35 West 11oth Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 24, 1939

17-35-40

My dear Louie:

I do not understand why my letter was not delivered. I wrote you as soon as I got to New York especially to tell you that I had met George on Lenox Avenue within a few hours after I had reach town. I was looking for a garage and he drove by in his Buick car. We stopped and talked and then he took me to an excellant garage where I kept my car for a month. I wonder if you misplaced my letter somehow in your hurry. You remember that once before a pamphlet that I sent you was hidden for a long time.

I had a very interesting summer. I arrived in New York, June 15 and we distributed ourselves among the Ys; then on the first of July we moved into the Moryok apartment with a splendid view of the city. Du Bois went to camp and Yolande came to stay with us. From July 15 to August 1, I went to camp in Maine and had a good rest. Du Bois will be in camp until September 2.

Mrs. Du Bois and the little girl will not return to Atlanta this year. We have been dissatisfied with the conditions at Oglethorpe and Mildred Johnson is going to take a few boarders in her private school so that Du Bois will go there and Mrs. Du Bois will stay at the Y and see her once a week. This will give Mrs. Du Bois the best opportunity to rest that she has had in a long time. Meantime we are planning to build a home in Baltimore where eventually we hope to have the whole family together.

I am very sorry indeed to hear about your Mother and hope that she will be better. My best regards to her and you and Henrietta. As I plan now I shall reach Atlanta Sunday night, September 17.

With best regards,

April 26, 1939

17-35-33

Memo to Mrs. Shivery:

The expert on stained glass of whom I spoke to you is Mr. Lawrence. Contact with him can be made with the stain glass department of F. J. Cooledge & Sons 6 Forsyth Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

December 26, 1939

My dear Mrs DuBois,

George & I would like to have you and Dr. DuBois come to dinner with us one evening this week — either Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday. I am not being definite so that you may choose the evening most convenient. Also, we are unorthodox about the dinner hour so you may set the time between six & 8 p.m.

My sister, Olivia Warmsley is at the "Y" in Room 415. If you will leave a note at the desk for me in her care, I will receive it.

Yours truly,
Vronia W. Shimer

Mrs George R. Shimer, Jr.
231 W 149, House 3, Apt 2F
New York, N.Y.

17-35-41

12 x @ 19½ = 2.50
1.26
.60
4.36

[Sigma Pi Phi]

17-23-09

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
of the City of New York
HARLEM BRANCH
180 WEST 135th STREET

Office of Executive Director

October 13, 1939

Dear Archon DuBois:

I am writing to inform you of the passing of Archon O. M. Waller last night. The funeral will be held at St. Augustine's Church, Marcy and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday, October 15th at 1 P.M. The family desires the presence of as many members of Zeta Boule as possible to act as honorary pall bearers. If you can attend please be at the church not later than 12:45.

Fraternally yours,

Henry K. Craft

Henry K. Craft
GRAMMATEUS

HKC/m

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

1939 No. 142

THIS CARD CERTIFIES THAT

W. E. B. DuBOIS

IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF ZETA BOULE

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

Jos. N. Bevans 41|15F|4

Grammateus Megistos Grammateus

DATE _____

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

ARCHON _____

HAS MET ALL BOULE OBLIGATIONS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE ABOVE DATE AND IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED

☐ FOR ADMISSION TO GRAND BOULE

☐ FOR TRANSFER TO _____ BOULE

☐ FOR CHARTER MEMBER OF BOULE AT

☐ FOR DELEGATE TO GRAND BOULE _____

BOULE

SEAL _____ Grammateus

November 17th 1939

11, Downing Street,
Whitehall. S.W.

17-35-24

London

Dear Mr DuBois

It is so long since you heard from me that you would be forgiving if you forgot who I was!

I am giving this letter to Mr Frank Hercules who is joining his wife in the States. He is a Law student from Trinidad and, I am glad to say, has that real true race consciousness which makes him desire to be of help to his people which is a spirit I admire as you may have realised by

my writings and talks.
I sent him your beautiful books
"Dark Waters" and it has made
him long to meet you.
I hope he will succeed in
doing this for the influence
you could bring to bear on
a young man of twenty eight
years would be of great value.
I still read your record of
your years with pleasure.
With kind remembrances
Yours Sincerely
(Lady) Kathleen Simon

17-28-21

June 27th, 1939

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
c/o Harcourt, Brace & Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your new book has been so highly praised in the Tribune that, having enjoyed many others, I intend to purchase it. Will you think me impertinent if I ask to have the publishers send it to you, so that you may enter your name and whatever else you care to add? I shall be grateful, and of course will enclose postage, which is the least I could do when you have so much trouble in receiving it, writing in it and re-wrapping it. But you can always say no. In any case, I shall remain

Most truly yours,

Emily E. H. Skeel

(Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.
Rutledge Avenue
Highland Park
Northport, New York)

17-28-42

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 6-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mrs. Skeel:

Your letter of June 27 reached my office when I was on vacation. If the book was sent to Atlanta it will not be forwarded and I will not have a chance to autograph it until I return in mid-September. I shall be glad to do this whenever I have the book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.
Rutledge Avenue, Highland Park
Northport, New York

October 21st, 1939

Sent 10/24/39

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-33-15

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have kept in mind your gracious promise to write in your book, Black Folk: Then and Now, only waiting until you should be over your first pressure of the opening semester. In order to simplify matters, I now enclose a note to Henry Holt and Company as from you, sending the check direct to you, so that you may get the author's discount. I also enclose postage which I trust will cover the amount due in returning the book to me. I shall greatly value the book in itself, and the more for having your name in it.

Recently I have read your Blackwater, which is filled with interesting and imaginative things. May I venture to say that my own hopes for democracy, or some future equivalent, have hinged for nearly forty years upon Henry George's doctrines. Your liberal views incite me to ask you whether you have ever read his Progress and Poverty, and if not, whether you would allow me to send it to you as a tribute to all that you have done for breaking down race prejudice?

May I say, also, how glad I should be to have your name in your Black Reconstruction in America, which has been on my shelves but which has not yet been read, as I had hoped. A piece of gruelling and lengthy research of my own keeps me from many hours of reading which I hope to have later.

Believe me, with sincere thanks for your courtesy,

Truly yours,

Emily E. H. Skeel

(Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.
Rutledge Avenue
Highland Park
Northport, New York)

In sending the book to me, will you kindly have it addressed to me at

Seven Gates Farm, Vineyard Haven, Mass., marking the package

DO NOT FORWARD

17-33-16

October 26, 1939

My dear Mrs. Skeel:

I sent you October twenty-fourth a copy of my book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW autographed. It was mailed to Vineyard Haven and I trust it will arrive safely. I know of course of Henry George and read his PROGRESS AND POVERTY several years ago. I do not know, however, have a copy in my library and I would appreciate one if you will send it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.
Rutledge Avenue
Highland Park
Northport, New York

October 24, 1939

My dear Dr. Slater:

Looking at the two reports of September 28 and October 18, the first reports says "moderate pus present, 30 & 40 cells per high power field"; the second report says "occasional white cell. 2-3 to a high power field". At least that is the way I read the latter. In that case the improvement is extraordinary. I will cease to take the caprokol and send you another specimen November 7.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Thomas H. Slater
158½ Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Nov. 1 — 1939

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University Dormitories
IN ACCOUNT WITH 50 Chestnut St. D.W.

DR. T. H. SLATER

158½ AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.

Office Hours: 5 to 7 P. M.
Office Phone: WAl. 3958
Sundays by Appointment

Residence Phone
WAl. 2743

Accounts Rendered Monthly

Oct.	1939	To Laboratory Fee Dr's Lake & Ayers	3.00

Paid 11/2/39

17-26

RUSSELL F. SMITH INSURANCE AGENCY

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March 10, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

17-33-169

Quoting from a letter dated February 13 and written by my mother:

> "I wonder if you listened in on the Sunday Evening Club services last night. For the first time in the history of the S. E. C. a colored man occupied the pulpit. Dr. W. E. B. Dubois gave a splendid talk on 'Progress Through Poverty'. He also spoke in the morning at the University Chapel. Both audiences applauded long and loudly."

There were some additional remarks, all of them complimentary. We give you this information, because no matter what our color we all can better appreciate a single flower today than an armful of white lillies when we go out feet foremost.

It was not our good fortune to hear either of your talks. If the one you gave before the Sunday Evening Club has been reprinted we would be happy to have a copy. If only the original manuscript is available and you will be good enough to place it in our hands long enough for us to make some extra copies of it we will return to you promptly the manuscript and two extra copies.

Cordially,

Russell F. Smith

RFS:BH

Enc.

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE

April 21, 1939

HERMITAGE BOND
(RAG CONTENT)

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

12-31-53

I want to thank you for your cooperation and help which has made possible my securing one of the Rosenwald grants for the coming year.

It is my hope that I am making progress and advancing as only one should who has studied under you and measuring up to the opinion that you have of me.

I shall probably do my work at Wisconsin University, working for the PhD in Sociology.

Again expressing my appreciation for your assistance,

Respectfully yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:s

April 25, 1939

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I congratulate you upon your grant and hope you will have a good year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-54

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Saunders Murphy
request the pleasure of your company at the
marriage of their daughter
Mabel Hancock
to
Mr. Hugh Heyne Smythe
on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of July
nineteen hundred and thirty-nine
at half after ten o'clock in the morning
Atlanta University Dormitory Lawn
Atlanta, Georgia

17-37

August 2, 1939

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Heyne Smythe on their marriage.

17-38

New York City

17-33-80

SOCIAL FORCES

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

HOWARD W. ODUM, *Editor*
KATHARINE JOCHER, *Managing Editor*

Request to write article

January 27, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are wondering whether you would be willing to review for SOCIAL FORCES Hortense Powdermaker's After Freedom. We would like especially to have you do this since you knew of the study in its making and are also well acquainted with Dollard's Caste and Class in a Southern Town. Then, too, we should like to have our SOCIAL FORCES readers get your point of view on researches of this kind.

If we could have your comments by February 23, we could probably get the review into the May number. Five or six hundred words would be adequate. However, if it suits your convenience better, we shall be glad to set a later date.

May we anticipate a favorable reply, so that a copy of the book can go forward to you?

Cordially yours,

Katharine Jocher

KJ-b

KATHARINE JOCHER

[Social Forces]

17-33-81

January 31, 1939

My dear Madam:

I shall be glad to review Powdermaker's AFTER FREEDOM.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Katharine Jocher
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

17-33-82

SOCIAL FORCES
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

HOWARD W. ODUM, *Editor*
KATHARINE JOCHER, *Managing Editor*

February 2, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is indeed gratifying to know that you will review for SOCIAL FORCES Miss Powdermaker's After Freedom. A copy of the book is going forward to you today under separate mailing. We shall be glad to see your comments at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

KJ-b

KATHARINE JOCHER

[Social Forces]

17-33-79

April 17, 1939

My dear Madam:

Enclosed is my review of Powdermaker's book. You did not suggest any length. If you find it too long, I have indicated in red pencil one or two places that may obviously be cut. Of course, slash it still further, if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Katharine Jocher
Social Forces
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

17-33-90

SOCIAL FORCES

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

HOWARD W. ODUM, *Editor*
KATHARINE JOCHER, *Managing Editor*

April 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are most appreciative for the splendid analysis of Miss Powdermaker's After Freedom. It will be a pleasure to carry this in its entirety, and I am hoping that we may call on you again.

Cordially yours,

Katharine Jocher

KJ-b

KATHARINE JOCHER

September 23, 1939

Gentlemen:

I have been informed that there is a southern committee on social research grants of which Mr. Raymond D. Thomas is chairman. No notice of their existence or activities has come to this office, probably because this is a Negro institution, except through a recent letter from Mr. Embree. I am writing to ask the constitution of this committee and its address and methods by which it can be approached.

17-35-20

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York City

Social Science Research Council

Southern Regional Committee

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE COUNCIL
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
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230 Park Avenue
New York City

Telephone: Murray Hill 9-1623
Cable Address: Socscience, New York

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GOODRICH C. WHITE
EMORY UNIVERSITY

LAURA BARRETT, SECRETARY

September 25th 1939

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of September 23rd concerning our grants-in-aid to Southern social scientists. This letter must have crossed ours of last week in the mails as your name appears on our publicity mailing list.

You will find the members of the Committee named on the letterhead, although it is suggested in our announcement that correspondence concerning grants be addressed to this office.

We are taking the liberty of enclosing several copies of our announcement and shall appreciate it if you will bring it to the attention of other members of your faculty. We are attempting to reach every college and university in the South and we shall be grateful to you if you will send us the names of any persons who you believe would be interested in these awards.

Very sincerely yours,

Laura Barrett

LB:H

Enclosure

47-12-256

[Social Science Research Council]

October 27, 1939

17-19-23

My dear Mr. Young:

Is the John Anisfield Award being offered this year? If so, I should like the committee to take into consideration my BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW published by Holt in June of this year. Also I have another book nearly finished on the same subject. Will you kindly let me know the stipulations and limitations with regard to this award?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Donald Young
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York City

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Social Science Personnel

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE COUNCIL
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
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LAURA BARRETT, SECRETARY

October 30, 1939

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

In answer to your inquiry of October 27th, I am sending you enclosed a mimeographed statement concerning the John Anisfield Award which I believe contains the information you desire. As you will notice, the only requirements are that books entered in the competition be in the field of race relations and that three copies be sent to me as secretary of the committee before the end of the year.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Young

DY.mm

47-12-257

[1939]
[Enclosure]

47-12-258

THE JOHN ANISFIELD AWARDS

The John Anisfield Award of $1,000 was established in 1934 by Mrs. Edith Anisfield Wolf of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of her father, John Anisfield, to encourage and reward the production of good books in the field of race relations published either in the United States or abroad. A grant-in-aid of $500 also has been provided for assistance in the completion of a study of race relations during ~~1939.~~ 1940. The committee of judges consists of Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology in New York University, Donald Young, of the Social Science Research Council, and Henry Seidel Canby, Contributing Editor to The Saturday Review.

The one thousand dollar award is for the book dealing with race relations selected by the judges from publications each year as most significant. There have been three awards to date: In 1935, the first award went to Harold F. Gosnell for his book Negro Politicians; in 1936, to Julian Huxley and A. C. Haddon for their book We Europeans: A Survey of "Racial" Problems; in 1937, to Elin Anderson for We Americans.

The five hundred dollar grant-in-aid is available for a project either of an academic nature or the outgrowth of practical experience in the field of race relations. Since this award is intended to aid in the completion rather than in the initiation of a project, only proposals on which appreciable progress already has been made will be considered. Candidates must be residents of the United States. Applications will not be received from candidates for academic degrees. Letters of application must be typewritten in triplicate, and should include full information concerning the applicant's education and professional record, the project proposed, including the purpose, scope, method, period and place of work, and the degree of completion already achieved. Need for financial assistance must be shown. Requests for publication subsidy are not eligible for submission.

All communications in connection with both awards should be addressed to Donald Young in care of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Three copies of each book proposed for the main award should be sent to him as soon as possible after publication, and in no case later than January 15, ~~1939.~~ 1940. The closing date for the receipt of applications for the $500 grant-in-aid for ~~1939~~ 1940 will be December 1, ~~1939.~~ 1939. The decision of the committee, which will be final, will be announced about February 15, ~~1939.~~ 1940.

Social Science Research Council

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JOHN DICKINSON, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHELBY M. HARRISON, RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
CHARLES H. JUDD, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WESLEY C. MITCHELL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
FREDERICK OSBORN, NEW YORK CITY

November 8, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the absence of Dr. Young, may I acknowledge receipt of three copies of your book Black Folk: Then and Now which your publishers forwarded to this office to be entered in the competition for the Anisfield Award.

Sincerely yours,

P. Farnoer

Secretary to Dr. Young

47-12-260

November 1, 1939

My dear Mr. Young:

In answer to your letter of October 30, I am ordering three copies of BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW sent you directly from the publishers to be entered in the competition for the John Anisfield Award.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Donald Young
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York City

47-12-259

November 30, 1939

17-35-21

Gentlemen:

I wish to make application for a grant-in-aid of research from the funds allotted to Southern social scientists. I have two projects on hand: the first has to do with the preparation and publication of a very large amount of material which I have on hand relating to the part which the Negro the world over played in the World War. I have been collecting this material since my trip to Europe after the Armistice in 1918. Much of it is unique and invaluable. Here at Atlanta University there is also a chance to enlarge the collection by including material concerning the Negro in the draft throughout the South and his work and treatment in the various cantonments.

The Social Science Council from its central office in New York made me a grant of six hundred dollars to help with this work in 1935 but this was not enough to complete it. I should be glad if I could have five hundred dollars of your fund in order to increase the material concerning the South and in general to consolidate my matter and put it in publishable form.

My second project has to do with the collection and classification of the large amount of material of a more or less autobiographic nature which I have collected since the beginning of my work at Atlanta University in 1897. From 1897 to 1910 my conduct of the Atlanta University publications involved a great deal of correspondence and material which ought to be arranged and published. During the next twenty-two years in my work on the CRISIS I collected a large amount of material touching race problems in the South and during the last six years this has been extended and consolidated. A part of this I hope will appear in book form next spring; other parts ought to see publication. I should like a grant of five hundred dollars to help with this work.

Of course I should not expect two grants in the same year and if either of the above projects appeals to the committee it will make no difference to me which is granted next year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York City

Social Science Research Council

Southern Regional Committee

226

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE COUNCIL
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY
AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

230 Park Avenue
New York City

Telephone: Murray Hill 9-1623
Cable Address: Socscience, New York

COMMITTEE
ON SOUTHERN GRANTS-IN-AID
RAYMOND D. THOMAS, CHAIRMAN
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE
JOHN E. POMFRET
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
GOODRICH C. WHITE
EMORY UNIVERSITY

LAURA BARRETT, SECRETARY

December 6th 1939

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Department of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th.

We are pleased to send you the enclosed set of application blanks for a grant-in-aid of research under our Southern program for the academic year 1940-41.

We are taking the liberty of suggesting that you file for only one of the projects described in your letter this year deferring application for the second at a later date.

We shall appreciate it if you will return this application as far in advance of the closing date (January 5) as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Barrett

LB:H

Laura Barrett

Enclosure

47-12-261

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr.W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Head, Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
230 PARK AVENUE
New York City

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of six copies of your application for a Grant-in-Aid.

LAURA BARRETT
Secretary for Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid

47-12-265

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

December 20, 1939

Professor W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Head, Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

At your earliest convenience, kindly send us the following (no other material should be sent):

One copy of:

BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 1939

LAURA BARRETT
Secretary for Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid

[1939?] W. E. B. Du Bois

Between 1914 and 1918, I was greatly interested in collecting data upon the American Negro in the draft and in the cantonments. There arose rumors and stories concerning the treatment of Negro troops sent abroad. Consequently the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked me to go to France on the George Creel press boat in December, 1918. I spent some four months in France collecting information and documents. After my return to the United States I added to and consolidated this matter and collected printed literature on the subject, corresponded widely and tried to complete my collection of data covering the Southern Negro in the war and his treatment before, during and after hostilities. The result was that by 1926, I had a manuscript which would have called for four or five large printed volumes to present it completely and adequately. Before I could get this matter in shape to offer a publisher the depression came and from 1926 to 1935, I did practically nothing except to make incidental additions. In that year I received a grant from the Social Research Council and began to revise and weed out the material with the idea of treating it on a somewhat broader basis with less detail. I thought of the title of THE BLACK MAN IN THE WOUNDED WORLD and stressed not only American Negro participation but the participation of French and British Negroes. My plan then was to present the matter in one sizeable volume. This is the present status of the material. The data collected is of great value and irreplaceable; they are pretty complete except that there is a chance to add further matter from the South.

Since I am now working in the South and especially in Atlanta where many of the draft difficulties concerning Negroes centered I realize that this part of my treatment needs some extension and further materials. I should like, therefore,

to spend any grant that I can get from the Social Research Council in completing information concerning the draft of Negroes and their treatment in the South from 1914 until 1920. I think that this might be done within the sum of $500. I should use the money principally for clerical help and travel to the various Southern cities. After this additional collection of material through this proposed grant there would present itself the final rewriting and publication of the work. For this I have no definite plans. Whether the rewriting could be accomplished by my present clerical staff and in the time allotted me by the University, I do not know but I should make the attempt. Finally, there is the question as to whether any publisher could be induced to undertake this publication especially in view of the fact that we have another world war on our hands and this second conflagration may also reach the colored races.

[Society of American Historians]

Refused to become member

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

February 6, 1939

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
210 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

As secretary of the Organizing Committee whose names are appended to this letter, I am requested to invite you to become one of 150 (one hundred fifty) members of a Society of American Historians which we wish immediately to incorporate.

The objects of the Society are briefly indicated on the printed sheet enclosed. We wish to encourage the literary presentation of history--political, economic, social, cultural--in this country. We wish to bring the very best historians in our colleges, universities and historical libraries into touch with the best non-academic writers of history, biography, and historical fiction. We wish to widen the interest of the general American public in sound history presented with skill and color.

17-31

As an immediate object, we wish to assist in establishing a monthly magazine of history, popular in the best sense, which will stimulate good historical writing, furnish a market for some of its products, and carry history to a larger reading public. The Organizing Committee, working with officers of The Condé Nast Publications, Mr. Walter Lippmann, Mr. Cass Canfield, and others, has pushed plans for this magazine to a point where we feel hopeful of success. No member of the Society will incur any financial obligation. Members will be kept fully informed of the progress of plans for the magazine, and asked for counsel.

Will you kindly inform me at your early convenience whether we may enrol you in the Society?

Very truly yours,

Allan Nevins

Allan Nevins

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:-

Julian P. Boyd	Burton J. Hendrick	Henry Pringle
Henry Seidel Canby	Marquis James	Conyers Read
Harry Carman	W. L. Langer	Constance Lindsay Skinner
Henry Steele Commager	Walter Millis	Holland Thompson
Carlton J. H. Hayes	Frank Monaghan	Carl Van Doren
	Allan Nevins	

[Enc.]

STATEMENT OF AIMS

IT IS PROPOSED by the undersigned to form a Society of American Historians, duly incorporated, with an initial roster of 150 men and women of established reputation as historical writers. Membership will involve no financial obligation whatever beyond the possible payment of nominal dues, as the Society shall itself later determine. The objects of the Society may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To draw into one organization those especially interested in the presentation of authentic history in attractive literary form; thus uniting for the first time the best non-academic writers of history with the ablest of the academic writers.

2. To keep the members informed of each other's activities and other matters of current interest, and to enable them to act together in promoting the literary presentation of history.

3. To assist in the immediate establishment of a monthly magazine of general history for which plans are now being laid by a representative group of historical writers in collaboration with The Condé Nast Publications, Inc. Members of the Society will have no financial responsibility, either singly or as a body, for the magazine, which is to be published by a company hereafter formed. But the Society will control its board of editors, stand sponsor for its literary and scholarly qualities, and advise in its development.

17-31

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

JULIAN P. BOYD
HENRY SEIDEL CANBY
HARRY CARMAN
HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
CARLTON J. H. HAYES
BURTON J. HENDRICK
MARQUIS JAMES
W. L. LANGER
WALTER MILLIS
FRANK MONAGHAN
ALLAN NEVINS
HENRY PRINGLE
CONYERS READ
CONSTANCE LINDSAY SKINNER
HOLLAND THOMPSON
CARL VAN DOREN

[Society of American Historians]

February 10, 1939

17-31-1

My dear Sir:

If I correctly understand the object of the Society of American Historians, I shall be glad to become one of the one hundred and fifty members.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Allan Nevins
Columbia University
New York City

March 28, 1939

To Members of the Society of American Historians:

The roster of the Society is now approaching completion, and a variety of matters have arisen which requires attention. The Organizing Committee, therefore, calls a meeting of the Society for Friday evening, April 7th, at eight o'clock, at 15 West 67th Street, New York City. The meeting will take up, among others, the following items of business:

1. The election of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Council to serve until the first regular annual meeting of the Society.

2. The adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, to facilitate which a draft Constitution is herewith laid before members.

3. Discussion of a report by Mr. Henry Pringle upon plans for the specimen issue of the magazine History, which issue it is proposed to send to every member of the Society.

12-31

We enclose, in addition to the draft Constitution, a list of members which we believe correct up to March 27th, at which date acceptances were still arriving; and a brief statement upon the proposed magazine History.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend this important meeting. Those who cannot, and who have suggestions for changes in the draft Constitution, or proposals with respect to the specimen issue of History, will please send them to the undersigned. They will be given full consideration at the meeting.

Members of the Society will be promptly informed of the results of this meeting.

Allan Nevins
For the Organizing Committee

Julian P. Boyd
Henry Seidel Canby
Harry Carman
Henry Steele Commager
Carlton J. H. Hayes
Burton J. Hendrick
Marquis James
W. L. Langer
Walter Millis
Frank Monaghan
Allan Nevins
Henry Pringle
Conyers Read
Constance Lindsay Skinner
Holland Thompson
Carl Van Doren

[Enc.]

DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION FOR THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

I.

The name of this society shall be The Society of American Historians.

II.

Its objects shall be the promotion of historical studies and interests in the United States; the collection and preservation of historical material; the encouragement of sound historical writing, scholarly in substance and artistic and interesting in form; and the wide diffusion of the fruits of this writing throughout the country; and the publication of historical magazines, pamphlets, and books.

III.

Any person approved by the Directors of the Society may become a member upon the payment of the dues, one dollar per year. The Directors may, at their discretion, create founder and associate members without voting privileges and fix their dues.

17-31

IV.

The Society shall meet once a year at a time and place to be appointed by the Directors. Special meetings may be called by the Directors and must be called by the Secretary upon the receipt of a petition for such a meeting signed by at least twenty-five members.

V.

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected in the manner provided in the By-Laws and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be appointed by the Directors to serve until their successors are appointed. These two offices may, at the discretion of the Directors, be combined in the same person.

VI.

The Board of Directors shall be constituted as follows: (1) a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer; (2) six elected members to serve for three years and to be chosen as provided in the By-Laws. At the first election of Directors, two shall be chosen for one year, two for two years and two for three years. All subsequent elections of Directors shall be for a three-year term, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

The Directors shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the Society. In the exercise of its functions the Directors may appoint such committees, commissions and boards as they may deem necessary.

For the transaction of necessary business when the Directors are not in session, an Executive Committee of not more than five members which shall include the Secretary and the Treasurer shall transact the business of the Society. Subject to the general direction of the Directors, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of the Society's interests and the carrying out of its policies.

The Directors shall make a full report of its activities to the Annual Meeting of the Society.

VII.

The Directors are to manage the funds of the Society. The Directors shall have the power to accept gifts to be used for the various objects of the Society as hereinbefore stated; together with power to spend, invest and reinvest the funds of the Society, with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties. The liability of Directors shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or wilful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

VIII.

This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Meeting provided that notice of such amendment be given at the previous Annual Meeting or the proposed amendment be approved by the Directors.

[Enc.]

DRAFT OF PROPOSED BY-LAWS

I.

The President of the Society shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be ex officio Chairman of the Board of Directors. The administrative duties ordinarily attached to the office shall be vested in the Directors, or when it is not in session, in the Executive Committee.

II.

The Secretary and the Treasurer shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their offices, except as limited by the powers of the Board of Directors. They may, at the discretion of the Directors, receive some compensation for their services. The Treasurer shall be bonded for an amount to be fixed by the Executive Committee and shall render an accounting, duly audited, of all receipts and disbursements of the Society at the Annual Meeting and at such other times as the Executive Committee shall direct.

III.

17-31

Nominations for all elective offices of the Society shall be lodged in a nominating committee of five members to be chosen at the Annual Meeting. There shall be at least two nominations for all elected officers. Nominations upon petition signed by at least twenty members of the Society and received by the Chairman of the nominating committee at least two months before the Annual Meeting, shall be placed on the official ballot.

The official ballot shall be distributed to all members of the Society at least two weeks before the Annual Meeting. Any member not present at the Annual Meeting may vote by mail provided his vote is duly signed and attested and in the hands of the Chairman of the nominating committee at least two days before the Annual election.

The annual election shall be held by ballot at the Annual Meeting of the Society. Customary election officers shall be appointed at the Meeting by the President and shall count all votes cast at the Meeting or by mail, and shall announce the result of the election as soon as the count is completed. All ballots cast shall be placed in a box and sealed and kept in the office of the Secretary of the Society for at least six months following the election.

IV.

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Society.

[Enc.]

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

As of March 20, 1939

THOMAS PERKINS ABERNETHY . . *University of Virginia*
JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS . . . . . *Writer*
HERBERT AGAR . . . . . *Louisville Courier-Journal*
RANDOLPH G. ADAMS
Wm. Clements Library, University of Michigan
R. G. ALBION . . . . . *Princeton University*
FREDERICK L. ALLEN . . . . . *Harper's Magazine*
HERVEY ALLEN . . . . . *Novelist*
C. H. AMBLER . . . . . *West Virginia University*
CHARLES M. ANDREWS . . . . . *Historian*
PAUL M. ANGLE . . . . . *Illinois Historical Society*
NEWTON ARVIN . . . . . *Smith College*

RAY STANNARD BAKER . . . . . *Writer*
LELAND B. BALDWIN . . *University of Pittsburgh Press*
HARRY ELMER BARNES . . . . . *Historian, publicist*
E. C. BARKER . . . . . *University of Texas*
JACQUES BARZUN . . . . . *Columbia University*
S. G. BARNOUW . . . . . *Columbia University*
STRINGFELLOW BARR . *President, St. John's of Annapolis*
JAMES P. BAXTER 3D . . . *President, Williams College*
H. C. F. BELL . . . . . *Wesleyan University*
HOWARD K. BEALE . . . *University of North Carolina*
CARLETON BEALS . . . . . *Writer*
CARL BECKER . . . . . *Cornell University*
SAMUEL F. BEMIS . . . . . *Yale University*
ROBERT C. BINKLEY . . . *Western Reserve University*
THEODORE BLEGEN . . . . . *University of Minnesota*
HERBERT E. BOLTON . . . . *University of California*
CLAUDE G. BOWERS . . . . . *Ambassador to Spain*
JULIAN P. BOYD . . . . *Pennsylvania Historical Society*
E. DOUGLAS BRANCH . . . . *University of Pittsburgh*
MRS. EVELYN BRAUN . . *American Historical Association*
JAMES H. BREASTED, JR. . . . . *Colorado College*
CARL BRIDENBAUGH . . . . . *Brown University*
VAN WYCK BROOKS . . . . . *Writer*
CRANE BRINTON . . . . . *Harvard University*
WM. CABELL BRUCE . . . . . *Writer*
GEOFFREY BRUUN . . . . . *New York University*
PAUL H. BUCK . . . . . *Harvard University*

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President, Columbia University
ROGER BURLINGAME . . . . . *Writer*

W. S. CAMPBELL
("Stanley Vestal"), University of Oklahoma
HENRY SEIDEL CANBY . . . . . *Writer*
HARRY CARMAN . . . . . *Columbia University*
CARL CARMER . . . . . *Writer*
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN . . . . . *Fortune Magazine*
CHARLES E. CHAPMAN . . . . *University of California*
MARY ELLEN CHASE . . . . . *Smith College*
SAMUEL C. CHEW . . . . . *Bryn Mawr College*
G. CHINARD . . . . . *Princeton University*
E. P. CHEYNEY . . . . . *University of Pennsylvania*
ROBERT G. CLELAND
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.
ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN . . . . . *Poet*
MORRIS R. COHEN . . . . . *Writer*
LINCOLN COLCORD . . . . . *Writer*
ARTHUR C. COLE . . . . *Western Reserve University*
CHARLES WOOLSEY COLE . . . . . *Amherst College*
HENRY STEELE COMMAGER . . . *New York University*
EDWARD S. CORWIN . . . . . *Princeton University*
AVERY CRAVEN . . . . . *University of Chicago*
MERLE CURTI . . *Columbia University Teachers College*

H. L. DAVIS . . . . . *Writer*
FRED E. DAYTON . . . . . *Writer*
HENRY DAVID . . . . *Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.*
EVERETT DICK . . . . . *Union College, Lincoln, Neb.*
CHARLES CALDWELL DOBIE . . . . . *Writer*
J. FRANK DOBIE . . . . . *University of Texas*
WALTER N. DORN . . . . . *Ohio State University*
LESTER DOUGLAS . . . . . *Art Director*
W. E. B. DU BOIS . . . . . *Atlanta University*
STEPHEN DUGGAN . *Institute of International Education*
FOSTER ALLEN DULLES . . . . . *Writer*
GEORGE M. DUTCHER
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS—*As of March* 20, 1939

EDWARD MEAD EARLE
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton
WALTER D. EDMONDS . . . . . *Writer*
COMMDR. EDWARD ELLSBERG . . . . . *Writer*

OSCAR J. FALNES . . . . . *New York University*
MAX FARRAND . *Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.*
HAROLD U. FAULKNER . . . . . *Smith College*
RUSSELL J. FERGUSON . . . . *University of Pittsburgh*
J. C. FITZPATRICK . . . . . *Editor*
ALEXANDER C. FLICK . . *University of State of New York*
PERCY SCOTT FLIPPIN . . *National Archives, Washington*
NORMAN FOERSTER . . . . . *State University of Iowa*
ESTHER FORBES . . . . . *Writer*
GUY STANTON FORD . *President, University of Minnesota*
GRANT FOREMAN . . . . . *Writer*
DIXON RYAN FOX . . . . . *President, Union College*
TENNEY FRANK . . . . . *Oxford University, England*
DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN . . . . *Editor, writer*
CLAUDE M. FUESS
Headmaster, Phillips Andover Academy

RALPH H. GABRIEL . . . . . *Yale University*
EDWIN F. GAY . . . . . *Huntington Library*
LEO GERSHOY . . . *Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville*
W. J. GHENT . . . . . *Writer*
ELLEN GLASGOW . . . . . *Writer*
NATHAN GOODMAN . . . . . *Writer*
CARDINAL GOODWIN . . . . . *Mills College*
N. S. B. GRAS . . . . . *Harvard University*
ALBERT GUÉRARD . . . . *Leland Stanford University*
WALDEMAR GURIAN . . . . *Notre Dame University*

L. R. HAFEN . . . . . *Colorado Historical Society*
C. H. HARING . . . . . *Harvard University*
ALVIN F. HARLOW . . . . . *Writer*
RALPH V. HARLOW . . . . . *Syracuse University*
CARLTON J. H. HAYES . . . . *Columbia University*
HERBERT HEATON . . . . *University of Minnesota*
BURTON J. HENDRICK . . . . . *Writer*
GRANVILLE HICKS . . . . . *Harvard University*
ROSS HOFFMAN . . . . . *Fordham University*
EMORY HOLLOWAY . . *Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.*
GEORGE F. HOWE . . . . . *University of Cincinnati*
M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE . . . . . *Writer*
ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON . . . . . *Yale University*
EMIL HURJA . . . . . *Writer*
GEORGE E. HYDE . . . . . *Writer*

IRVING ILLIARD . . . *Writer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

HENRY JAMES . . . . . *Writer*
MARQUIS JAMES . . . . . *Writer*
PHILIP C. JESSUP . . . . . *Columbia University*
GERALD W. JOHNSON . . . . . *The Baltimore Sun*
HOWARD MUMFORD JONES . . . . *Harvard University*

FISKE KIMBALL . . . . . *Philadelphia Museum of Art*
DUDLEY W. KNOX . . . . . *Capt. U.S.N. (Ret.),*
Naval Records & Library, Washington
HANS KOHN . . . . . *Smith College*
JOHN A. KROUT . . . . . *Columbia University*
W. L. LANGER . . . . . *Harvard University*
WALTER CONSUELO LANGSAM . . . . *Union College*
HENRIETTA M. LARSON . . . . . *Harvard University*
MAX LERNER . . . . . *Williams College*
LLOYD D. LEWIS . . . . . *Writer*
WALTER LIPPMANN . . . . . *Writer*
JOHN A. LOMAX . . . . . *University of Texas*
GEORGE D. LYMAN . . . . . *Writer, San Francisco*

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH . . . . . *Harvard University*
WILLIAM MCFEE . . . . . *Writer, Westbrook, Conn.*
DUMAS MALONE . . . . . *Harvard University Press*
KEMP MALONE . . . . . *Johns Hopkins University*
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN . . . *Claremont College, Calif.*
BERNARD MAYO . . . . . *Georgetown University*
A. HOWARD MENEELY . . . . . *Dartmouth College*
CHARLES MERZ . . . . . *The New York Times*
WALTER MILLIS . . . . *The New York Herald Tribune*
GEORGE FORT MILTON . . . . . *Chattanooga News*
FRANK MONAGHAN . . . . . *Yale University*
SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON . . . . *Harvard University*
F. L. MOTT . . . . . *State University of Iowa*
WILLIAM B. MUNRO
Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
KENNETH B. MURDOCK . . . . . *Harvard University*
DAVID S. MUZZEY . . . . . *Columbia University*

CURTIS P. NETTELS . . . . . *University of Wisconsin*
ALLAN NEVINS . . . . . *Columbia University*
ROY F. NICHOLS . . . . . *University of Pennsylvania*
BLAIR NILES (MRS. ROBERT) . . . *Writer, New York*

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS—*As of March 20, 1939*

HOWARD W. ODUM . . . *University of North Carolina*
JOHN W. OLIVER . . . . . *University of Pittsburgh*
FRANK L. OWSLEY . . . . . *Vanderbilt University*

LAURENCE B. PACKARD . . . . . *Amherst College*
FREDERICK PALMER . . . . . *Writer, New York*
STANLEY PARGELLIS . . . . . *Yale University*
ARTHUR C. PARKER . . . . . *Rochester Museum*
DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE . *Writer, Santa Barbara, Calif.*
DEXTER PERKINS . . . . . *University of Rochester*
BESSIE PIERCE, MISS . . . . . *University of Chicago*
HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY . *University of California*
HENRY PRINGLE . . . . . *Writer, New York*
RICHARD J. PURCELL . . *Catholic University of America*

M. M. QUAIFE . . *The Burton Library, Detroit, Michigan*

CHARLES W. RAMSDELL . . . . . *University of Texas*
J. G. RANDALL . . . . . *University of Illinois*
DORA NEIL RAYMOND, MRS. . . . *Sweet Briar College*
CONYERS READ . . . . . *University of Pennsylvania*
KENNETH ROBERTS . . *Writer, Kennebunkport, Maine*
NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT . *The New York Herald Tribune*
CONSTANCE ROURKE . *Writer, Grand Rapids, Michigan*
HARRY R. RUDIN . . . . . *Yale University*

CARL SANDBURG . . . . . *Writer, Harbert Michigan*
J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO . . . *College of City of New York*
FERDINAND SCHEVILL . . . . . *University of Chicago*
A. M. SCHLESINGER . . . . . *Harvard University*
BERNADOTTE SCHMITT . . . . *University of Chicago*
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STARK YOUNG . . . . . *Writer, New York*

[Enc.]

HISTORY

A NEW PUBLICATION, tentatively called *HISTORY*, is being planned by the appended editorial committee of the Society of American Historians. Its contents will be accurate, unbiased and of high literary quality. Because it is an American publication greater space will, necessarily, be given to American history, but the magazine will not neglect European, ancient, or medieval history.

The purpose of *HISTORY* is to present the events and people of the past both vividly and accurately. Its editors believe that the past is not necessarily remote, even in time. Yesterday, as well as the 12th Century, belongs to history and will, whenever its story is worth telling and can be told, form part of the contents of the projected magazine. It is hoped that articles giving a historical background for current events in America and Europe will be a regular feature.

12 - 31

The editorial committee believes that readability, interest and accuracy are, in equal importance, the standards by which contributions to *HISTORY* should be judged. Autobiographical articles by living Americans or Europeans who have moved in the stream of history will be welcomed. So will biographies. It is not conceived that history is limited to economics, dynasties or the marching of armies. History is all-inclusive: business and the arts as well as government are within its scope.

HENRY F. PRINGLE
For the Temporary Editorial Committee

HENRY F. PRINGLE · ALLAN NEVINS · WALTER LIPPMANN · MARQUIS JAMES
CONYERS READ · HENRY STEELE COMMAGER · W. L. LANGER

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law.

* * *

We, the undersigned, desiring to form a membership corporation, pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name of the proposed corporation is THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

2. The purposes for which it is formed are:

The promotion of historical studies and interests in the United States; the collection and preservation of historical material; the encouragement of sound historical writing, scholarly in substance and artistic and interesting in form; and the wide diffusion of the fruits of this writing throughout the country.

3. The territory in which the operations of the corporation will principally be conducted is the United States of America.

4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York.

5. The number of its directors shall be not less than five (5), nor more than fifteen (15).

6. The names and residence addresses of the persons constituting the Board of Directors until the first annual

meeting of the Corporation are:

Names	Residence Address

7. All of the subscribers to this certificate are of full age; at least two-thirds of them are citizens of the United States; at least one of them is a resident of the State of New York; and at least one of the persons named as directors is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate.

Dated, this day of April, 1939.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17-31

STATE OF NEW YORK
SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

On this day of April, 1939, before me personally came

to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

_____

STATE OF NEW YORK
SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the incorporators of THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS; that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

Sworn to before me this
day of April, 1939.

_____ _____

STATE OF NEW YORK
SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is attorney for

the parties who have signed the foregoing certificate of incorporation; that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no previous application for incorporation of THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS has heretofore been made by said incorporators or any of them.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me, this
day of April, 1939

_____ _____

I, , a Justice of the Supreme Court in New York County, hereby approve the foregoing certificate of incorporation of THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS and consent that the same be filed.

_____

Dated, New York, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

, 1939.

August 9, 1939

membership

To Members of the Society of American Historians:

It has now become possible to announce progress in various ways toward the objects of the Society:

1. The organization meeting of the Society, held in New York City on April 7th was largely attended. It resulted in the adoption of the Constitution, as previously submitted to all members, with slight amendments. The revised Constitution will later be published, with the enlarged membership roll of the Society, and sent to everyone. At this meeting Dr. Douglas Freeman, of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected President, and Professor Carl Becker, of Ithaca, New York, was unanimously elected Vice President. The meeting also chose Messrs. Conyers Read, Henry Pringle, W. L. Langer, Marquis James, Allan Nevins, and Carl Van Doren as Councillors.
2. The Council, in accordance with the Constitution and by-laws, has elected Dr. Julian P. Boyd of Philadelphia as Treasurer, and Dr. John A. Krout of New York as Secretary, to be also ex-officio members of the Council.
3. The Society was duly incorporated under the laws of New York on June 15th, 1939, with Merle A. Curti, Harry Carman, Henry Pringle, John A. Krout, Holland Thompson, and Allan Nevins acting as incorporators.
4. The editorial board, with Mr. Henry Pringle in charge, has completed much of its work for the first specimen issue of the magazine HISTORY, and it will soon be ready for the press. Copies will be distributed to all members of the Society. This advance issue will be printed, not published. Members are asked to regard it as a confidential document.
5. Preliminary plans have been laid for raising funds with which to begin the regular publication of HISTORY.

17-25

The secretary will be glad to receive nominations or applications for membership in the Society, and the Council will act thereon, in accordance with the Constitution, as soon as possible.

The Council requests all members of the Society to examine the specimen issue of HISTORY, and to send suggestions to Mr. Henry Pringle, No. 8 East 96th Street, New York City. All members who have articles to propose or who know of valuable historical material are also asked to communicate with him. It is intended to pay for articles.

Finally, the Council requests all members to send the annual membership fee of $1 to the Treasurer, Dr. Julian P. Boyd, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to defray the costs of incorporation and secretarial work. The expense of printing the specimen issue of HISTORY is being met by friends of the enterprise.

For the Council,

John A. Krout

Paid $1
8/11/39

JOHN SOLOMON
121 WEST EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK

copy sent

July 8th 1939

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Esq.
New York.

Dear Sir: I have read the review of your book in the N.Y. Times of July 2nd.
If you are in New York I would esteem it a favor if you would grant me an interview for me to discuss with you a certain matter. If you are not in New York will you give me the name or names of residents here of prominent educators or professional members of your race not politicians. Very truly yours,
Jerome J. Solomon

17-28-37

[Southern Conference for Human Welfare]

237 East 61 Street
New York, New York
10, May, 1939

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

12-31-16

I am enclosing the report of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the statement of the proposed work of the Council in which I am vitally interested. The man who is running it and who is responsible for its inception is Joseph Gelders. I am sure it is not necessary for me to tell you about him or the valuable work he has already done in the South. I think it is certain that under his leadership the Council will accomplish great things, and we are embarking now on a money raising programme for it.

We are very anxious to have your name on our committee as we feel it would be extremely valuable to us. If you are interested, would you wire me collect giving us your decision as our folder is about to go to press.

I am asking my brother Oliver to forward this letter to you as I met you some years ago and doubt if you remember me.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret L. F. Osborn.

Mrs. William H. Osborn.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

MLO/rm

[Enclosure]

On November 23rd, 1938, an event of considerable historic significance took place in Birmingham, Alabama, a meeting of twelve hundred Southerners from the thirteen Southern states of the Union in a Conference for Human Welfare. The extraordinary value and significance of this conference lay in the freedom from prejudice and whole hearted cooperation of the various interests and races represented. Perhaps this was the first time in the whole history of the South that a meeting of this nature had been held.

For four days they engaged in an examination of the grave economic and political problems facing the South and the relation of those problems to the economy of the entire country.

17-31-17

These people represented a cross section of the economic cultural, religious, academic and political life of the South. All of these various interests were in accord not only as to the urgent need for measures to raise the economic and social condition of the Southern people but also on the vital relation of such measures to the entire country. They felt that no American could be unaware of the importance to the economy of the nation as a whole resulting from an expansion of Southern purchasing power. Not only that, but they agreed on the importance to the political life of the nation of ridding the South of its impediments to civil liberties, with their consequent limitations on the functioning of the due processes of democracy.

The conference divided itself into the following panels for discussions: Farm Tenancy, Credit, Housing, Freight Rates, Labor Relations, Constitutional Rights, Race Relations, Child Labor, Education, Health, Women in Industry, Youth, Suffrage.

The discussion in these panels absorbed the first three days of the conference and the last day was given to forming a council to carry out plans developed in the discussion and to conduct further important researches. Out of a very wide range of subjects discussed special emphasis was given to certain major projects and it was for the development of these that the Conference and the Council established the following Committees:

FARM TENANCY

This committee is headed by Dr. H. Clarence Nixon, Southern Historian and Author. It will, at first, engage mainly in continued study and research, seeking a practicaland comprehensible program for meeting this fundamental problem of the South. Meanwhile they will support measures for written contracts between landlord and tenant, improved credit facilities and an expansion of resettlement efforts.

12-31-18

EDUCATION

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, this committee willseek passage of legislation providing federal aid to the states for the equalization of educational opportunities and facilities.

This measure is needed because the absentee ownership of a large proportion of Southern properties places these values beyond the taxing power of the several states.

FREIGHT RATES

Marc Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, is chairman of this committee. Its function willbe to cooperate with the conference of Southern governors whose stand for the equalization of freight rates and the elimination of discriminatory barriers the

Southern Conference for Human Welfare approved.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A three point programof action and research has been projected by this committee, headed by the Hon. Maury Maverick.

1. The establishment of legal-aid bureaus in a number of Southern cities to provide assistance in defending cases involving civil liberties.

2. Suffrage reforms, especially the elimination of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in elections.

3. Research into all of the causes for the extremely restricted suffrage in the South.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG SOUTHERNERS

12-31-19

The youth section of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare established a permanent organization known as the Council of Young Southerners. Helen Fuller of Birmingham, Alabama, is chairman of this group whose aim will be to establish young peoples forums throughout the South. These forums will be organized in the rural areas as well as in the cities and at educational centers. They will deal with the problems and responsibility of youth in a democracy.

The Southern Council, ~~and subsequent meetings of the conference~~, will establish other committees, from time to time in a long range, orderly, determined effort to give the Southern people a larger measure of human welfare. As Dr. Graham said, in an inspiring address opening the Conference:

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare takes its stand for the simple things of human freedom. We take our stand for liberty, democracy and the right of autonomous organization. Repression, whether it be of the Negro, Catholic, Jew or laborer, is the

way of frightened power; freedom is the enlightened way. "With all the blackmarks that have been placed against us in the South, let us prove at this Southern Conference for Human Welfare that we stand for the more helpless minorities and the underprivileged.

"In this day when democracy and freedom are in retreat everywhere in face of the totalitarian powers and their regimentation of youth, let us raise the flag of freedom and democracywhere it counts most, where it may mean a greater equality of opportunity for allthe people everywhere."

This fine, strong and coordinated effort of the Southern people to examine their problems and to deal with them will come to fruition only through generous good will and cooperation from intelligent and democratic - minded people throughout the nation.

17-31-20

May 19, 1939

My dear Mrs. Osborn:

Your brother sent your letter to me but addressed it to Fisk University, Nashville instead of Atlanta University here. I wired my consent as soon as I received it but perhaps I was late. I am greatly interested in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

17-31-21

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. William H. Osborn
257 East 61 Street
New York City

237 East 61st Street,

New York City, N.Y.

June 5, 1939.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have not answered your letter sooner as I have been very busy. We did get your wire in time to print your name on our Committee, for which we are very grateful. Thank you very much for writing.

The Southern Council is a far-reaching and important thing and we are having the usual desperate struggle to raise money.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret La F Osborn

(Margaret La Farge Osborn)

12-31-24

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Subscriptions

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

PAID
MAR 17 1939
SO. ECON. ASS'N
Per D. Clark Hyde

DR.

17-15

#612

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC 31 1939 $3.00

PLEASE MAKE NECESSARY CORRECTIONS IN ADDRESS AND RETURN WITH REMITTANCE TO
D. CLARK HYDE, TREASURER, P. O. BOX 1385, UNIVERSITY STATION, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

F. MEREDITH DIETZ

Southern Literary Messenger

A Revival of the Old South

109 East Cary Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

March 29, 1939

17-22-06

W. E. D. DuBois, Esq.
Care of Harcourt, Brace & Co.
383 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

You probably know that the famous old SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, of which Poe was one-time editor, is now in the fourth issue of its revival. Newspapers and magazines throughout the country have editorially acclaimed this effort in establishing a monthly literary and arts magazine in the South--the only independent, monthly publication of its kind in this vast territory. We are sending you a copy.

We should like very much to have something from your "keys". Southern authors and non-Southern authors interested in the South have been most generous in helping us launch the magazine. At the present time we are not paying for material except, naturally, with a subscription.

Our purpose is to call attention to the South in all cultural fields and to establish a magazine that may be a medium of expression for Southerners. We should greatly appreciate your cooperation.

Most sincerely,

F. Meredith Dietz

F. Meredith Dietz, Editor

FMD:lb

P. S. Among our contributors are H. Irving Brock, Sherwood Anderson, Archibald Rutledge, Rose Wilder Lane, Clement Wood, and innumerable others of national recognition.

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

Arrangements Committee

Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

406 Masonic Temple Bldg.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CHAIRMAN
Herman H. Long

VICE-CHAIRMEN
Emory O. Jackson
Maggie Parrish

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Henrietta Shivery

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Rev. D. F. Thompson
Rev. Henry D. Tillman
Rev. B. D. Todd
Mrs. A. O. Ward
Bob Williams

SNYC OFFICIALS
Chairman
William F. Richardson
Executive Secretary
Edward E. Strong

17-35-25

821 John Street
March 2, 1939

Shivery

Dear "D.D.":

No doubt by now you have received a special letter from the Chairman of the program committee concerning the possibilities of your coming here as a speaker during the Southern Negro youth congress. I have planned each day to write you of our activities. As you know I have failed to do so.

Maybe I should begin at the beginning - The S. N. Y. C. was invited here last year when they met in Chattanooga. I was heartily against our group sponsoring this conference for a number of reasons. The main one being that this town had been upset once this year by the Human Welfare Conference. One other reason was that I knew to prepare for a conference

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17-35-26

I this type a good bit I money would be needed. However our small group known as the B'ham. Youth Forum took the initiative to call together what might be termed B'ham's leaders and formed the present arrangements committee.

The program has been worked out like this. Number one of the bulletin will be used for panel discussions. Such men as Houston from Washington, the Alabama College presidents, Channing Tobias, Joseph H. B. Evans, and others that are considered good in their fields I endeavor have been asked to be resource leaders on these panels. Such men as you, Forester B. Washington, B. J. Gallagher, Patterson and some few others have been asked to be speakers at the mass meetings. In connection with these things they are attempting to have a festival I music to open the conference and an art exhibit at the same time. The National Youth Administration has agreed to help

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17-35-27

get the exhibit also any other help they may be able to give. I took the liberty to give Miss Roberts name to the Art Committee. I thought she might give one a more prices for the exhibit. Letters are going out to Hale Woodruff and others asking for selections.

To date thats about as far as we have gotten. We are trying to make this Conference a significant one. We are working to get a thousand youth here. A delegation of fifty or more are coming from Washington. Chattanooga promises at least one hundred.

For support from the other race we are hoping. The largest white newspaper here says that they will give their whole support to the conference. The paper was the B'ham. News.

So much for the conference and just a bit about me. I am

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Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

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TREASURER
John Wise

17-35-28

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about to get my wish. It is possible that the teaches in Bessemer will be allowed to work after marriage. You know how happy I will be if this is true. The B'ham. city teaches were granted permission to do so last week. Today paper stated that Bessemer probably would follow suit.

I know this is a jumbled up letter I have just written. I do hope however you will be able to understand it.

Give my love to Mrs. DuBois and the baby. My best love to you.

Henrietta

P.S. The perspective of your experience and the authoritative, scholarly approach you have made to problems of our group will add a timeliness to the conference which would be otherwise missed. I believe, and I may be wrong in saying so, that Negro youth wants this word from you, it needs the counsel of one whom it revers above all others.

Sincerely Herman

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

March 23, 1939

17-35-29

My dear Dimples:

Something is the matter with the mailing department of the Negro Youth Conference. Your Mother tells me that I was invited to become one of the sponsors. If so, the letter never arrived. Now you tell me that "No doubt by now you have received a special letter from the chairman of the program committee concerning the possibilities of your coming here as a speaker during the Southern Negro Youth Congress." I have received no such letter. When I do I shall give it consideration but by that date my time may be otherwise promised. At any rate I think you and Herman are doing a fine job and I hope it will be very successful.

Yours with love,

Miss Henrietta Shivery
821 John Street
Birmingham, Alabama

[Southern Negro Youth Conference]

Arrangements Committee

Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

406 Masonic Temple Bldg.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

March 25th 1939.

CHAIRMAN
Herman H. Long

VICE-CHAIRMEN
Emory O. Jackson
Maggie Parrish

SECRETARY
Henrietta Shivery

TREASURER
John Wise

Oscar W. Adams
Mrs. C. W. Brooks
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Edward E. Strong

17-38-31

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We are enclosing the official Announcement for the Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference which is to be held in Birmingham, Alabama, April 28-30,1939, in the hope that you may find it possible to attend.

Many outstanding men and women will be present as guests, speakers, consultants and official delegates. Through them the problems which face Negro youth will come alive and many of the things that are puzzling to them in the solution of these problems will be interpreted.

We are asking if you will honor us with your presence and deliver one of the principal addresses on the opening night, April 28th. As this conference will bring to Birmingham approximately one thousand young people from thirteen southern states, we are very anxious to have you present.

Sincerely yours,

Myra Jones Bryant

HCB/g

(Mrs.) H. C. Bryant, Chairman
Program Committee.

[Southern Negro Youth Conference]

April 4, 1939

17-38-32

My dear Mrs. Bryant:

An answer to your kind letter of March 25 has been delayed by the illness of my secretary. I am afraid I must decline your kind invitation for April 28. I am not good at opening speeches on a crowded program when audiences are bound to be tired and need to be aroused rather than informed. I always avoid that sort of assignment. I am sorry not to be able to serve you and hope the conference will be a success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. H. C. Bryant
406 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

Arrangements Committee

Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

406 Masonic Temple Bldg.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

April 6, 1939

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Herman H. Long

VICE-CHAIRMEN
Emory O. Jackson
Maggie Parrish

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Hartford Knight
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W. L. McAlpine
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Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs
Dr. E. W. Taggart
Rev. D. F. Thompson
Rev. Henry D. Tillman
Rev. B. D. Todd
Mrs. A. O. Ward
Bob Williams

SNYC OFFICIALS
Chairman
William F. Richardson
Executive Secretary
Edward E. Strong

17-35-30

Dear"D. D."

Truly I have been so busy with this conference I have had very little time for myself. There seems to be so much to do and such a little time to do the things. I had hoped that you would be able to come over here if no longer than for one day. To my way of thinking it would add so much to our conference just to have your presence here.

We seem to be making some progress. At times I am truly disgusted with the idear. We have had a number of acceptances to speak on the different programs and a number of the people have been unable to arrange their business so as to get here. All in all I am quite fed up.

I wrote mamma today and sent her a birthday present. She does not wrote very often therefore I do not know just how she is or how she is getting along. I wrote both George and brother reminding them that mamma was having a birthday. They usually forget and she feels very badly after it is all over because they don't remember her on her birthday, mother's day and the like.

My school closes very soon next month and I am very glad. To be exact I have been feeling unusually bad this past month. I suppose it is really my fault that I don't take better care of myself. I have tried to get work for the coming summer. Maybe it is best that I have been unable to secure any. I wrote to the Housing Authority here asking for the work of supervisor of recreation. They are suppose to carry on that type of work in connection with the Smithfield Housing plan. To be exact I have not heard from them at all. They did not answer the letter. I also applied to teach summer school down in Bessemer. They pay seventy-five dollars for the six week work. As yet I have had no reply to that letter.

George thinks that if I come to New York that I may be able to find something to do there duing the summer. However I remember that I spent quite some time there before with out doing anything. He also said that I should come prepared to stay at the YWCA. To

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17-35-31

I was telling you some things that I would like to do. Herman came in and saw what I was writing and tore up the sheet of paper. He attempsto be sought of bossy at times.

How is Mrs. DuBois and the baby? Give them my love.

With all my love,

Henrietta

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

624 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

12-35-34

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West Virginia
DR. CARLTON B. GOODLET

June 28, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will find enclosed a memorandum on a proposed Festival of Negro Culture. We would appreciate having your general reaction to the idea and your suggestions for a Festival of this kind.

This memorandum is also being sent to the following individuals who, like yourself, are interested in the cultural development of our people, and who are themselves contributors and creators: Prof. Randolph Edmonds, Prof. Tourgee DuBose, Dr. Alain Locke, Mr. Aaron Douglas, Prof. Sterling Brown, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Dr. Max Yergan, Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, Mr. R. O! Hara Lanier, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Your reactions will go into our formation of a second memorandum to be sent out prior to a meeting of these above-named individuals which we intend to hold sometime in the latter part of August or the early part of September, in connection with this vital matter.

Your cooperation will be of inestimable value in these efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

Herman H. Long

Herman H. Long, Chairman
Southern Negro Youth Congress

HHL/s

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM ON A FESTIVAL OF NEGRO CULTURE

A festival of Negro Culture in America is one of the needs of today. For a long time now the cultural achievements of the Negro have been left to be discovered and proclaimed by others. This was to be expected two or three decades ago when the Negro artist was generally regarded as a curiosity which had strayed in to the mainstream of American culture. Today, when the Negro has attained a greater cultural maturity it is he, himself who must now seek to stabilize and increase his participation in the cultural life of America.

The Marion Anderson incident with the D.A.R. is, we well know, no isolated example. In this one instance, adversity was turned into an immense triumph for American democratic ideals. For many nameless, lesser Marion Andersons in all fields of art, there is no such answer to discrimination and discouragement. We, ourselves, the Negro people must make it our concern to preserve the creative artist and culture of our race. Not simply becausse we are Negores, but because we who are closest to its source are the natural gaurdians of this part of the American heritage. We cannot permit the cultural legacy of the Negro people to lie fallow. It must be constantly used as a thing to be spread and known and loved to enrich our own livesand the lives of the twelve million minority. Secondly it must be used like any fund that is held in trust - to enlarge and reduplicate itself year by year in stimulating new creators - in music, art, literature, the dance. We should not be satisfied without more artist and creators - without further understanding and knowledge of Negro culture among the people of America. This is the investment we must make in our generation for the future of American culture.

17-35-3

To meet this need a festival of Negro culture is proposed; that is, a program based on Negro cultural achievements in the arts conducted over a period of four to seven days, nationally sponsored and publicized.

OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of such a festival of Negro culture may be summarized as follows:

1. To bring Negro Art and culture before the eyes of America.
2. To stimulate and encourage creative work among Negro youth, especially in the south where opportunities for training in the arts are fewest.
3. To enlist the support of influential people of both races to advance Negro art in the south.
4. To provide scholarship aid to young artist in th form of grants for study in the fine arts.
5. To present awards for outstanding achievements in various phases of the arts - e.g. a trophy to the best choral group participating in the festival.
6. To answer resurgent theories of race inferiority from sources such as Sen. Bilbo, Hitler and others in a positive manner.
7. To give an impetus to a new cultural movement among Negro people in the South.
8. To give impetus to the establishment of community art centers throughout the south.

17-35-36

PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZATION

Some practical proposals for beginning the organization of the festival are listed:

SPONSORSHIP - The festival should be under the sponsorship both of individuals and organizations interested in Negro culture; this would include schools, literary and historical associations, periodicals, community cultural groups, etc.

CONDUCT AND DIRECTION - 1. The festival would be carried out under the general direction of a Board of Governors composed of outstanding figures in the cultural fields. The Board would be established through invitation of the Executive Committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; through invitation of the Adult Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

2. The chairman of the Board of Governors would be general director of preparations for the festival, assisted by a vice-chairman for each of the several fields of art to be presented.

3. A minimum staff of the following persons would be necessary during the period of preparation for the festival:
a. Exeutive Director - to coordinate all activities and see to the execution of plans.
b. Public Relations Director - for field work, contacts and publicity.
c. Office secretary

CHARACTER OF FESTIVAL

At this stage it is possible to indicate only the barest skeleton of a program for a festival of Negro Culture. It should cover all phases of art in which the Negro has made or is making a contribution to the cultural life of America: music, art, drama, literature, the dance. The form of presentation for each branch of art would be decided by a committee selected for each field. Thus, at the discretion of the program committee, both folk art and individual efforts could be presented.

TIME AND PLACE

These would be finally determined by the Board of Governors. The Festival shuold be held in a center of Negro culture - such as Atlanta or Nashville.

FINANCES

For financing the festival the support of organizations, both Negro and white should be enlisted, individual donors secured, and sup ort sought from government and various private foundations.

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

12-35-37

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Herman:

Your letter of June 28 and circular was forwarded to me and I have just had opportunity to answer it. I think the idea of a festival of Negro culture is excellent but if it is to be well done it calls for hard work and expense. My pageant, The Star of Ethiopia, which was a method of doing the thing which you have in mind was first given in Washington in 1914 on the ball field of the National League. One thousand players took part and the cost was over five thousand dollars for costumes, scenery, music, lights, tickets, etc. It was given three times with a total attendance of twenty thousand people or more. There are, of course, various other methods of accomplishing the same end but if they are to be artistic and not commercial the care, judgment and arrangement will, as I have said, be difficult and costly. I should be glad to cooperate in any way I can but will not be in Atlanta until September 18.

With best regards to you and Dimples,

Very sincerely yours,

December 4, 1939

Dear Sir:

I want roundtrip transportation to New York on the train leaving Atlanta at one p. m. Thursday, December seventh, and arriving in New York at 9:15 a. m. as I have an appo nt-ment there at el ven; also pullman accomodations to New York if you can arrange it. You will remember that I am a colored teacher at Atlanta University. I will telephone you Thursday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-35

Assistant Passenger Agent
Southern Railway
Atlanta, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R. F. Bellamy, *Florida State College for Women*, Tallahassee, Florida

Harlan W. Gilmore, *Tulane University*, New Orleans, Louisiana

Belle Boone Beard, *Sweet Briar College*, Sweet Briar, Virginia

Monroe N. Work, *Tuskegee Institute*, Tuskegee, Alabama

Harry Best, *University of Kentucky*, Lexington, Kentucky

Fred C. Frey, *Louisiana State University*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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Committee on Membership, Chairman, T. Lynn Smith, *Louisiana State University*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Committee on Resolutions, Chairman, R. A. Kilburn, *University of Chattanooga*, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Request for information

January 4, 1939

17-18

Dear Co-Worker:

The Committee on Research desires at this time to make its annual inventory of research and writing completed by its members during the calendar year, 1938.

If you will be good enough to fill in your endeavors on the enclosed pages and return them to the Committee before the 20th of January, we shall be very grateful to you.

Cordially yours,

William E. Cole

William E. Cole, Chairman
Committee on Research

WEC/mlt

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January 19, 1939

Dear Fellow-Member:

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative program of the fourth annual meeting of the Society to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, March 31 - April 1, 1939. The final program with some additions and changes and with announcements concerning local arrangements will be mailed the first of March.

It is a pleasure to announce that Professor Ellsworth Faris of the University of Chicago has accepted our invitation to be the guest-speaker at the general session on Friday evening, March 31. While he has not announced his subject, we can look forward to an interesting and stimulating address.

In accordance with the wish expressed by many of our members the time for each paper has been limited so that ample opportunity will be afforded for general discussion from the floor. We are eager for as many of our members as possible to take part in these discussions.

The membership of the Society now totals 200, and we may reasonably expect that this number will be increased before the Atlanta meeting. If you know of persons who should be invited to join the Society, will you not send their names to Chairman T. Lynn Smith of the Membership Committee.

Every indication points to an interesting meeting. We hope that you are making your plans to attend and that you will encourage all members and interested non-members in your vicinity to be present.

Cordially yours,

E. W. Gregory, Jr.

E. W. Gregory, Jr.
President

EWG:M

[Enc.]

TENTATIVE PROGRAM
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Atlanta Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
March 31 - April 1, 1939

March 30, 7:30 P. M. Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Friday, March 31st

8:00- 9:00 A. M. Registration of Members and Guests of the Society.

9:00-10:00 A. M. Business Meeting.

10:00-12:00 A. M.

I. Education for Public Welfare and Social Work.
Katherine Jocher, University of North Carolina, presiding.

1. From the Point of View of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, Marion Hathway, American Association of Schools of Social Work. (20 minutes)

2. From the Point of View of the State University, Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina. (20 minutes)

3. From the Point of View of the Undergraduate College, Bertha Wailes, Sweet Briar College. (20 minutes)

4. Discussion:
Two leaders to be selected. (5 minutes each)

5. General Discussion. (30 minutes)

II. Rural Life and Rural Problems.
Harold Hoffsommer, Louisiana State University, presiding.

1. The Regional Aspects of Culture in the South, A. R. Mangus, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Margaret J. Hagood, University of North Carolina. (5 minutes)
Leader to be selected (5 minutes)

2. Psychological Aspects of Farm Tenure in the South, E. A. Schuler, Louisiana State University. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Daniel D. Droba, University of Mississippi. (5 minutes)
Leader to be selected. (5 minutes)

3. Third paper to be selected. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Two leaders to be selected. (5 minutes each)

4. General Discussion. (50 minutes)

17-35

12:00- 1:30 P. M. Luncheon hour. No program.

1:30- 3:30 P. M.

I. Population.
Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina, presiding.

1. Levels of Living in Industrial Farm and Part-time Farm Families in a Rural Area of Mississippi, Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi State College. (20 minutes)

2. The Trend of Interregional Migration of Talent in the Southeast, 1900-1936, Harold L. Geisert, University of Alabama. (15 minutes)

3. Differential Fertility in 1935, Clyde V. Kiser, Milbank Memorial Fund. (20 minutes)

4. A State Experiment in Contraception as a Public Health Measure, Margaret Jarman Hagood, University of North Carolina. (15 minutes)

5. Discussion:
Two leaders to be announced. (8 minutes each)

6. General Discussion. (30 minutes)

II. The Family.
Morris G. Caldwell, University of Kentucky, presiding.

1. A Study of Marriage Licenses Issued in Montgomery County, Alabama, in 1936 and 1937, W. L. Leap, Birmingham-Southern College. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Linden S. Dodson, University of Maryland (5 minutes)
Robert I. Kutak, University of Louisville (5 minutes)

2. Marriage: A Review of Research, Margaret Grimmer, U. S. Public Health Service, University of Kentucky. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Hornell Hart, Duke University. (5 minutes)
Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina. (5 minutes)

3. (Subject to be announced), E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Two leaders to be selected. (5 minutes each)

4. Nature of Undergraduate and Graduate Instruction in Marriage at the University of North Carolina, Donald Klaiss, University of North Carolina. (10 minutes)

Questions and Discussion from the Floor.

5. General Discussion. (35 minutes)

3:30- 5:30 P. M.

I. Teaching of Sociology
Wayland J. Hayes, Vanderbilt University, presiding.

1. Prerequisite for Graduate Work in Sociology in Southern Institutions, Edgar A. Schuler, Louisiana State University.

2. Improving the Introductory College Course in Sociology, Howard H. Harlan, University of Alabama.

3. Sociology in the Social Studies Curriculum of the Secondary Schools, L. M. Bristol, University of Florida.

4. Qualifications of Teachers of Sociology in the South, Delbert M. Mann, Scarritt College.

5. General Discussion.

5:30- 8:00 P. M. Dinner hour. No program.

7:00 P. M. Meeting of the Executive Committee

8:00 P. M. Evening Session
E. W. Gregory, Jr., President, Southern Sociological Society, presiding.

1. Welcome to the Society, Harvey W. Cox, President of Emory University.

2. Culture Complexes as Action Systems, Hornell Hart, Duke University.

3. Subject to be announced, Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago.

Saturday, April 1st

8:00- 9:00 A. M. Business Meeting

9:00-11:00 A. M.

I. Social Research.
W. E. Cole, University of Tennessee, presiding.

1. Social Research in the South, Report of the Committee on Research.

2. Methodology in Community Research, Frank D. Alexander, Division of Research, Tennessee Valley Authority. (20 minutes)

3. Migration Research - Methods and a Study of a Small Town, Parker W. Mauldin, University of Tennessee. (20 minutes)

4. Opportunities for Research in Cultural Pockets of the South, Speaker to be announced. (20 minutes)

5. General Discussion. (50 minutes)

17-35

11:00- 1:00 P. M.

I. Criminology and Penology.
Paul W. Shankweiler, Florida State College for Women, presiding.

1. Modern Trends in Penology, L. F. Chapman, Superintendent of the Florida State Prison, Tallahassee. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
L. M. Bristol, University of Florida. (5 minutes)
Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina. (5 minutes)

2. Juvenile Offenders and Their Treatment in Tennessee, W. B. Jones, Jr., University of Tennessee. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College. (5 minutes)
Daniel D. Droba, University of Mississippi. (5 minutes)

3. Paper to be announced. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Two leaders to be selected. (5 minutes each)

4. General Discussion. (50 minutes)

II. Race and Culture.
H. C. Brearley, Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, presiding.

1. Some Phases of Cultural Isolation in the South, Mildred R. Mell, Agnes Scott College. (15 minutes)

2. The Role of the Negro Newspaper, Ralph N. Davis, Tuskegee Institute. (15 minutes)

3. Adult Education Among Negroes, Walter R. Chivers, Morehouse College. (15 minutes)

Discussion:
Olive M. Stone, College of William and Mary (5 minutes)
Roy E. Hyde, Southeastern Louisiana College (5 minutes)

4. General Discussion. (50 minutes)

1:00- 2:00 P. M. Meeting of the Executive Committee for 1939-40.

2:00- 5:00 P. M. Visits to Places of Interest in the Vicinity of Atlanta.

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Committee on Resolutions, Chairman, R. A. Kilburn, *University of Chattanooga*, Chattanooga, Tennessee

March 2, 1939

17-35

Dear Fellow-Member:

Enclosed is a copy of the final program for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, March 31 - April 1, 1939.

In addition to the scheduled papers and discussions, a period has been provided at the end of each session for questions and discussions from the floor. In order that there may be ample time for this part of the program, each of the scheduled participants has been urged to observe strictly the time limits printed in the program. It is earnestly hoped that as many of our members as possible will take part in these informal discussions.

The many excellent suggestions sent in by members of the Society have contributed greatly to the development of the program. Unfortunately, all of them could not be incorporated this year; those not used have been recorded, however, and will be passed on to the Executive Committee for 1939-1940.

The Society has enjoyed during the year a fine and generous cooperation on the part of its entire membership. This manifestation of interest has greatly enhanced the usefulness of our organization. The Society will be grateful for your part in its further growth and development.

May I add a personal word to say that I am looking forward to seeing you in Atlanta.

Faithfully yours,

E. W. Gregory, Jr.

E. W. Gregory, Jr.
President

EWG:M

[Southern Sociological Society]

17-33-63

THE CARNEGIE-MYRDAL STUDY

An Inquiry Under the Auspices of Carnegie Corporation of New York

Arthur F. Raper
Staff Member

710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

December 4, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This year the Southern Sociological Society, which meets in Knoxville on April 5 and 6, is setting up a section on "The Social Effects of Federal Activity Programs in the South." They have asked me to serve as chairman of this section and arrange the program.

If your schedule permits, I would like very much for you to present a twenty-minute paper on "The Meaning of Federal Action Programs on Community Life in the South." As discussant for your paper I hope Carl C. Taylor, of Washington, can be secured.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Raper

Arthur Raper

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ar-cb

[Southern Sociological Society]

14-33-41

December 7, 1939

My dear Mr. Raper:

I shall be glad to read a paper of twenty minutes on "The Meaning of Federal Action Programs on Community Life in the South" at the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Knoxville, April fifth and sixth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Raper
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

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Hornell Hart, *Duke University*, Durham, North Carolina
Walter K. Recklers, *Vanderbilt University*, Nashville, Tennessee
Comer M. Woodward, *Emory University*, Emory University, Georgia
Monroe N. Work, *Tuskegee Institute*, Tuskegee, Alabama

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Committee on Publications, Chairman, Dorothy Dickins, *Mississippi State College*, State College, Mississippi
Committee on Membership, Chairman, Coyle E. Moore, *Florida State College for Women*, Tallahassee, Florida
Committee on Resolutions, Chairman, Arthur Raper, *Agnes Scott College*, Decatur, Georgia

December 18, 1939

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-33

Dear Professor DuBois:

The fifth annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society will be held at the Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, April 5-6, 1940. The Executive Committee is eager to have your cooperation in making plans for this meeting and will welcome your suggestions.

The program as tentatively planned will include the following sections: Teaching of Sociology, Public Welfare Relations, Social Research, Race and Culture, Population and Regional Studies, and Social Effects of Federal Activity Programs in the South. In addition, a number of significant committee reports will be presented, and the program for the Friday evening session will include one or two guest-speakers. Ample time is being provided for the general discussion of papers and reports.

The President is anxious to make the 1940 meeting in Knoxville the most interesting and successful one in the history of the Society. To this end he wishes to urge that you cooperate as fully as possible with the various committees and the program chairmen of the Society. Lists of the committees and of the section chairmen are enclosed for your information.

The membership of the Society is now 235, due largely to the excellent work of Chairman Coyle E. Moore and his Membership Committee. A list of the members from your state is enclosed. If you know other persons who should be invited to join the Society, please send their names to Chairman Moore.

With every good wish for a joyous Christmas season and a happy and prosperous New Year, I am

Very cordially yours,

Fred C. Frey

Fred C. Frey, President

FCF:mm
Enclosures

[Enclosure]

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Membership List

***

GEORGIA

Ames, Mrs. Jessie Daniel.....710 Standard Building, Atlanta
Andrews, Myron E. .....21 Harris St., NW., Atlanta
Athearn, F. F. .....11 Pryor Street Building, Atlanta
Baldwin, Ettienne.....Georgia State D. P. W., Atlanta
Beall, H. Y. .....Baptist Home Mission Board, Atlanta

Brink, Mrs. Elinor N. .....Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta
Burrows, Mark.....Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe University
Capel, W. C. .....Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville
Chisos, Walter R. .....Morehouse College, Atlanta
Clegg, L. L. .....Emory University, Emory University

Coutu, Walter.....University of Georgia, Athens
Daniel, J. W. W. .....Wesleyan College, Macon
Dickinson, Mary.....Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Atlanta
DuBois, W. E. B. .....Atlanta University, Atlanta
Dunlap, M. D. .....University of Georgia, Athens

Durrenberger, J. A. .....Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta
Eleazer, R. B. .....710 Standard Building, Atlanta
Elrod, Julius M. .....Berry College, Mount Berry
Fink, Arthur E. .....University of Georgia, Athens
Fleming, James E. .....University of Georgia, Athens

Fuller, Hugh M. .....Emory University, Emory University
Gittler, J. B. .....University of Georgia, Athens
Greene, J. M. .....University of Georgia, Athens
Harris, Hugh M. .....Emory University, Emory University
Holt, John B. .....249 Peachtree Street, Atlanta

Hubert, Benjamin F. .....Georgia State College, Industrial College
Hutchinson, Geo. A. .....University of Georgia, Athens
Jacob, Joe S. .....University of Georgia, Athens
Kahn, Edward M. .....Atlanta Fed. for Jewish Social Service, Atlanta
Kaufman, Rhoda..... .....The Social Planning Council, Atlanta

King, Willie J. .....Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta
Massey, H. N. .....Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville
McGee, W. H., Jr. .....Georgia Tech, Atlanta
Mell, Mildred E. .....Agnes Scott College, Decatur
Morgan, J. W. .....Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville

Moron, Alonzo G. .....888 Fair St., SW., Atlanta
Murray, W. L. .....LaGrange College, LaGrange
Phillips, W. S. .....University System of Georgia, Atlanta
Proctor, Wm. J. .....Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta
Raper, Arthur.....Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta

Slade, James Oliver.....Morris Brown College, Atlanta
Strong, H. H. .....Atlanta University, Atlanta
Thomason, Bruce.....Shorter College, Rome
Washington, Forrester B. .....Atlanta School of Social Workers, Atlanta
Weisiger, Kendall.....Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Atlanta

Woodward, Comer M. .....Emory University, Emory University

17-35-22

SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Sections and Section Chairmen (1939-1940)

Teaching of Sociology, Wayland J. Hayes, Chairman

Public Welfare Relations, Belle Boone Beard, Chairman

Social Research, Charles S. Johnson, Chairman

Race and Culture, Edgar T. Thompson, Chairman

Population and Regional Studies, Leland B. Tate,
Tentative Chairman

Social Effects of Federal Activity Programs in the South,
Arthur Raper, Chairman

17-35

COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1939-1940)

Membership:	Coyle E. Moore, Chairman Daniel E. Day J. A. Durrenberger Laura S. Ebaugh Wayne T. Gray Roy E. Hyde R. A. Kilburn W. L. Leap M. Taylor Matthews Olive M. Stone
Publications:	Dorothy Dickins, Chairman Gordon Blackwell Mildred R. Mell
Resolutions:	Arthur Raper, Chairman Raymond Bellamy Ralph Davis Hugh Fuller J. W. Hatcher E. H. Lott
Research:	Charles S. Johnson, Chairman H. C. Brearley H. C. Hoffsommer Ira deA. Reid T. Lynn Smith Edgar T. Thompson
Public Welfare Relations:	Belle Boone Beard, Chairman Elizabeth Allen Stuart Jaffary Katharine Jocher Margaret Strong Forrester B. Washington Elizabeth Wisner
Teaching of Sociology:	Wayland J. Hayes, Chairman L. M. Bristol L. M. Brooks Marion B. Smith Rupert B. Vance
Local Arrangements:	William E. Cole, Chairman Jess Daves Lawrence Durisch Helen Harris T. Levron Howard W. B. Jones F. A. Roberts
Relations to National Society:	E. T. Krueger

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 11, 1939

17-35

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In this time of sharp racial and national antagonisms, Negroes are more than ever conscious of the difficulties that confront them. They have need of trained leaders who have accurate information and mental and spiritual balance to study their problems and point a way for their solution.

We miss the great leaders who have gone in the last few years,- John Hope, Clara Howard, Lucy Laney, Ezella Mathis Carter, James Weldon Johnson, Henry Hunt. But life is a continual coming of age of boys and girls, young men and young women.

The fate of America requires that our youth be trained to think, to work, and to live fruitful lives.

Spelman College believes in Youth and in the Christian principles of love, courage, and brotherhood which inspired its founding 57 years ago and which have sustained its life since then. It seems particularly appropriate, therefore, as Founders Day, April 11, approaches, that we should remind you of the many young women who come to us, eager and ready for college training, which will help to equip them as leaders of their race, but without the means to pay all or a part of their expenses. They are dependent for their chance in life upon others who have faith in them and in the useful part they can play in their homes, schools, and communities.

To assist these needy students, the Clara Howard Student Loan Fund has been established by the Alumnae, and gifts intended for this Fund should be so indicated. Contributions without definite direction are used, as need dictates, for the operation of the College.

Nothing can ensure the survival of freedom and goodness and clear-thinking except a new generation strong in the conviction that these qualities are what matter. As an institution which strives to make these qualities and these principles prevail, Spelman College invites your help.

Sincerely yours,

Florence M. Read

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 25, 1939

My dear Anne Spencer:

I have no idea whether this will find you in Virginia or in heaven. In either case I trust you are well and happy. I am riding through Lynchburg alone Thursday, September fourteenth. Can you find me a stopping place for the night? I will not aspire to the garden. Any reasonable resting place will do. I am venturing to enclose a stamped addressed envelope knowing your correspondence proclivities.

My regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

12-32-4

Mrs. Anne Spencer
c/o Colored Public Library
Lynchburg, Virginia

November 3, 1910

The Collegiate Life Negro

Atlanta University

Elsewhere

Collecting funds

Brookland

September 18, 1939

Dear Anne Spencer:

It was very lovely seeing you again and getting a taste of your garden and new den. Also that musical cocktail shaker intrigued me immensely. I had a nice drive to Asheville and arrived at half past five in the afternoon.

17-32-5

My best regards to you and Mr. Spencer.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Anne Spencer
Lynchburg
Virginia

Request for information

212 Franklin Street
Reed City, Michigan
March 5, 1939

17-19-130

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was informed that if I would write to you concerning Negro Universities I could receive full information about them. I have one colored University in mind that I would like to attend next fall and this one is the Howard University and study become a Home Economics teacher. I would like to know in what city and states are the following colored Universities:

Fisk, Howard and Wilberforce. If the Howard University is too expensive to attend I will have to choose another college. I would like information about Atlanta University and any other universities beside the ones I have mention.

Yours truly
Beulah Spencer.

17-19-131

March 13, 1939

My dear Miss Spencer:

The best thing for you to do is to write directly to the Dean of Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dean of Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dean of Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Registrar
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

asking them specifically just what you want to know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Beulah Spencer
212 Franklin Street
Reed City, Michigan

January 4, 1939

17-33-248

My dear Spingarn:

The only duplicate that I find is the one enclosed. I am afraid that the other duplicates have been thrown away but I will keep looking to see if I can find them. What I did was to tear up those volumes that you mention and save the pamphlets that I deemed important. I shall keep looking however.

I hope this will find you and Mrs. Spingarn well. Happy New Year for you both.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City
New York

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 9 1935

17-33-251

My dear Du Bois,

Thanks very much for sending me the pamphlet. I should have acknowledged it sooner had it not been for Joel's serious illness which occupies most of my thoughts these days.

Very sincerely yours

Arthur B. Spingarn

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

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Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to Form 2

Night Letter

January 9, 1939

12-33-249

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

Have heard that Joel is seriously ill after operation stop please let me know his condition stop our deep sympathy for the family.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to Main 5328

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

12-33-250

January 10, 1939

Dear Du Bois,

Thanks for your telegram which has just arrived. Joel is critically ill but he is rallying in an extraordinary manner showing unusual vitality. We are all hopeful but his condition is still ~~[illegible]~~ serious.

Very sincerely yours

Arthur B. Spingarn

17-33-252

February 1, 1939

My dear Spingarn:

I hope that Joel is getting on and would be glad to have a word from you at your leisure. I know what a strain his sickness has been for all of you. Please express my deep sympathy to Joel's wife.

I want to ask your advice about a matter. I have on hand in cash now about $4,500 which is practically my whole estate except my books and the place at Great Barrington, furniture, etc. I am proposing to buy an annuity in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, 522 Fifth Avenue. This, as you know, is the present form of the Carnegie teachers retirement fund. I am enclosing a copy of their proposal. What I have in mind to do is paying down $3,000 April first and a hundred dollars a month until April, 1943 when I shall be seventy-five years of age. What do you think of this and can you suggest anything better that I could do?

My best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City
New York

Henry James
President and
Chairman of the Board

Frederick A. Goetze
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vice-President and
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Asst. Investment Officer

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Asst. Investment Officer

Levi E. Bottens
Assistant Secretary

Frank A. McConnell
Controller

Emil Hanke
Field Secretary

[Enclosure]

January 24, 1939

17-33-253

Dear Professor Du Bois:

A monthly premium of $100 commencing April 1, 1939 on a Retirement Annuity will provide you with a life income of $50.78 under Regular Settlement commencing April 1, 1943 or a life income of $38.38 under Option B. Option B Guarantees that at your death after retirment the income will be continued to your estate until the total return equals the accumulation to your credit at age 75.

A single premium of $2,000 paid on the above contract on April 1, 1939 will increase your income after April 1, 1943 by $22.20 per month under Regular Settlement or $16.78 per month under Option B.

Regular settlement assures the largest monthly income it is possible to secure from a given accumulation. Until we begin making annuity payments to you, you have the option of receiving smaller payments with the agreement that they shall be continued in the event of your early death throughout the lifetime of some person having an insurable interest in your life or until the sum of all payments shall be as large as the accumulation under the contract when payments began.

Very truly yours

(signed) L. E. Bottens

Assistant Secretary

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Feb. 3rd, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear DuBois:-

I fear that I cannot give you any very good news about Joel. He is still desperately ill, but fortunately is fairly comfortable and quite happy.

As to your inquiry, the letter from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association is not very full, but from the facts at hand, the situation as I see it is this:- You promise to deposit $3,000.00 in cash and pay $1,200.00 per year, for four years, to the Association. In any case, I assume that in the event you took out this annuity policy, you would do it under Option B, as otherwise, Mrs. DuBois would be unprovided for in case of your death.

While the rates offered by the Association are somewhat better than you could obtain from an Insurance Company, such as the Equitable or Prudential, it seems to me that you and Mrs. DuBois would have to live to very ripe old ages before you could get the better of the bargain. If instead of paying the money to the Association, you deposited the same amounts in Savings Banks at 2% interest, you would have on your 75th birthday over $8,000.00 in cash. This sum would be your own to dispose of as you like and if in April, 1943, only you or Mrs. DuBois survive, the survivor could get a better annuity from a regular Insurance Company, which annuity would be for the full life of the survivor and not limited to the accumulation at the age of 75, as provided for by the Association's policy in the case of the survivor.

It is difficult to advise about Life Insurance and Annuities. Practically all such policies are wagers with the Company as to the length of the life of the beneficiary and, even I with all my wisdom, am unable to predict the life span of you and Mrs. DuBois. If it were in my power to determine, both of you would live so long that any annuity policy you and she took out would be profitable.

As always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

17-33-254

14-33-31

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March 25, 1939

My dear Dr Bois,

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your eloquent and stimulating Commencement address. I am delighted to add it to my collection of DuBoisiana.

I am sorry I have no good news about Ickes; he is still holding his own but his condition is very critical.

As always, Very sincerely yours
Arthur B. Spingarn

May 31, 1939

My dear Spingarn:

I am leaving here June seventh and shall be in New York at 35 West 110th Street for the summer except as I run in and out. I shall hope to see you from time to time. My book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW is being published by Henry Holt and Company June fourteenth.

I hope Joel is no worse off. My best regards to him and his wife and to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

17-33-255

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 11, 1939

12-33-256

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

The architect of the house in Baltimore writes me as follows: "Ownership and legal matters involved in this case are, I think, the same here as in New York. There is a possibility, however, that your age and your New York residence may alter general procedure. I would not be surprised if the FHA required that your daughter shared ownership with you and Mrs. Du Bois." In case they require this joint ownership is there any special way in which it should be expressed or shall I leave it to their suggestion?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Aug. 21st, 1939.

17-33-259

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
35 West 110th St.,
Apt. 5-B, New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Upon my return to my office, I found your letter of August 11th.

In the event that the F. H. A. should insist upon joint ownership, I think it best to leave it to their suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

MILLBANK
ROCKLEDGE BOND
RAG CONTENT

17-33-257

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Can I trouble you to look over this policy or whatever you might call it. My daughter, Yolande, started to invest in it and has paid in about sixty dollars but it does not look to me like a reasonable proposition. Before she pays any more, I should be glad to have your opinion. She says that a good many of the teachers in Baltimore have this kind of policy and she knows one who collected the endowment.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
361 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sept. 7th, 1939.

17-33-258

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
35 West 110th Street,
Apt. 5-B,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Amy (who is ill in the hospital) has asked me to answer your letter of September 3rd.

She was deeply touched at your thought of dedicating your next book to Joel and will be delighted to have you do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

17-33-260

October 9, 1939

My dear Spingarn:

I would like to know more about Joel and Columbia: what was Woodbury's full name? I cannot find his biography? What position did he occupy at Columbia and for how long and when did he resign? When did Joel resign? I hope you can give me some information on these points.

I have begun my work pleasantly at Atlanta University. Mrs. Du Bois and the grandchild are staying in New York this year. The grandchild is attending Mildred Johnson's school and seems to enjoy it much. Mrs. Du Bois is at the YWCA, 179 West 137th Street.

I and my daughter are building a house in Baltimore. The FHA granted us rather stiff mortgage terms but I am rather glad of it. I wanted a $5,500 mortgage for twenty-five years; they gave us a $4,800 mortgage for fifteen years and I accepted.

My best regards to you, Mrs. Spingarn and Joel's widow.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 11th, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-33-261

My dear DuBois:-

Your letter of October 9th has just reached me.

Professor Woodberry's full name was George Edward Woodberry. You will find a full biography of him in one of the volumes of the National Dictionary of American Biography. (I do not know if this is the exact title, but it is a book of about 20 volumes and it is probably in the University Library; if not, it should be). Incidentally, this article was written by Joel.

Joel did not resign from Columbia University but was removed from office over a question of academic freedom. This was in 1911. You will find fairly full details of Joel's career in Who's Who in America.

I am glad that all is going well with you and regret that I cannot give similar good news, as poor Amy is back in the hospital again.

With cordial regards, I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

17-33-262

November 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

We are going to publish at Atlanta University a quarterly journal of race and culture. I am enclosing a cover. Of course, this was done by a job printer. I should like to get somebody to engrave a suitable cover. Could you from your numerous acquaintances find out the name of some artist or firm that does this sort of thing. I want the cover quite as simple as this but distinguished and striking. If you could send me an address or so I would be deeply obliged.

I hope you had a pleasant Thanksgiving or a couple of them. Give my best regards to Mrs. Joel Spingarn. I hope she is well again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. Not forgetting Mrs. Arthur Spingarn!

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

Ἀληθεια = φῦλον - Race

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

17-24-27

Dec. 1st, 1939.

Re PHYLON

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear DuBois:-

I imagine what you need is a Book Designer. The best in the world to-day is, of course, Bruce Rogers (New Fairfield, Conn.). Two others, almost as good, are Elmer Adler (No.239 West 43rd Street, New York City) and Robert Josephy (No.72 Irving Place, New York City). All of these have done most excellent work. Ordinarily, their charges would be very high, but it would not surprise me that if you explained to them the object of the Journal they might do it for very little. In any event, in order that there will be no misunderstanding, I would write to them and tell them just how much you have to spend for this purpose.

I do not know Mr. Rogers, but if you write to Mr. Adler, you can mention my name, and if you write to Mr. Josephy, you can mention Mr. Studin's name.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

38 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dec. 12th, 1939.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Y. W. C. A.
179 West 137th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. DuBois:-

This morning I am in receipt of a letter from George W. Israel, a copy of which I enclose and which is self explanatory. I also enclose the Deed mentioned in his letter.

I suggest that before you do anything in this matter you submit it to Dr. DuBois and if he approves, you might return the Deed executed to me for forwarding to Mr. Israel.

In the meanwhile, with cordial regards, believe me to be,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Enclosures.

17-33-243

[Enclosure]

(COPY)

GEORGE W. ISRAEL
COUNSELOR AT LAW
17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK

BOwling Green 9-1899
0988

December 11th, 1939.

Arthur B. Spingarn, Esq.,
36 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

17-33-264

This will confirm my telephone conversation with you with reference to the deed executed by Nina G. DuBois. As I explained to you we desire to obtain a title policy on premises 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, formerly owned by Mrs. DuBois.

Our search has revealed an inaccuracy in the deed of conveyance which Mrs. DuBois executed to Samuel Scheer and which was recorded in Liber 3805 of conveyances at page 162. By error that deed omitted a description of the rear course namely the 18 feet in the rear of the premises. The deed from Mr. Jacob Breen to Mrs. DuBois dated January 4, 1923, does contain a correct description. The deed from Mrs. DuBois grantee, Mr. Scheer to a subsequent grantee, Mr. Jackson correctly described the premises in accordance with the prior deed given to Mr. Breen. Reference to a mortgage made by Mrs. DuBois to Mr. Alfred S. Kerner dated July 6, 1927 also indicates the correct description, namely the same description contained in the deed given by Mr. Breen to Mrs. DuBois.

I am accordingly enclosing a correction deed from Mrs. DuBois running in favor of myself since I am now the owner of record of said premises in accordance with deed of conveyance to me, recorded in the Registers Office on December 8, 1939.

I would appreciate it very much if you could have Mrs. DuBois execute this correction deed which will enable us to obtain title insurance.

Needless to say I deeply appreciate any efforts you may make in this connection and assure you of my eagerness to reciprocate. I do not know where Mrs. DuBois resides but presume that this will be filled in by the Notary and that her signature will be taken before a Notary Public or other qualified officer in the State and County where she resides. I am also enclosing a stamped self addressed envelope for your convenience in returning the deed to me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) George W. Israel

GWI:H
Enclosures.

17-33-265

December 15, 1939

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Mrs. Du Bois has sent me your letter and that from Mr. Israel. I have filled it in except for her signature and she will forward it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

(1939)

Mrs. J. E. Spingarn

and family

deeply appreciate and thank you

for your kind thought

and expression of sympathy

30-30-53

BENJAMIN STOLBERG
222 West 23rd Street
New York City

17-23-28

Oct. 22/29

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just finished your "Black Talk" and I want to congratulate on this brilliant synopsis of the international Negro problem.

Won't you next time you come to NY let me know so we might have a good talk?

Cordially yours.

Benjamin Stolberg

17-25-27

October 26, 1939

My dear Mr. Stolberg:

I was very glad indeed to have your letter of October twenty-second and I appreciate very much your kind comments on my book. I shall probably be in New York sometime around Christmas and I will be sure to look you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Benjamin Stolberg
222 West 23rd Street
New York City

BENJAMIN STOLBERG
222 West 23rd Street
New York City

17-25-25

December 6, 1939.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am mailing ~~to~~ you a clipping which will interest you.

Cordially yours,

Benjamin Stolberg

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Herald

TRIBUNE BOOKS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1939

Books I Have Liked

LOUIS BROMFIELD: *Escape*, by Ethel Vance; *Children of God*, by Vardis Fisher; *A Peculiar Treasure*, by Edna Ferber.

PHIL STONG: *Modern American Painting*, edited by Peyton Boswell jr.; *Trouble For Lucia*, by E. V. Lucas; *Mr. Moonlight's Island*, by Robert Dean Frisbie.

FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER: *Rogue Male*, by Geoffrey Household; *Wickford Point*, by J. P. Marquand; *Of Ants and Men*, by Caryl P. Haskins.

BENJAMIN STOLBERG: *The Life and Times of William Howard Taft*, by Henry S. Pringle; *Stalin*, by Boris Souvarine; *Black Folk Then and Now*, by W. E. B. DuBois.

ROSE FELD: *The Grapes of Wrath*, by John Steinbeck; *Escape*, by Ethel Vance; *Kitty Foyle*, Christopher Morley.

17-25-31

January 9, 1940

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am sorry that I was euchred out of a chance to meet and talk with you. We had a pleasant reunion in New York and you ought to have been a part of it.

In your article or articles on the Negro and the Negro in the labor movement you will have no limit as to your expression of opinion short of advocacy of direct dynamite. I think perhaps you might make a couple of articles of twenty pages each. What do you say? and when can we have them?

My best regards to you and Olive.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George Streator
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

17-25-29

April 17, 1939

My dear Streator:

How are you and what has become of you? I was in New York a few hours last week but did not get into touch with you. We are hoping to come up this summer but the question of a place to stop is rather desperate. Have you any recommendations? Do you know any furnished apartments that we could sub-rent for two or three months.

I hope this will find you and Olive in good health. Mrs. Du Bois and the baby have had a good year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George W. Streator
2588 Seventh Avenue, Apartment 3-F
New York City

17-26-28

409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City
December 25, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was very pleased to get your note about doing a bit for your quarterly. Not only I take to this with enthusiasm: it happens that you came right down my alley. For some time I have had just that sort of joint study in mind. Wesley got some facts withoutmmx enterpretation. Harris and Spero gave interpretation. The last book is not as good as I thought at the start, although I have not had it on hand - out of library - long enough to do to it what I have done to the other two time and time again. Caton and his associate believed every damned word they heard.

But I worked for Hillman and Dubinsky. I ate at Hillman's home; talked with him many times and know what hemmed in the Negro in his mind. I listened to Dubinsky when he showed me what fools the Urban League crowd are, on labor matters. I got in the field, met with 'longshoremen, studied their organization a bit. And in the end, Rosenwald gives the money to class room laborites.

Yes, I have been aching for the chance. I am glad that you will give me the chance.

Olive and I would like to have you and Mrs. DuBois with us for an evening this week. Let us know. Telephone, Au 3 1288.

Very sincerely yours,

Streator

Streator

Dr. WEB DuBois
180 W. 135 Street
NYC

I thought you might want Mr. Streators letter, if only for his new address

[Streator, George]

17-25-30

409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N. Y.
December 31, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I trust that the warm climate does not lead you to expect it regularly; for it snows in Georgia as often as it snows in New York. If the Gulf Stream is shifting, so also might race relations.

My great hope about this piece on labor that I want to do for you is that you will grant me the latitude of stating a few observations like these: Labor is unknown to most Negro educated youth. The radicals have muddled it; confusion following in the path of white college-trained youth who have been almost as ignorant as Negroes but in a different way. White youth has been zealous with labor. Negro youth aloof, and more often hostile than indifferent, has in contradiction, swallowed the Russian line hook sinker and literature.

I do not know what you think of it after twenty years, but I am certain that Negro youth - and my generation - has no morals in matters of race policy. I am not talking sex morals. I mean, Negro youth is treacherous, more so than Adam Powell's generation of Baptist preachers. Urban League Negroes are little above being a pack of intellectual gangsters, and Walter White is almost as bad as Walter White.

Ofcourse, these things should not be said in terms of men and organizations, necessarily. But I have learned these things at great cost without - thank God - aid from a single foundation. Following that line, I would have collected a pack of dead papers and rendered a lousy interpretation.

I have met the men, have worked and still work with them. And, more than that, I know that they are frequently quite justified in thinking what they do of Negro leadership. But it will take years to right wrongs done by Negro leaders to the race they mouth about.

So, it is the abc's of Wesley, which told nothing except the important facts that the Old South had slave craftsmen, something of great importance to our life today. Harris and Spero were on the right track, but they hardly knew the importance of the things they slid over. Contrary to many beliefs, the CIO was not Jesus in a picket line. Everything waits for Negro LEADERSHIP. Jews cannot save Negroes, and neither can the Irish Catholics. I have given you my biases.

Sincerely,

George

[Strong, E.E.]

Arrangements Committee

Third All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

406 Masonic Temple Bldg.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

April 4, 1939.

11-28-38

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Executive Secretary
Edward E. Strong

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I would appreciate your sending to me the cost and the name of the publishers of your new book, titled "Black Folks Then and Now."

Sincerely yours,

Edward E. Strong

EES/g

Edward E. Strong, Secretary
Southern Negro Youth Congress.

17-22-29

April 6, 1939

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of April 4, Dr. Du Bois wishes me to say that BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW has not been published yet. The publisher is Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Edward E. Strong
406 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

17-23

Mr. Charles H. Studin

cordially invites you

to a party
for Krishnalal Shridharani
on Wednesday, August 23rd,

from five until seven o'clock

12 East Tenth Street

R. S. V. P.

17-23-10

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 22, 1939

My dear Mr. Studin:

I am very sorry not to be able to come Wednesday night but I have already bought tickets for the theater. I hope I may drop in some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles H. Studin
12 East Tenth Street
New York City

17-23-11

September 21, 1939

My dear Mr. Studin:

I was very sorry not to have the pleasure of calling on you before I left New York September eleventh but the heat, my work, the Fair and the family were too much for my good resolutions. I hope to be in town sometime next winter. I shall be sure to look you up.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles H. Studin
12 East Tenth Street
New York City

Request to
Read manuscript

Air Mail
2/2/40

Stanley School,
P.O. Box 104,
Gwelo,
S. Rhodesia,
9th. 1. "40.

17-22-17

Dear Dr DuBois,

Thanks much indeed for your letter dated 16th Nov. 1939. We are indeed very grateful to you Sir, for the interest you have taken in our Manuscript. When we sent the manuscript on to you, we were confident that you would place your mature experience, at our disposal. Words adequate enough with which to thank you are difficult to find. You have overwhelmed us with kindness, Why! by today's mail we received your Book "Black Folk". What a valuable piece of work.

We pray God that we may one day have the privilege of returning your kindness if not to yourself then to yours.

Re. Manuscript: Sir, We gave you unlimited powers to do with the manuscript what you thought best. But you have given us three possibilities. We much prefer to have you publish abstracts in your quarterly journal of the Atlanta University for in this way you will not lose interest in our MS. We feel Sir, that at the end of the year or so you will see it fit to publish it.

If and when the book is published there will be no difficulty in finding a market in South Africa. Our people throughout South Africa are looking forward to the day when the Book will make its appearance.

Please send us your journal when it does appear & let us know the cost.

Wishing you & yours the Compliments of the season. We pray God to bless you & preserve you and give you strength to carry on the good work you are doing.

Very Sincerely Yours
J. G. Shilland

17-21-18

13 April 1940

My dear Sir:

We shall publish in the July number of PHYLON a part of your manuscript especially that covering the subject of miscegenation in South Africa. We will send you a copy of the magazine when it appears.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. A. Stuhardt
Stanley School
P. O. Box 154
Gwelo
Southern Rhodesia
South Africa

[Stuhardt, J.G. and Le Grange, S.V.]

17-22-19

Stanley School,
P.O. Box 104,
Gwelo,
S. Rhodesia.
8th. May 1939.

Dr DuBois,
Atlanta University.
U.S.A.

Dear Doctor DuBois,

You will, no doubt, pardon this intrusion we are making on your valuable time.

We have prepared a manuscript, "Towards The Light" Being a Survey of the Colour Problem. We have been advised to place it overseas and we thought that the best market would be the United States of America.

We are enclosing letters from Professor Rayburn, these speak for themselves.

Knowing as we do, Sir, the amount of good work you have done for our brothers in America, we have been bold enough to forward, without prior hearing from you, the manuscript.

We are confident you will place it in the hands of Publishers. The price of the book and the terms etc we leave entirely in your hands. We, are very anxious to see the Book published soon. There will be a great demand for it here in South Africa.

17-22-20

Dr Should you feel that there are certain points you would like to add or delete you can do so.

Finally Dr, we are Coloured men, living in a Country pregnant with prejudice, We wish you to realise how difficult it is to find publishers for a manuscript, which takes off the ~~the~~ thin veneer of the Europeans, and shows them in their true nature.

Trusting that you will do all you can to help us. We know you will.

We remain Dr,

Sincerely Yours.

J. S. Richards

& S. V. Le Grange (signed).

17-22-16

1

Stanley School,
P.O. Box 104,
Gwelo,
S. Rhodesia.
4th. October 1939.

Dr W.E. DuBois,

Dear Sir,

Re- Manuscript "Towards the Light".

It is quite a long time now since we forwarded you the above mentioned manuscript. We have not heard from you whether you received it or not. We fully appreciate the fact that your time is fully used up.

We are very anxious to know whether any publisher is interested in it. Bishop R. R Wright at present in South Africa, mentioned two establishments which might be interested in a manuscript of the type we sent you. They are:—

The Association for the Study of Negro Life & History
Washington,
D.C.

under the ~~co~~ leadership of Carter, G. Woodson.

1

17-22-16

and The Blyden Society:
1890 7th Avenue
New York.
under the directorship of Dr Willis R. Huggins

We feel certain, Sir, that you will do something for us.

We, mention these two firms, in the event you are unable to give us any assistance. Your influence we know will go a long way in getting the Manuscript published.

Hoping we will hear soon from you.

We are Sir,

Sincerely Yours
J.G. Richards
H. L. V. Le Grange.

17-22-21

November 16, 1939

Gentlemen:

The manuscript TOWARD THE LIGHT which you sent me was received during the summer when I was on vacation. On returning to my desk this fall I have not had time to examine it until recently. During the last week I have read it through. Personally, I have received a great deal of information from it especially concerning questions relating to the colored folk in the Union of South Africa and some other parts.

On the other hand, I am at a loss to give you any worthwhile advice. After all an author is about the last person to consult concerning publication. Of a few things I am certain: the place this book ought to be published is first in South Africa and secondly in England. In neither place is there at present the slightest chance although I think you might have found a publisher in England had it not been for the war. In the United States the first question that any publisher would ask would be: who is going to buy this book? The average American, both white and black, has so little factual knowledge concerning the color problems of South Africa that I doubt if there would be an effective demand for such a book.

Of course, I could give you the names of a half dozen publishers and send the book to them but I am certain they would not take it.

There are these possibilities: I could send the book to Mr. Woodson of the Associated Publishers. There is a possibility that he would take it and if he did not publish it as a book, he might want to publish parts of it in his Journal of Negro History. This is the only chance that I see for publication except that in the second place, if you are willing to have parts of it published as articles, I shall be very glad to print two or three abstracts from the book in the quarterly journal which Atlanta University is about to publish if that journal sees the light early in 1940 as I think it will. Pre-publication of parts in this way would not hinder subsequent publication of the whole book but it would postpone the publication for a year or so.

I should like to have you reply on three points: 1. Shall I send the manuscript to a white publisher asking him to communicate with you? 2. Shall I send the manuscript to Mr. Woodson of the Associated Publishers asking him to communicate with you? 3. In case you are willing to have parts of the book published in a periodical, would you want such parts to appear in the Journal of Negro History or in the new Atlanta University quarterly?

I am sorry not to be able to give more hopeful and encouraging news. I can see by the internal evidence the large amount of work and thought that you have put upon this manuscript and I need not tell you how important I regard the subject. If we could depend upon a large book buying colored public there would be no question as to publication. But even twelve million American Negroes buy only a few thousand books a year of any publication and that number is exceptional.

I thank you very much for letting me see this manuscript and await your further desires.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Messrs. J. G. Stuhardt and S. V. Le Grange
Stanley School
P. O. Box 104
Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia
Africa

[ATLANTA]

JACKSON
NOV 15
9:30 PM
1939
MISS.

RED CROSS
ROLL CALL
JOIN

U.S. POSTAL CARD
ONE CENT
1
JEFFERSON
1

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Director, Social Science Department
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

105 Noel Street
Jackson, Miss.
November 15, 1939

17-19-142

Dear Sir:

I understand that recently you issued a Bulletin on the "Status of the Negro in Germany" in 1937 and for the present time. I am kindly asking that you send me a copy of this Bulletin C. O. D. or you may send me the price list of the Bulletins and other information valuable to our Department. I use the Negro History Bulletin.

I am thanking you in advance for any consideration that you give in this matter.

Yours truly,
Edward Jademy, Social Science
Department, Lanier High School

17-27-03

March 14, 1939

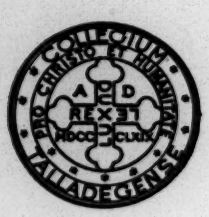
My dear Mr. Tagashira:

I was glad to hear from you and to have your card of remembrance. I often think of my pleasant visit to Japan and of your kindness. With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend C. J. Tagashira
The Japan Methodist Church
23 Midori-ga-oka
Shibuya, Tokyo
Japan

1839  1939

THE DEDICATION OF

SAVERY LIBRARY

AND THE CELEBRATION OF

THE AMISTAD CENTENNIAL

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

APRIL FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE

12-25

ORDER OF EVENTS

I

"*AMISTAD*"—A PLAY

DeForest Chapel—April 15, 1939

8:00 o'clock . . . . . *page 2*

II

DIVINE WORSHIP IN CELEBRATION OF THE *AMISTAD* CENTENNIAL

DeForest Chapel—April 16, 1939

10:30 o'clock . . . . . *page 6*

III

DEDICATION OF SAVERY LIBRARY

DeForest Chapel—April 16, 1939

2:30 o'clock . . . . . *page 7*

IV

INSPECTION OF THE BUILDING AND TEA WITH THE ARTIST, PLAYWRIGHT, AND BUILDER

Savery Library—April 16, 1939

4:00 o'clock . . . . . *page 9*

V

"THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE"

DeForest Chapel—April 16, 1939

7:30 o'clock . . . . . *page 9*

I—AMISTAD—A PLAY

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

has the honor of presenting the premiere performance of

AMISTAD

by OWEN DODSON

of the Yale School of the Drama

portraying the mutiny of slaves aboard the *Amistad* in 1839. (These events are historically accurate in all essential details. The defense of the *Amistad* mutineers led to the founding of the American Missionary Association.)

From those shores they have come
Where anguish spilled over the sand
Where the sea was a hum of cries
When the life hand took leave of the death hand.

Directed by LILLIAN VOORHEES

Musical Director—FRANK HARRISON
assisted by PORTIA THOMAS

Organist—SYLVIA OLDEN

Saturday, April 15, 1939, 8:30 P.M. DeForest Chapel

SCENES

Scene 1. Near the shore outside a village near Havana, June 18, 1839.

Scene 2. A portion of the deck of the *Amistad*, June 29, 1839.

Scene 3. The hold of the *Amistad*, July 2, 1839.

Scene 4. The deck of the *Amistad*, August 24, 1839.

Scene 5. Series of episodes, August 24, 1839 to March 9, 1841:

On shore at Culloden Point, Long Island.

On the deck of the *Amistad*.

The defense through the lower courts.

The defense in the Supreme Court.

The verdict.

17-25

MUSIC

Organ accompaniment . . . . . arranged by Sylvia Olden

Sailor's Song (Scene 1), "¿Qué se hace con un marino beodo?"
. . . . . arranged by Frank Harrison
. . . . . Spanish text by Isolde Henninger

Karga's Song (Scene 1), "Oh! Oh! What a lonesome day"
. . . . . arranged by Carol Brice

Spanish Serenade (at opening of Scene 2)—"Andalusia"
. . . . . Spanish Folk Song

Slaves' Song (Scenes 3 and 5), "Follow in the Dark"
. . . . . arranged by Frank Harrison

Slaves' Song (Scene 4), "Oh! Oh! with a long spear"
. . . . . arranged by Frank Harrison

Drummers . . . . . William Powell, Leon O'Hara

Singers . . . . . Andrew Jackson, Eugene Hunt

Serenaders: Alma Herndon, Lillian Sims, Basil Spears, Andrew Robinson, Richard Petaway

PERSONS IN THE PLAY

Narrator . . . . . Charles Ashe

NATIVE AFRICANS

Cinque, leader of the natives . . . . . Erman Edgecombe
Gilabrau, a hunter . . . . . Hercules Porter
Bahoo, of a philosophic nature . . . . . George Moore
Grabo, boon companion of Cinque . . . . . Andrew Jackson
Kinna, a boy . . . . . Theodore Chavis
Kimbo . . . . . Howard Savage
Karga, an old woman who sings . . . . . Carol Brice
Shule, an old man, Cinque's friend . . . . . Sidney Harris
Pie, an old man . . . . . Hubert Johnson
Fuliwulu, son of Pie . . . . . DeWitt Johnson
Kale, young and short of stature . . . . . Willis Byrd
Margrue, a little girl . . . . . Ruby Hughley
Teme, a little girl . . . . . Victoria Kitchen
Kagne, a little girl . . . . . Dorothy Marbury
Gaby, a little boy . . . . . Gordon Kitchen
Tua, who is sick and dies on the voyage . . . . . Prince Wilson
Ceci, an old man who knows the sea . . . . Theophilus Campbell
Banna, interpreter, who knows some English . . . Lamar Minatee
Shuma, who is asked to pray for the group . . . . . Silas McGuire
Baro, a drummer . . . . . William Powell
Keigwa, a drummer . . . . . Leon O'Hara
Pona, a singer . . . . . Eugene Hunt
Fargina . . . . . Richard Petaway
Yuang, who dies and is thrown overboard . . . . . Paul Toliver

SPANIARDS

A Spanish sailor, drunk . . . . . Robert Alexander
Don Ruiz . . . . . James Hewitt
Don Montez .. . . . . George Brothers
Slaver . . . . . Andrew Cyrus
Helper to Slaver . . . . . Carl Franklin
Antonio, a cabin boy . . . . . Robert Cain
Selestina, the mulatto cook . . . . . James Goode
Captain Ferrer . . . . . Charles Forde
Yacinto, a sailor . . . . . Hamilton Cloud
Pagilla, a sailor . . . . . Monroe Hill
Calderon, minister from Spain . . . . . Gerald Cyrus

PERSONS IN THE PLAY (*Continued*)

AMERICANS

Judge Thompson . . . . . Herbert Pegues
Roger Baldwin, attorney for defense in the Supreme Court . George Lee
Rev. James Steele, a missionary . . . . . Thomas Weaver
Professor Josiah Gibbs of Yale University . . . Nathaniel Burbridge
Lewis Tappan, who with his brother backed the defense . . . . . William Williams
W. S. Halabird, U. S. District Attorney . . . . . Wallace Moore
Pelatiah Fordham . . . . . Herbert Butler
Captain Mead . . . . . Andrew Robinson
Lieutenant Green . . . . . Wallace Pritchett
Lieutenant Gedney . . . . . Quentin Goodwin
Justices of the Supreme Court: Stanley Ish, Thomas Jeffries, Edward Long, Griffin Allen, Herman Cloud, Leon Samples, Julian Walton, Plesent Goode, William Lacy.

THE PRODUCTION STAFF

COSTUMING: Ella Pearson, *Chairman,* Fannie Ella Frasier, Regina Edwards, Gladys DeBerry, Harriette Bailey, Rosa Thornhill, Levesta Pearson, Andrew Jackson, Gwendolyn Hall.

LIGHTING: Luther Wideman, *Chairman,* Robert Richardson, William Cain, Annie Ruth Smith, Vernice Bacote, Nathaniel Burbridge, Paul Simmons, Christopher Bacote.
Mr. Wideman has been working upon lighting projects in the Little Theatre for the past three years, and made the portable switchboard used for this occasion. The lighting of the *Amistad* is the final and most difficult in a series of lighting problems which constitute Mr. Wideman's major project in Physics.

MAKE-UP: Marguerite Walker, *Chairman,* Ruthie Bronson, Marjorie Morris, Gwendolyn Hall, Sherma Hough, Eddie Mae Thomas, Josephine Johnson, Portia Smith, Marjorie Holmes, Rosa Thornhill, Harriett Salter, Celeste Burnett, Eloise Norcom.

STAGING AND PROPERTIES: Charles Fancher, *Stage Manager,* Emmett Harrison, Leon Samples, Broadus Butler, William Lacy, Jesse Miller, Nimrod Sherman, Lloyd Noyes, Harriette Bailey, Mary Range, Andrew Cyrus, Carl Franklin, Quentin Goodwin, Wallace Moore, Herbert Butler, Clyde Broadus, William Stokes.

USHERS: Margaret Browne, Elizabeth Lacy, Wynona Moore, Carolyn Hunter, Gloria Harris, Jeanne Moses.

II

DIVINE WORSHIP IN CELEBRATION OF THE *AMISTAD* CENTENNIAL

Sunday, April 16, 1939

10:30 A.M.

DeForest Chapel

PRELUDE—"Symphonie Op. 18" . . . . . Barnes
Toccata on a Gregorian Theme

PROCESSIONAL 356

VERSICLES

INVOCATION—The Rev. President Buell G. Gallagher, Ph.D.

LORD'S PRAYER

RESPONSIVE READING 31

HYMN 342

SCRIPTURE—The Rev. Professor Joseph W. Nicholson, Ph.D.

ANTHEM—"Cometh Earth's Latest Hour" . . . Horatio Parker

Cometh earth's latest hour, evil hath mighty power; Now watch we ever, keep we vigil. Lo, the great Judge appears! O'er the unfolding years, Watching forever, Mightiest, He is manifest, right ever crowning. True hearts in mansion fair, free from all anxious care, Ever enthroning. Keep we vigil. Cometh earth's latest hour, evil hath mighty power. Bears He the painful goad, lightens the heavy load. Heavy it must be. Giveth the rich reward, meteth the penance hard, each given justly. Keep we vigil.

PASTORAL PRAYER—The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D.D., Minister of Center Church, New Haven, Conn., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Talladega College, Moderator of the Congregational-Christian Churches of the United States.

OFFERTORY—"Andantino Cantabile" . . . . . Franck
The offering is for "Talladega in Africa," the Mission at Galangue, Portuguese West Africa, founded and staffed by Talladega graduates.

SPIRITUAL—"Great Camp Meeting" . . . . . Traditional

SERMON—The Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt, D.D., Minister of Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., Member of the Board of Trustees of Talladega College.

RECESSIONAL 326

BENEDICTION—Dr. Leavitt

POSTLUDE—"Fuge in G" . . . . . Bach

III

THE DEDICATION OF SAVERY LIBRARY

Sunday, April 16, 1939

The Academic Procession forms in front of Foster Hall at 2:00

The Exercises begin in DeForest Chapel at 2:30

PROCESSIONAL—"March" . . . . . Schumann

INVOCATION—The Rev. William H. Holloway, D.D., Minister of Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio.

ANTHEM—"Evening Hymn" . . . . . Gardner

ADDRESS—Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ph.D., President of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

ANTHEM—"Great and Marvelous" from *The Holy City* . . Gaul

CONFERRING OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS, *Honoris Causis,* upon Joseph Fletcher, B.A., Talladega, 1901.

RECESSIONAL—"March" . . . . . Schumann

(The Congregation follows the choir)

AT SAVERY LIBRARY

A SONG—"Walls of Old 'Dega" . . .. . The Choir

(Tune: Londonderry Air)

Walls of old 'Dega, proud and strong these years ye stand,
Built by the toil of men who loved the Race,
Amid the sturdy oaks they planted in this sunny land
To shade our path and make us love this place.

Then lift a song for 'Dega—from full hearts we sing—
Let ringing echo answer to the call;
She welcomes all her children, giving all she has,
And we, her loyal sons and daughters, give our all.

Within her walls we learn the truth that sets us free,
We find the friendships that shall crown our days,
We catch a vision of the world which yet one day shall be,
That world our minds and hearts and hands must raise.

Then lift the song of 'Dega—let the arches ring—
The song of men and women glad and free:
We sing that brave new world which Talladega builds;
We give ourselves "for Christ and all humanity."

—*B. G. Gallagher*

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS—Joseph Fletcher, M.A.

ACCEPTANCE ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—George W. Crawford, B.A., LL.B.

THE ACT OF DEDICATION—The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D.D.

THE UNVEILING OF MEMORIALS—

1. To Andrew Carnegie—E. A. McBride, B.S., Superintendent of Schools, Talladega County, President of the Alabama Educational Association
2. To the Founders—Kate L. Savery, B.A., Daughter of William Savery
3. To William Savery—Frances Gunner, B.A., Granddaughter of William Savery

THE UNVEILING OF WOODRUFF'S *AMISTAD* MURALS—Fred L. Brownlee, M.A., B.D., Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational-Christian Churches

A SONG—"Talladega" (All uniting)

There shines upon this nation
A College galaxy
Like that Harp-Constellation
Hung in our northern sky,
With stars of magnitude both great and small;
But proud old Talladega
Is Alpha Lyræ-Vega of them all.

With steady radiating
She scatters forth her light;
Her rays are penetrating
The darkling shades of night;
She stretches out a saving hand to all—
For shining Talladega
Is Alpha Lyræ-Vega of them all.

Refrain:

Talladega, Crimson and Blue!
Talladega! We will be true:
We'll love and honor thee,
We'll live and die for thee,
Talladega! Crimson and Blue!

—*William Pickens*

THE BENEDICTION—Dr. Maurer

IV

CONGRATULATORY TEA

During the hour following the dedication, the building is open for inspection.

Tea is served in the Art Exhibit Room, opposite the Community Library, on the Ground Floor, in honor of Hale Woodruff, artist; Owen Dodson, playwright; Joseph Fletcher, builder; R. W. Foote, architect; Lillian Voorhees, producer; and other distinguished guests.

The preliminary sketches, detail studies, and working drawings with which Mr. Woodruff executed the murals are on view in the Exhibit Room.

V

"THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE"

Sunday, April 16, 1939

7:30 P.M.

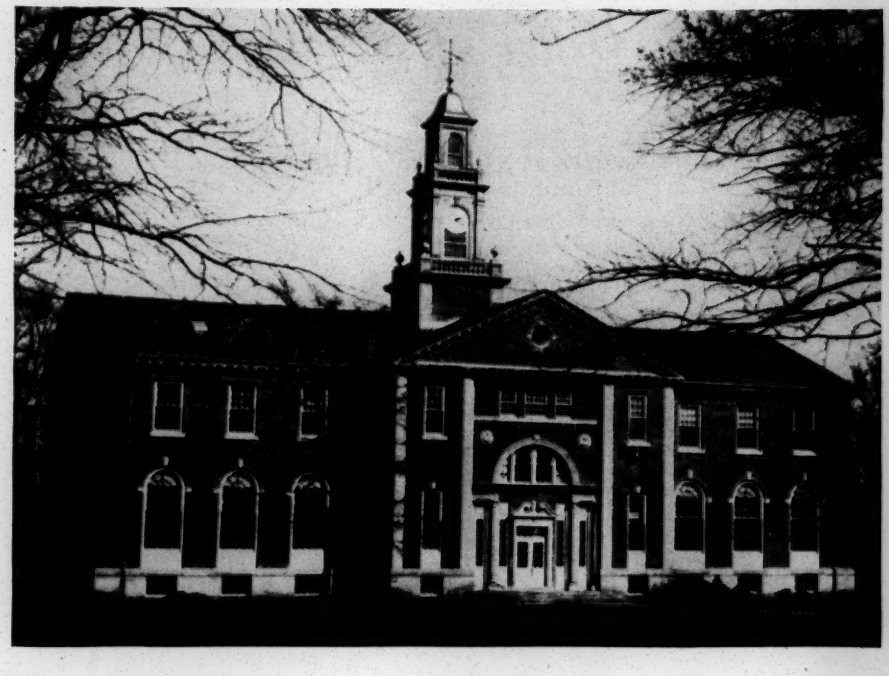
Motion Pictures of THE BUILDING OF SAVERY LIBRARY

Valse in E . . . . . Moskowski
Marion English

ADDRESS: "Anticipating Future Mutinies"—Fred L. Brownlee, Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational-Christian Churches of the United States, Recording Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Talladega College.

Duet—Tenor and Soprano—"O Lovely Night" . . . . . Ronald
Lillian Sims and Eugene Hunt

Soprano Solo "Ecstasy" . . . . . Rummel
Lillian Sims



The Dedication of Savery Library

at

Talladega College

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

APRIL 15*th* AND 16*th*, 1939

Order of Events

Saturday, April 15th, 1939

AT 8:00 P.M.

"Amistad"—a play commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the *Amistad* mutiny and trial, and of the incidents which led to the formation of the American Missionary Association.

Sunday, April 16th, 1939

AT 10:30 A.M.

Divine Worship in celebration of the *Amistad* Centennial, DeForest Chapel.

AT 2:30 P.M.

Dedicatory Exercises in DeForest Chapel, followed by procession to Savery Library with the act of dedication at the new structure.

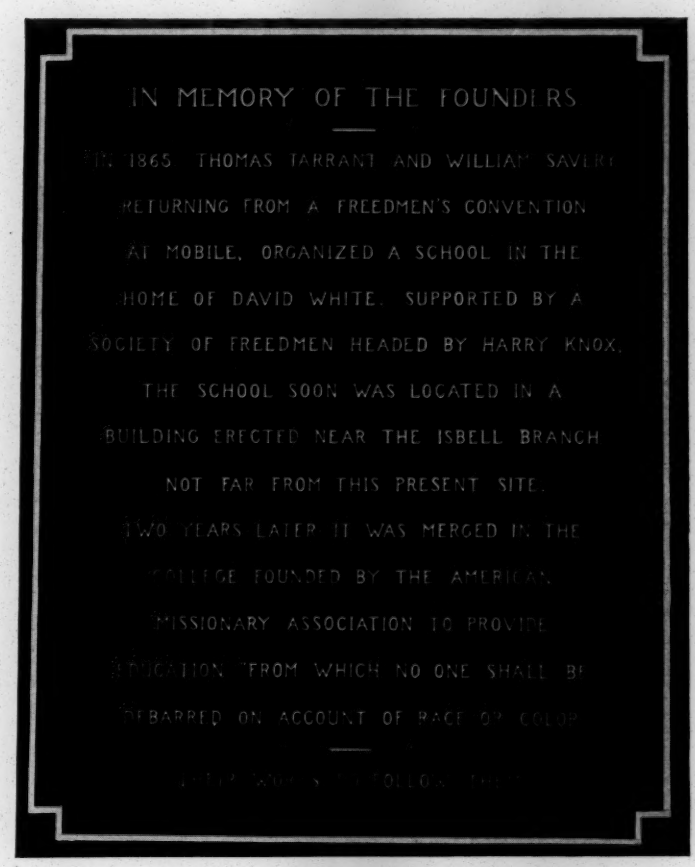
AT 4:00 P.M.

Inspection of the building, viewing of the *Amistad* murals, and tea with the artist and the playwright in the Art Exhibit Room, Ground Floor.

AT 7:30 P.M.

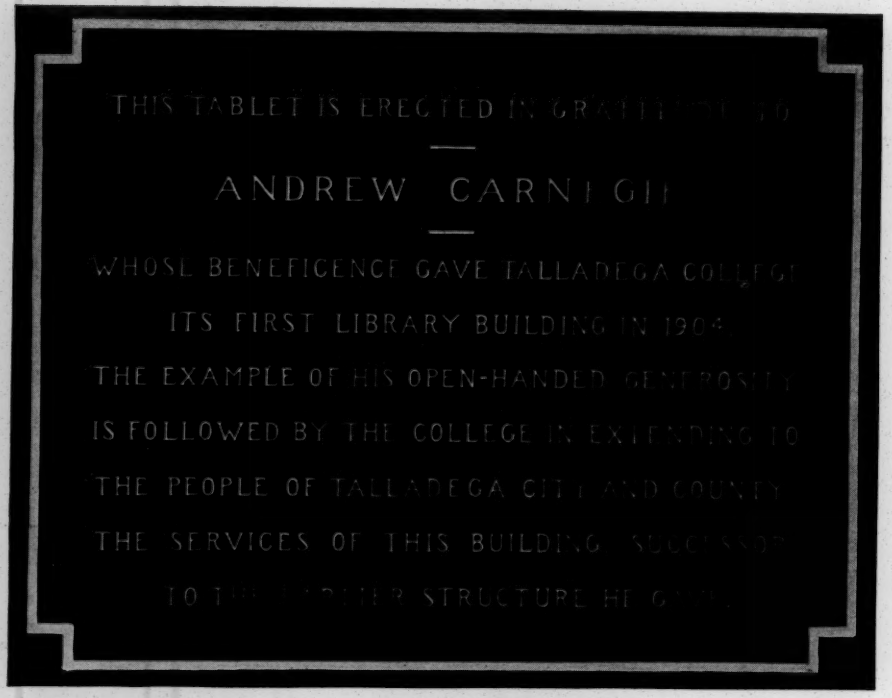
"The Challenge of the Future," a platform meeting with several distinguished speakers, DeForest Chapel.

Commemorating the Founders



This tablet is installed in the West Vestibule.

Enlargement of an Earlier Gift



This tablet is installed in the East Vestibule.

Commemorating The American Missionary Association

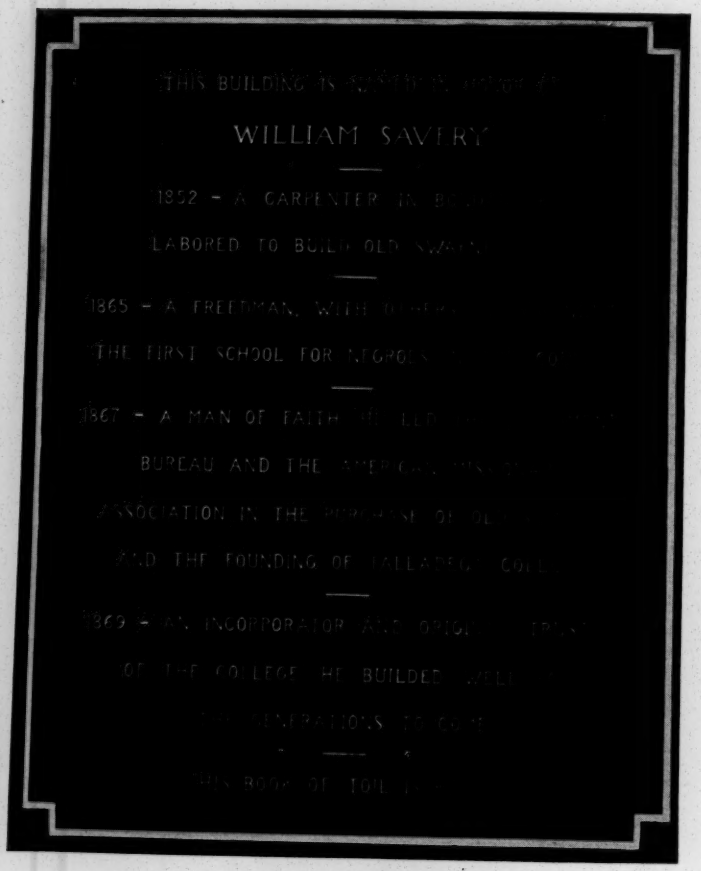
"NINETY-NINE [NOW ONE HUNDRED] YEARS AGO, intended slaves on the *Amistad* mutinied. They killed the Captain, threw the crew in chains, and ordered the captive helmsman to steer for Africa. Through ingenious navigation, the vessel anchored in Long Island Sound. The Africans were promptly clapped in prison, charged with mutiny and murder on the high seas. A fund was raised by popular subscription; the case was successfully defended; the Africans repatriated. The defense of the *Amistad* mutineers led to the founding of the American Missionary Association with its avowed purpose of attack on 'the sins of slave-holding, polygamy, and caste.' "*

TO COMMEMORATE THESE HISTORICAL ORIGINS of the American Missionary Association, mother of Talladega College, the *Amistad* is pictured in the terrazzo floor of the lobby, and a mural painting in three panels depicting the mutiny, the trial, and the repatriation of the *Amistad* captives has been executed on the walls of the lobby by Hale Woodruff, a Negro artist.

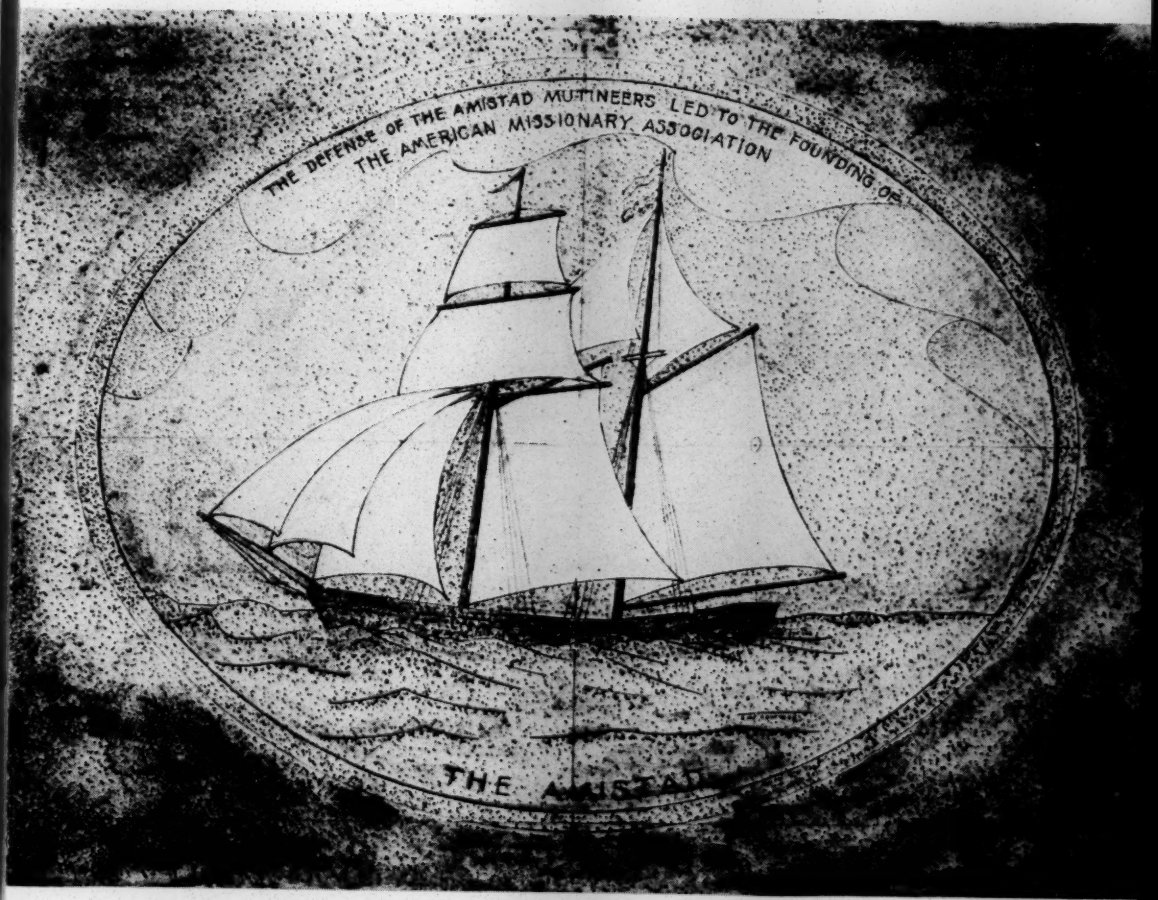
---

* *American Caste and the Negro College*, B. G. Gallagher, Columbia University Press 1938. p. xiii.

The Naming of the Library



This tablet is installed in the West Vestibule.


THE DEFENSE OF THE AMISTAD MUTINEERS LED TO THE FOUNDING OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE AMISTAD

17-21

Hale Woodruff's tryptich of the *Amistad* incident, on the walls of the lobby of Savery Library. *Above,* the Mutiny on the *Amistad*. *Right,* a detail of the twenty-foot panel showing the Court Defense. *Below,* the return to Africa.

An Inclusive Outreach

NO MAN LIVETH UNTO HIMSELF. NOR DOES A COLLEGE. And the finest gift the college can share is its cultural opportunities. Talladega shares these as freely as circumstances permit and invite.

17-21

The eastern entrance of Savery Library gives direct access to the Community Reading Room which is open daily to the people of the City of Talladega without racial distinction.

The Bookmobile carries the library services out through the rural schools and villages of the County, bringing enriched leisure time opportunities to homes and schools.

The College believes this inclusive outreach is not only an essential part of its own educational program, but also a desirable modern development of the century-old struggle for full and free opportunity for *both* races.

The Donors

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD IN 1936 OFFERED to give $65,000 toward the needed structure, if the College could raise a like amount to complete the $130,000 fund.

Mr. Edward S. Harkness of New York City gave $25,000 of this supplementary sum. The balance came from the sale of certain farm lands and from about eight hundred persons of both races and all sections of the nation (although the majority of the givers who gave the bulk of the fund were in the white Congregational Churches of the North and West).

The building, with its stacks, equipment, and furniture, complete with walks and landscaping, cost $150,000. This outlay, however, actually represents a capital value of $200,000, in as much as the College erected the structure through its own Superintendent of Plant, effecting many economies and saving general contractors' profits.

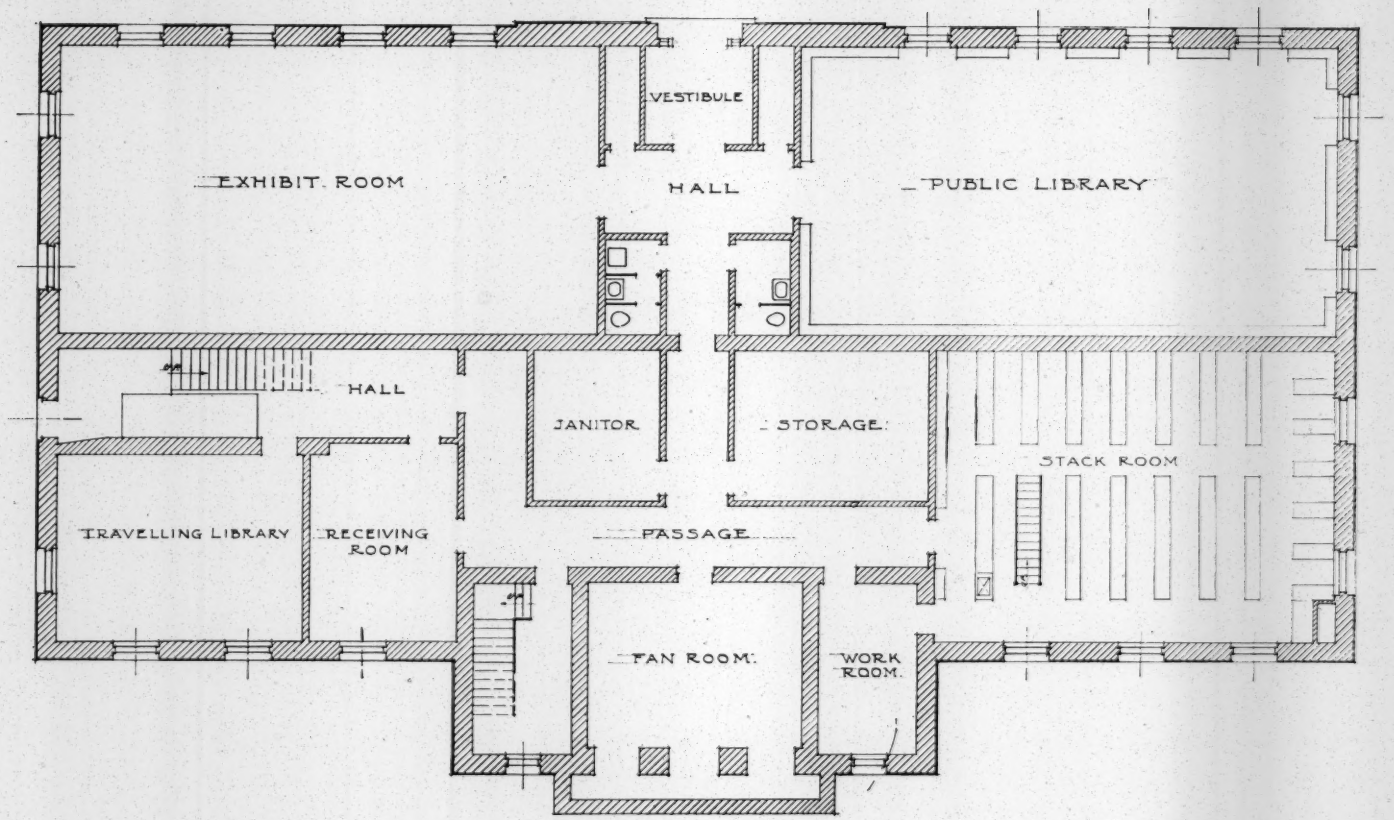
The Builders

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Talladega alumnus of the class of 1901, and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of Talladega College, artisans and craftsmen of both races have erected Savery Library.

The structure stands as a tribute to the integrity of the workmen, to the foresight, imagination and executive ability of Mr. Fletcher, to the cooperative spirit of the sub-contractors who participated in certain phases of the construction, and to the pride of craftsmanship which leads every man to give his best efforts to an enterprise which he believes will serve the common good.

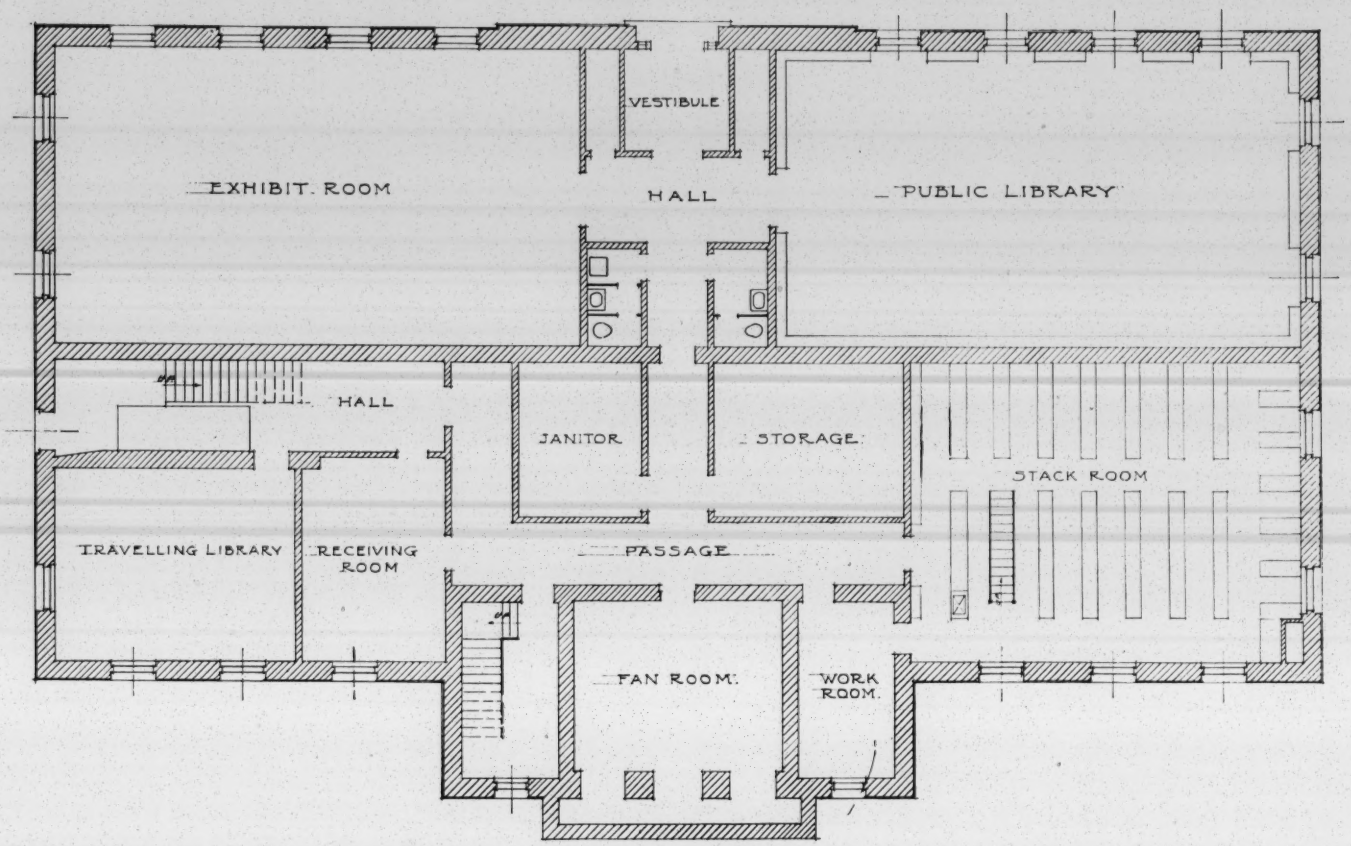
Full and intelligent cooperation was given at all times by the architect, Mr. R. W. Foote of New Haven, Conn., and by Mr. George W. Crawford, an alumnus of the class of 1900, Chairman of the Building Committee.

From start to finish, this enterprise has been a valuable demonstration of interracial cooperation, and of mutual respect of artisans and craftsmen of both races.



GROUND FLOOR

The Ground Floor, entered from the east, provides the Community Reading Room, Art Exhibit Room, Receiving and Shipping Room, Travelling Library Room, and several service units.



GROUND FLOOR

The Ground Floor, entered from the east, provides the Community Reading Room, Art Exhibit Room, Receiving and Shipping Room, Travelling Library Room, and several service units.

Send Contributions to

President Buell G. Gallagher

Talladega College

Talladega, Alabama

Trustees of Talladega College

William T. Boult, esq., *Treasurer*	New York City
Fred L. Brownlee, esq., *Secretary*	New York City
Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, d.d.	New York City
Prof. Donald P. Cottrell, ph.d.	New York City
George W. Crawford, esq., b.a., ll.b.	New Haven, Conn.
Pres. Joseph Fanning Drake, ph.d.	Normal, Ala.
W. Lawrence Dumas, esq.	Talladega, Ala.
Pres. Buell G. Gallagher, b.d., ph.d.	Talladega, Ala.
Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt, d.d.	Brookline, Mass.
Prof. Jane Ellen McAllister, ph.d.	Washington, D. C.
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, d.d., *Chairman*	New Haven, Conn.
Stanton W. Mead, esq., b.a.	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE was founded by the American Missionary Association in 1867. It is rated *Class A* by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. From the American Missionary Association and a limited endowment, the College derives half of its annual support. Students pay about one-third of the total expense in cash and labor. The College depends upon voluntary contributions from friends for its continuance and progress.

The Book Collections

IN 1933, A COLLEGE BOOK COLLECTION NUMBERING NEARLY 30,000 volumes was carefully sorted for useless or irrelevant books, and the collection was cut to about 16,000. Addition by purchase and gift since that time has built the collection up to its present strength of 20,000 volumes. In a liberal arts college, elimination is as important as purchase to keep the collection strong and fresh. A stack capacity of 65,000 volumes is therefore adequate for Talladega College for an indefinite time.

The County and Community collection is being built up by gifts of books from friends of both races all over the North, with a few scattered gifts from friends in the South and West. During the eighteen months ending April 15, 1939, nearly 8,000 volumes have been sent, freight prepaid, for use in this extension service. When cataloged and shelved, the usable books in these gifts will form a strong nucleus for a working circulating library.

Both collections, college and community, need considerable strengthening by discriminating purchase, which can come only as funds are made available.

The Needs

Immediate Needs:

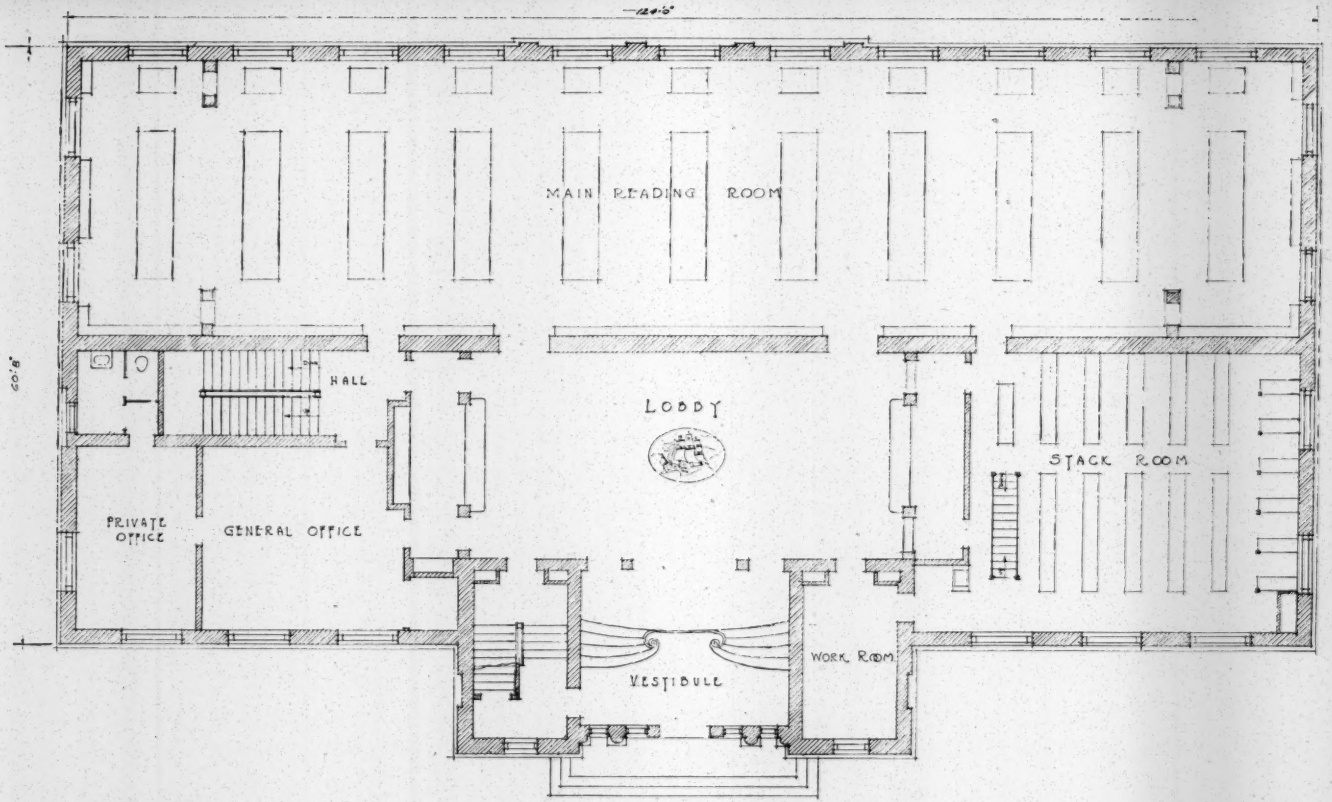
1. For a Bookmobile, to carry the books out through the red hills of Talladega County, into the rural schools and villages, making fortnightly visits to about fifty depots ..... $ 1,500
2. For salaries of librarian, four assistant librarians, custodian, driver, and student workers (annually) 10,380
3. For books and periodicals (annually) 6,000

Part of these costs can be met out of assured income, but half of the immediate and recurring costs must be met by finding new sources of support.

Annual Costs:

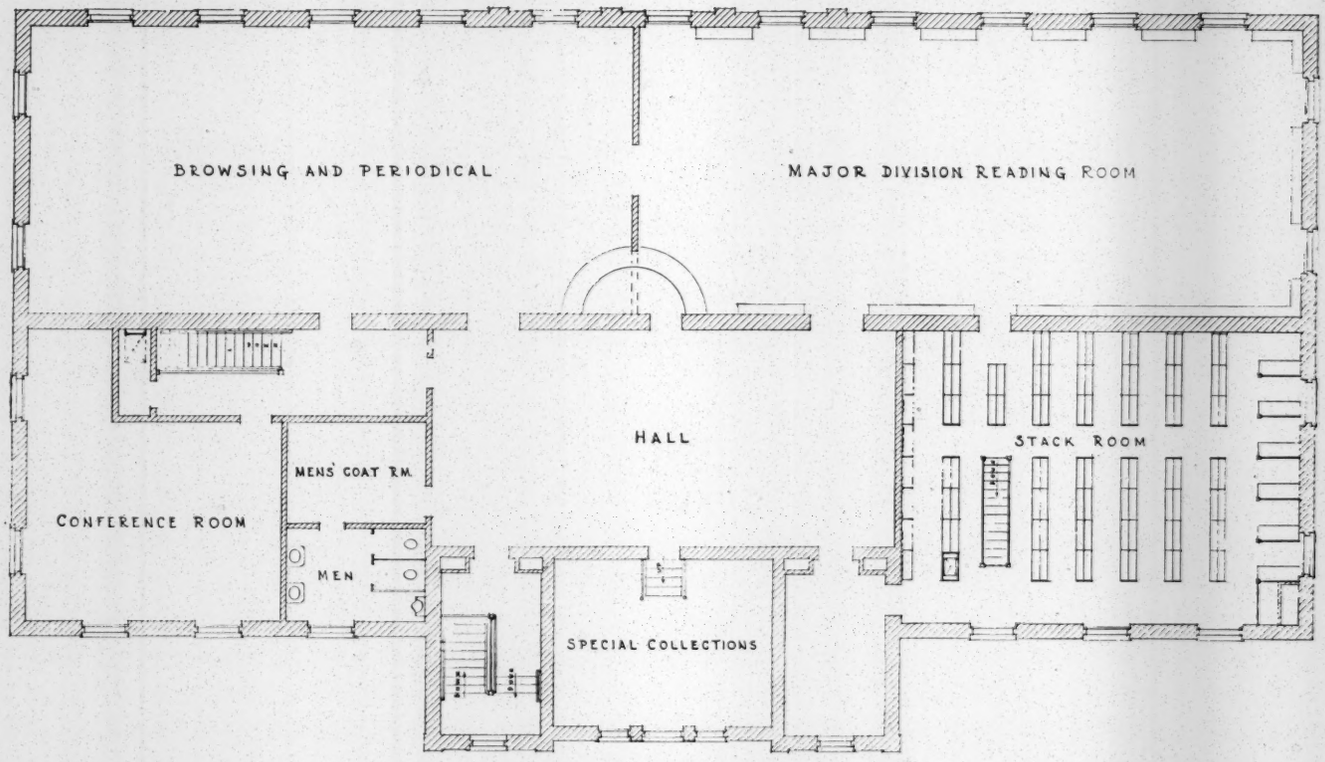
	Total	*Amt. Already Assured*	***Amt. to be Found***
Professional services	$10,380	$4,580	**$5,800**
Books and periodicals	6,000	3,650	**2,350**
Totals	$16,380	$8,230	**$8,150**

Talladega College has deliberately made a venture of faith, extending its services to the surrounding countryside, in the conviction that friends will help all the more gladly and generously as the College widens its vision and scope.



FIRST FLOOR

The western entrance gives access to the Main Lobby with its murals, where the main charging desk and card catalogs are located. The Reading Room which extends the entire length of the building will seat 135 persons with complete comfort and no crowding. Offices and workrooms for the library staff are found on the first floor.



SECOND FLOOR

The second floor provides two seminar rooms in addition to two large reading rooms designed to take care of both casual and serious extra-course reading. The stack rooms will accommodate more than 65,000 volumes, sufficient to take care of normal growth for the next fifty years. Twenty-four cubicles for in-stack study are located on the four decks of the stacks.

[Talladega]

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
FOUNDED IN 1867 BY
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL G. GALLAGHER,
PRESIDENT

October 9, 1939

17-33-14

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Surely this is a fine and generous thing that you have done in the September issue of "The Annals." I want to thank you ever so much for it.

Yours cordially,

Buell G. Gallagher

17-33-197

THOMAS W. TALLEY
908 SEVENTEENTH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

March 23rd, 1939.

Dear Friend Dr. DuBois:

I am writing especially to thank you for the exquisitely beautiful print of your masterly Address entitled "The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned". I treasure it, poetic in form, replete with facts, full of philosophy, and pregnant with suggestion as to attitude on the part of our underprivileged group, if it would survive and play an honorable role on our current-day stage. I am only too sorry that every one of the millions of African descent in our country can not be handed its content. We can only hope that it may be passed on to others by the favored few who heard or who may recieve it on printed page. May the Address prove to be the "little leaven" which in the end may "leaven" the whole.

The case as to my retirement from Fisk is in the Court - as yet unheard. I am awaiting the trial with a confidence that I have facts to prove the rightfulness

THOMAS W. TALLEY
908 SEVENTEENTH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

17-33-198

of my cause. I am trying at odd moments to make a record of scientific discoveries which have come to me through long years of study and of work. Of course I do not feel so sure that a man with a black skin will be allowed to present newly found truth to an Aryan civilization but I am going to persistently try to do so.

May you continue to give your great messages to a world so greatly in need of them. I am

Your friend

T. W. Talley.

Box 608
International House

500 Riverside Drive
New York

May 1, 1939

17-33-211

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read with great interest your Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned and am writing to ask you if any copies of this address are available for purchase. I would like very much to include the Revelation in my collection of material on the particular problems of Negro Americans, and would prefer a copy of the ant edition, if it is possible to secure one. If only reprints are available, however, I would be glad to have one of them.

May I have a reply from you as soon as possible?

Yours truly,
Lois Taylor

May 4, 1939

17-33-212

Dear Miss Taylor:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of The Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned. The price if fifty cents and other copies are available at the same rate.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Lois Taylor
International House
New York City

TEACHER TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
JUDIA C. JACKSON HARRIS
FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL
ATHENS, GEORGIA

April 21st 1939.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta,University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

Pelvis pending.

17-38-6

My dear Dr.DuBois,

It is my earnest wish,and that of my faculty and graduation class that you should make our commencement address.It takes place on the evening of May 26th.,Friday,at 8:30 o'clock.

Can you come? Will you come?

Kindly let me hear from you in the earliest possible time. I believe you will not disappoint me.

Sincerely yours,

Judia Jackson Harris.

Judia Jackson Harris.

April 25, 1939

17-38-7

My dear Mrs. Harris:

I should like to serve you but I have offered a date in the week which includes May twenty-six to an organizaion in Washington. I have not heard from them yet but I must wait until I do. I appreciate your kind offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Judia J. Harris
Teacher Training and Industrial Institute
Athens, Georgia

(THOMAS)

Social Memo
1939

17-32

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Jefferson Geter

announce the marriage of their daughter

William Bryan

to

Mr. William Charles Thomas

on Sunday, November twenty-sixth

nineteen hundred and thirty-nine

Jacksonville, Florida

17-32

Will be at home

after November the twenty-ninth

One-seventy-nine Fort Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois send
congratulations and best wishes to
Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Thomas
on the occasion of their marriage.

November 30, 1939

[THOMPSON]

Hôpital Crystal Dubard.
le 1 Novembre 1937.

17-10-37

My dear Dr. Dubois —

I have applied for a Rosenwald Fellowship for 1938 to write a history of Africa for children — And I gave your name for reference hoping that you remember me and that you will say I am capable of this work..

Until the seventeenth of January
— term of my engagement in
La Société de Secours aux Blessés
Militaires — French Red Cross —
I shall continue my work in
charge of the Rayon X de l'hopital
After having taught my assistants
I hope to be free to go to l'Afrique
naire and to traverse much
of l'histoire du Genre Humain
par Fabre d'Olivet - - - -
With kindest souvenirs —
et remerciement —
Sincerely Anita

[THOMPSON]

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 16,1939

17-30-14

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Professor of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

Letters

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received the "Preliminary Surveys for the Encyclopedia of the Negro" shortly after the Christmas recess, but have just arrived at the point where I could give sufficient attention to it to make a few critical comments. I hope that my reply is not too late to be of some service.

First, as an amateur editor, may I state that I appreciate the many difficulties you must be having in organizing this work. What I have to say will be mainly from that point of view. While I am on the subject, may I state that I think an excellent job has been done so far, and I am very glad to cooperate with you in attempting improvement.

I have talked over the Encyclopedia with Dr. Logan and indicated to him orally some of the suggestions I am about to make. Moreover, he answered some questions for me which materially aided my understanding of certain items.

My suggestions are as follows:

1. It is my opinion that there is going to be considerable dissatisfaction with your list of biographies of living people. I have two suggestions: (a) that all living people be omitted; (b) that, if you still think such a list should be published, you state very objectively and definitely the criteria on the basis of which the list is selected--e.g., inclusion in "Who's Who in America" or in "Who's Who."

2. As I told Rayford Logan, it is difficult to tell on the basis of the arrangement here (a) whether there are any significant omissions, or (b) whether the space allocations are balanced. This is due to the fact that not enough indication is given of scope or nature of treatment. For example, I looked for the topic: "Mental ability of the Negro" and did not find it. Rayford told me he thought it was to be included under such and such a topic. Now in order to check on such a situation, I am suggesting that it might be well, if possible (1) to make a general outline of the whole encyclopedia indicating the relationship among topics--subordinate, coordinate and superordinate; or (2) make a brief annotation of each topical designation, or (3) invent some other device which would give your critics a basis for better evaluation.

3. Since I am in the fields of education and psychology, naturally I looked for important topics in my fields. I imagine this will be true of every one who has reacted to your prospectus. Realizing that such individuals are likely to be lop-sided in their view, I suggest that a set of very objective criteria be included, indicating the basis onwhich material is included or

17-30-15

excluded.

4. I do not believe I saw any statement which indicated that there would be photographic or other types of illustrative material included here. In this particular instance, I think it would be worth the added cost if some very good pictures could be published along with the textual material. So much propaganda has been carried on against the Negro via this medium that I think it would say more to some people than a lot of writing would. You are aware, I am sure, of the current European conception of a Negro. They never think of Negro in any other terms than big, black, burly brutes with kinky hair, with a ring in the nose, or with some other kind of outlandish decorations.

5. I take it that an early subsequent step in your procedure will be to get a number of people together from various fields to discuss the whole lay out. I merely want to state that I think this would be a very important and profitable step.

Hoping that my suggestions may have been of some value, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

P.S. Do you wish me to return the Prospectus or give it to Dr. Logan?

17-31-46

Old Post Office Bldg.
Decatur, Ill.
Dec. 26, 1939

Request for Photograph

Professor Dubois,

I am preparing a room in which to teach First Aid. I intend to have two nights for Club use. We have no place for our clubs to meet. Three years ago I organized a club for young men. We met in my home. then we gave it the name "Golden Rule Club." these young men will begin first choice in selecting a meeting night at the new and better location. I am going to name the two rooms the "Dubois Club Rooms." Please send an autographed picture of yourself and a copy of "Let Every Voice and Sing" also autographed. I will pay for all the expense. You can send it C. O. D.

You will never know what this will mean to them and me. People who have influenced our ~~lives~~ ways ~~by what they~~ of living are not always those whom we have known personally. If you would select an emblem for our club and put it on the song copy. I would appreciate this. Write the song in script and gold letters. Sign your name & title also & send me bill pay any expense

Respectfully
Charles J. Thompson, (Old Post Office, Decatur, Ill.)

(over)

I understand that
the song was composed by Rosemond
Johnson & J. Weldon Johnson, lawyer.
We want a copy autographed
personally by you.
C. T. T.
Any expense will be
taken care of. Send reel
C. A. E.

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Request to write article

17-22-09

June 19, 1939

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover I am sending you a paper-bound copy of Race Relations and the Race Problem, a symposium volume which I edited and which will be published shortly by the Duke University Press.

I expect a cloth-bound copy will reach you later.

If you like the book I wonder if you would be willing to send me a statement which might be used on the jacket. Such a statement from you would help a lot in distributing the book and I hope you will find the book worthy of one. It would help a lot if I could get it at your earliest convenience.

I would appreciate, also, your calling the book to the attention of Dr. Reid.

I am reading Black Folk now and I want to thank you for.

Cordially yours,

Edgar T. Thompson

Edgar T. Thompson

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

17-22-10

June 26, 1939

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some time ago I send you a copy of Race Relations and the Race Problem, to be published soon by the Duke University Press, with contributions by Park, Charles Johnson, Guy Johnson, Rupert Vance, Reuter and others.

If the copy reached you safely and if you have had a chance to look it over I would be very grateful to you if you would send me your comments with permission to use them, perhaps on the jacket.

Of course, I hope you like the book.

Cordially yours,

Edgar T. Thompson

Edgar T. Thompson

17-22-11

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Thompson:

Your book on race relations has been received at Atlanta University but I have not seen it since I am on vacation. I shall be glad to look it over when I return in September.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edgar T. Thompson
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

17-33-77

December 11, 1939

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wonder if you have ever had time to look through the volume Race Relations and the Race Problem and, if so, if you would be willing to write me your comments.

This, you recall, was the Duke University symposium which I edited. A copy was sent you this past summer.

The symposia committee would very much appreciate your statement.

Cordially yours,

Edgar T. Thompson

Edgar T. Thompson

17-38-78

December 13, 1939

My dear Sir:

I wrote a review of RACE RELATIONS AND THE RACE PROBLEM for the ANNALS of the American Academy at their request. I do not know whether or not it has been printed as yet but I am sending you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edgar T. Thompson
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

CEDAR HILL HIGH SCHOOL

A. Z. TRAYLOR
Principal

CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA

17-33-21

2620 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
June 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I found this review of your recent book in this paper. I thought that it might be of some interest to you. I am forwarding it to you.

Very truly yours,
A. Z. Traylor
A. Z. Traylor

MAXWELL BOND

3108 Paige St
Houston, Tex
Nov. 3, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
% The University of Alanta
Alanta Ga.

Dear Mr. Du Bois.

I am writing you to ask you to let me write you life. You see Mr. Du Bois I want to be a writer and I want you to let me write your bibliographer. Please Mr. Du Bois sent me your life from birth to now. I want to publish it. Thanking you in advance

Your's Truely
Arthur Turner

17-31-72

November 13, 1939

My dear Sir:

You will find material for my life in the first chapter of my book DARKWATER, in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, and in a forth coming book which will be published next spring.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-73

Mr. Arthur Turner
3108 Paige Street
Houston, Texas

811-19-118

18 So. Clinton St.
Iowa City, Iowa.
February 26, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Dear Sir:

I do not know you personally, but I have heard you speak and also read several of your books.

Dr. Du Bois I am in need of some information as to setting up a thesis. I am trying to show the dynamic cause for that brought about the organization of the N. A. A. C. P.

As I am a sociology major natural I am trying to bring out all the social phenomena that is involved of importance.

1. Collective behavior.
2. I am looking at the institution as a behavior controlling mechanism for the

11-19-41

Statisfaction of one or a number of
Group needs.
(seeing the N. A. A. C. P. in this manner).

I hope that I have made
myself clear.

Very truly yours
Charles L. Turner

P. S. Home - Houston Texas
graduate Houston College
for negroes 1938. I am
trying to get my master this
summer.

are using these books for
references at the present.
1, Black Reconstruction.
2, The Gift of Black Folk.
3, The Suppression of the
African Slave trade.
4. Darkwater.
5. Pamplets published by the
Univ. of Atlanta (Statistics on
negro Mobility & Birth & death rates)
Used for term Courses. Hist. of the South (American Race Problems)

17-A-120

March 14, 1939

My dear Sir:

You can get a copy of the history of the NAACP by writing to the secretary, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City; also they can send you other literature. If you have access to a file of the Crisis from 1910 to 1932, you will find much data there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles L. Turner
18 South Clinton Street
Iowa City, Iowa

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois-

I am preparing my story farm a little book of the accomplishments of the outstanding people of your race.

I have read much about you and have also read your books.

The Souls of Black folk was very interesting but I regret extremely that in it you show so much bitterness toward the white race.

There are many educated white people reading your book to day and sincerely striving for a better understanding of your people. They have the same regret that I have for bitterness engenders bitterness.

I wish you would write to me a few lines with a more hopeful out look for the future.

I would like to have something that might be helpful to both races & cause a better understanding

Sincerely yours
Julia Belle Tutwiler

Miss J. B. Tutwiler
1017 Park Ave.
Indpls Ind.

15-31-118

October 17, 1939

15-31-119

My dear Madam:

I have your letter without date. If white people are reading my books for the purpose of learning what black folk are thinking, it would be dishonest for me to hide or gloss over the bitterness which we quite naturally feel over our treatment in the United States past and present; and if knowledge of that reaction engenders further bitterness on their part I am sorry but I can do nothing about it.

I am enclosing a list of my publications of which the SOULS OF BLACK FOLK is only one. You may be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. H. D. Tutweiler
1517 Park Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Books by W. E. B. DU BOIS

The Suppression of the Slave Trade

The Philadelphia Negro

The Souls of Black Folk

John Brown

Quest of the Silver Fleece

The Negro

Dark Water

The Gift of Black Folk

The Dark Princess

Black Reconstruction

Black Folk: Then and Now

[Twentieth Century Authors]

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF INDEXES AND REFERENCE WORKS
950-972 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. November 28, 1939

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.
210 w. 150th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to write that you have been selected for inclusion in TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS, a biographical world-dictionary of comtemporary writers. This work will represent a combination, expansion, and complete revision of LIVING AUTHORS (1931) and AUTHORS TODAY AND YESTERDAY (1933), two of the most valued and popular reference volumes in American libfaries and schools.

In order to assure an authentic and interesting record we trust that you will cooperate with us by sending the following items: (1) an informal autobiographical sketch of about 500 words; (2) a recent photograph of yourself, suitable for reproduction. The information that we desire is chiefly on the personal side, but we shall appreciate also a first-hand list of your works; also references to trustworthy articles about yourself in books and periodicals to assist our research staff.

Your inclusion in TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS will, of course, entail no financial obligation whatever on your part. We shall be glad to notify you when the book is published, but you will not be solicited or annoyed in any way or manner. Your own publisher is our reference.

We aim, with your help, to make this encyclopedic work a human and literary document of permanent value to students of the literature of our time. No modern writer of note whose work appears in English will be absent from our pages.

A few of the many authors of all nationalities who have already cooperated with us: Johan Bojer, Van Wyck Brooks, A.E.Coppard, John Dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, Georges Duhamel, James T, Farrell, Lion Feuchtwanger, H. Granville-Barker, Joseph Hergesheimer, Emil Ludwig, Andre Maurois, H. L.Mencken, Sean O'Casey, Ezra Pound, Llewelyn Powys, J.B. Priestley, Henry Handel Richardson, Jules Romains, Bertrand Russell, Felix Salten, George Santayana, Booth Tarkington, Francis Brett Young, Stefan Zweig. It will be a pleasure to add your name to this list.

Your early attention to our request will be much appreciated. For your convenience in replying an addressed envelope is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley J. Kunitz &
Howard Haycraft, Editors
TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS

47-12-271

READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE
ABRIDGED READERS' GUIDE
CUMULATIVE BOOK INDEX
UNITED STATES CATALOG
BOOK REVIEW DIGEST
STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
STANDARD CATALOG FOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES
CHILDREN'S CATALOG
VERTICAL FILE SERVICE
ESSAY INDEX
REFERENCE SHELF
MOTION PICTURE REVIEW DIGEST
INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS
INDUSTRIAL ARTS INDEX
AGRICULTURAL INDEX
EDUCATION INDEX
ART INDEX
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX
INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS
CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX
WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS

December 13, 1939

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an autobiographical sketch of five hundred words and a recent photograph in accordance with your letter of November 28. The letter would have been answered sooner but it was directed to my former address where I no longer live.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Editor
Twentieth Century Authors
950 University Avenue
New York City

47-12-272

17-33-47

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF INDEXES AND REFERENCE WORKS
950-972 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX
-
INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS
-
CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX
-
WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS

December 19, 1939

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.
Atlanta University
Department of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for sending us the biographical material for your sketch in our forthcoming book TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS. It will be many months, of course, before a work of this size will be ready to go to press. We shall inform you of the date of publication later.

Thanking you again for your cooperation, we are,

Sincerely yours,

TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS

Howard Haycraft,
Joint-Editor

HH:LM

GEORGE W. UNDERWOOD
3639 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO

17-33-177

Feb 13" '39

Dear Dr. Du Bois

Where can I procure in print, copies of your two Lincoln's Birthday addresses delivered in Chicago yesterday? Would also be interested in your regular publication.

Very Truly Yours,
George W. Underwood

Enc. 12¢ postage

WILLIAM L. DE BOST
PRESIDENT
FREDERICK H. ECKER
VICE PRESIDENT
J. WILBUR LEWIS
VICE PRESIDENT
AND TREASURER
EDMUND P. LIVINGSTON
VICE PRESIDENT
FRANK F. HAZARD
SECRETARY

Union Dime Savings Bank

1065 Sixth Ave., Corner 40th St.,

New York

EDWARD MILLER
COMPTROLLER
MARCEL TUCCI
GEORGE H. MAHLAR
PEYTON K. ROYAL
MILLARD S. TROTTER
ASSISTANT SECTY'S.
FREDERICK C. TANNER
ATTORNEY & COUNSEL

CABLE ADDRESS: UNIONDIME, NEW YORK.

Banks

September 5th, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-27

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of September 3rd, we wish to advise that we will pay whatever amount you desire, at any time, upon receipt of your passbook and a draft properly signed by you.

Yours very truly,

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
By

George W. Mahlar

Mail Department.

GWM:S.
834125

Enc.

October 16, 1939

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is book #834,125. Please forward me a draft on New York for five hundred dollars and returned enclosed book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Union Dime Savings Bank
Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street
New York City

P. S. I enclose a self addressed stamped envelope.

November 8, 1939

Gentlemen:

Please send me a draft on New York for seven hundred thirty-nine dollars and charge to book No. 834,125 which is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Union Dime Savings Bank
New York City

[U.S. - Bureau of the Census]

April 26, 1939

Request for information

Gentlemen:

Can you furnish me with six copies of the UNITED STATES SUMMARY OF OCCUPATION STATISTICS, 1930? It is a pamphlet of 106 pages published in 1932. What will be the cost?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-19

Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps]

Company 4465,Camp SC F-6
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
Newberry,South Carolina

Reg. for Photograph

January 6,1939

17-31-27

Dear Doctor DuBois,

I received from your photographer,Mr. Schurlock of Washington,a copy of a photograph of yourself which you had sent on my request for our Library. I thank you for your kindness;and I assure you that such an act is very much appreciated by the entire Company.

Very respectfully yours,

William M. Parker
William M. Parker
Educational Adviser

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia

[U.S. Dept of Interior, January, 1939]

17-27-11

We have requested the Superintendent of Documents to send you a copy of our report of the Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes which has just been released. We have also requested the Advisory Committee on Education to send you certain publications in which we think you will be interested.

It is hoped that you will find these materials helpful in your work.

Ambrose Caliver

17-27-12

February 2, 1939

My dear Mr. Caliver:

I want to thank you very much for a copy of your survey of vocational guidance. I shall take time to read it carefully.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ambrose Caliver
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. - FARM SECURITY ADMIN.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

April 14, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-31-123

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of April 4 brought me as much satisfaction as anything that has come to my desk in a long time.

I am attaching a list of Farm Security Administration projects in which Negroes are involved. All except the one in Virginia are purely agricultural. The ones marked with asterisks are new communities, such as that at Montezuma, made up exclusively of Negro families. The others are projects involving both white and Negro families. I wanted a few communities where we could demonstrate that Negro farmers could prove without question their capacity to succeed if given an opportunity. On the others, I wanted to demonstrate, if possible, that whites and Negroes could work together in the solution of their problems. That accounts somewhat for the wide variety of these projects. The project at Roanoke, North Carolina, and the one in Missouri are particularly interesting examples of white and colored families working together in the same community.

As usual, Mississippi has presented one of our most difficult problems. We have set aside, out of funds that were available, a sufficient amount of money to purchase and develop as a Negro project 12,000 acres of splendid delta land near Yazoo City, Mississippi. We are now negotiating for this land and I think we will be able to complete the purchase soon. In most of these projects we have selected the families with great care. On this proposed Mississippi project, I hope we can take the families who are already there and start them from scratch without any selection to demonstrate what can be done with the ordinary run of sharecroppers if they are given a chance. I hope we can make this proposed Mississippi project 100 percent cooperative. In most of the others, we have introduced at the beginning only a minimum of cooperative enterprises, hoping to develop the cooperative idea just as far as the people themselves can be made to understand it.

As you no doubt know, the homesteads projects constitute a relatively small part of our program. The principal function of the Farm Security Administration is to make small loans, coupled with guidance in sound farming practices, to needy and low-income farm families, who cannot obtain adequate credit from any other source. This is an effort to reach the mass of sharecroppers, to give them some capital goods with which to work and credit under reasonable conditions, and to get them out from under the landlord system. Such loans run from about $300 to $500 for the purchase of work stock, seed, tools and other equipment necessary to carry on farming operations. Rehabilitation loans of this type have been made to approximately 50,000 Negro families since the program was initiated three years ago. I have been pleased with the fact that almost without exception these families have, as a group, made better progress than other farm families in the same area. These families are for the most part set up on individual family-sized farms, and the supervision and farm management assistance which is provided by our county supervisors plays a very important part in the success of this program.

15-31-124

We have found it difficult to do anything for sharecroppers on large plantations where the landlord finances them. However, in some 40 instances, we have enabled the tenants to organize themselves into cooperatives and lease the plantations themselves for a period of five years with an option to purchase. These groups thereby become their own landlords, and with our financial assistance at a reasonable rate of interest, are able to get from their efforts whatever the plantations will produce. On a great many of the plantations we have bought, as well as on the ones we have leased, there is a cotton gin and a plantation store. These are being operated cooperatively, and we have been interested to discover that on the average these gins will earn, clear of all costs of management, insurance, depreciation, etc., about $3,000 apiece a year. This goes back into the pockets of the tenants and has been found to be one of the best means of teaching them the value of cooperative effort.

Health, of course, is a great factor in the success of these families. They have had almost no medical care. Their incomes do not enable them to pay for it at the going rates. We have, therefore, organized, both on our projects and among the rehabilitation clients, health cooperatives on a county wide basis, in which the families set aside about $2.00 per month which is put in a common health fund. A contract is made with the County Medical Society to give necessary medical care to the group for the combined amount that the families contribute. Physicians seem satisfied with this arrangement, and the families are getting good medical care. We are inclined to believe that we have a pattern here that may have wide application.

One of the principal factors involved in these rehabilitation programs is one of management. Our project managers and county supervisors must be efficient as farm managers, but they also need qualities of leadership and inspiration which are more difficult to find than mere technical ability.

The development of this sort of thing is very slow, and the success depends in large part on the soundness of the educational program carried on by the project managers and county supervisors.

15-31-125

I hope you will have an opportunity to see more of our work as you are travelling through the country. I am particularly interested in the Gee's Bend project in Alabama. Here, there is a very primitive and undeveloped group of people, who have been on this land since before the Civil War with very little contact with the outside world. They have developed a form of cooperative life that has impressed us very much. We are trying to preserve this, as we give them an opportunity to have permanent tenure on the land which they have worked for generations.

You may be interested in the fact that the Lakeview project is in Phillips County, Arkansas, near Elaine where there was once serious trouble.

Under separate cover I am sending you some printed material which may be of interest.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely,

Will W. Alexander
Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
Washington

USHA PRESS SECTION
Rm. 6044, North Interior Bldg.
RE. 1820 -- Ext. 4193

May 12, 1939

Release No. 286

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority was further expanded recently when President Roosevelt approved loan contracts with local housing authorities totaling $31,822,000 to defray 90 per cent of the $35,374,000 estimated cost of 28 projects in 17 cities. In 12 of these cities provisions are included for the rehousing of Negro tenants.

17-21

In recommending approval of these loan contracts, Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, called attention to the fact that "the rentals to be charged in the new dwellings will be on the same general level as those contemplated under previous loan contracts, which were the lowest ever set for decent, safe and sanitary new construction in this country. In every case the rentals in the USHA projects will not be in excess of rents now being paid by families in the slums for miserable quarters. This means that the new, decent homes to be built actually will be available to the lowest income third of our population, those who constitute the under-privileged."

Of the 7,714 new dwelling units for which these loan contracts provide, approximately one-third will be occupied by low income Negro families. The USHA program now provides for the construction of 85,416 dwelling units in 108 communities with Negro participation estimated at a third of the total.

(more)

Cities for which provision has most recently been made for Negro participation in the low-rent housing program include Denver, Colorado; Jacksonville, Miami, and Sarasota, Florida; Boston, Massachusetts; Meridian, Mississippi; Charlotte, North Carolina; Akron, Ohio; Charleston, South Carolina; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Waco, Texas.

12-21

[U.S.- Housing Authority]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

17-21-12

MAR 16 1939

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are sending you herewith a copy of a Bulletin on Site Selection recently issued by the United States Housing Authority. This Bulletin suggests sound principles of policy and procedure governing the selection of sites for the development of public housing projects. Your attention is called especially to the section on Racial Consideration in Site Selection, pages seven and eight, which delineates the policy of the United States Housing Authority in regard to racial factors in site selection.

Because of your concern with the problems of public housing and the program of the United States Housing Authority, we believe that this Bulletin will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

ROBERT C. WEAVER,
Special Assistant.

For the Administrator.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Enclosure

[Enclosure]

52199 H

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

BULLETIN NO. 18 ON POLICY AND PROCEDURE

SITE SELECTION

After a local housing authority has obtained an earmarking of funds, but before a formal application for financial assistance can be considered by the USHA, the local authority must have selected a site or sites for its proposed housing project. Because of the large number of variables which enter into the problem of site selection and because deciding factors will be different in each locality, it is not possible to lay down definite rules to govern this procedure; only general suggestions which may be helpful to the local authority in approaching this very difficult and highly important part of its work may be set forth in this bulletin. But certain fundamentals will be discussed.

In facing this task, the full responsibility must be assumed locally, but the local housing authority may avail itself of the advice and assistance of the USHA advisers who are assigned to its territory and of the members of the USHA staff in Washington.

17-A1

Site Selection in Its Relationship to City Planning

The problem of site selection should be approached with a full realization of the importance of the relationship of the low-rental housing program to city planning, city building and city rebuilding in the locality concerned. Where such a program is being undertaken with the financial cooperation of the USHA, it must immediately assume more of a long-term aspect than can possibly be assured for the usual type of residential community development. This is apparent because of the policies of the USHA. These policies require:

(1) that the planning and design of housing projects to which it gives financial assistance shall be such that their useful life shall be at least the term of its loan, which is usually not less than 60 years, with the prospect of a much longer life, and

(2) that maintenance, including provision for replacements, shall be such that living conditions on the site, insofar as they may be affected by the physical state of the property itself, shall remain unimpaired during this entire period.

Permanency as to character is necessarily an idea inherent in any housing plans based upon these policies.

In the development of American cities in the past, permanency of character for residential areas has not often been attained. The people who, acting individually, have been responsible for the piecemeal and haphazard building of urban residential areas, have either not given sufficient thought to the idea of permanency of character or have naively invested their money, their efforts and their hopes in the belief that such permanency was assured.

There have been expedients applied in the hope of insuring stability of character for at least a reasonably long period for specific residential areas. But they have not been effective in forestalling the apparently inevitable change, which in the vast majority of cases takes the final form of complete deterioration. And the end products of this deterioration are the slums. Among such expedients are deed restrictions of various kinds; but the protection from these is at best transitory and they cannot prevent the creeping mutations in the character of the surrounding community which follow in the footsteps of the passing years. Likewise, the latter-day instrumentality of zoning, essential as it is as a method of protection and stability, cannot be relied upon to hold back, by itself, these inevitable changes.

How, then, may there be for a new housing project assurance as to a continuingly satisfactory environment and a proper position in the city structure? There is no infallible formula for the attainment of these ends. But this question leads us logically to the main theme of this part of the discussion, which is the essential inseparability of housing planning from city planning. The sad picture of decay and disintegration which almost every city presents should be enough to prove the fact of this inseparability. But the long-term provisions under which housing projects are built with the aid of USHA funds make mandatory the application of this principle.

As has been indicated above, the long-term character of housing projects sponsored by the USHA is to be insured, insofar as the property within the boundaries of the project is concerned, through the design and maintenance policies to be followed. But this internal protection must be supplemented by the protection of initial appropriateness of the position of the site within the city structure. The city planning aspect of site location for low-rental housing (and, in fact, for residential development of any type) is double-edged in its implications: first, there is the effect of the location within the city plan upon the future of the housing project; second, the effect of the project's location upon the city plan. The latter is as important as the former, - from the standpoint of the broader interests of the city, perhaps more important.

City planning implies the visualization of a pattern for the city's structural and functional elements. Among these elements are the system of major highways; the supplementary system of secondary and of local streets; the areas of specialized land use, including areas allotted to

industry, commerce, and residence; the system of local passenger transportation facilities, including street car and rapid transit lines, stations for suburban commuters, and existing or possible bus routes; the railroads and railroad facilities, including passenger stations, freight stations, switching yards, repair shops, etc.; the parks and parkways; the cemeteries; the public and parochial schools; the universities and institutions of higher education; the civic and governmental centers; the permanent stadiums, ball parks, athletic fields, race tracks, and fairgrounds; the playgrounds, swimming pools, and minor recreational system; the libraries; the hospitals, medical centers, and correctional institutions; the waterfront facilities; the airports; the major system of utility mains and utility plants, including water supply, gas works, and sanitary sewage disposal; the permanent plant for such municipal services as garbage and refuse disposal and fire protection; etc.

These are the elements which form the complex physical structure of a city. The pattern as a whole must necessarily change as time goes on; no American city has reached a static condition in its physical development. But the uncontrolled and unguided changes to which our cities have been subject in the past have left a trail of heart-breaking economic and aesthetic loss; and the resulting burden of inconvenience and economic hardship must be borne not only by the present generation but by generations to come. It is the object of city planning to reduce to a minimum this loss and burden through a rational guidance and control of these inevitable changes in the community's structure.

17-21

It is obvious that the housing program must be properly fitted into this city pattern, both existing and as projected into the future. Its relationship to all of these constituent elements must be considered. Among the items of most vital importance to housing projects for low-income families, however, is assurance of the continuance of ample opportunities for employment within reasonable distances. The relationship of the site, not only to industrial areas and other fields of employment, but also to the transportation system is therefore very important. The housing authority should take into account any trends affecting employment opportunities such, for example, as the tendency of industries to move to the suburbs along certain favored lines of transportation. Reference will be made in other sections of this bulletin to numerous other items which should be considered during the process of site selection; some of these are inherently associated with city planning.

The local housing authority then, with a full realization of the importance of the relationship between the task with which it is charged and the broader phases of city planning and regional planning, is confronted with the problem of bringing into play such planning instrumentalities as may be available. If there is an active and technically competent city planning commission, so much the better. Its advice and, if

possible, its services should be enlisted. But the housing authority, must itself do sufficient city planning to insure the proper integration of its program with the city structure, particularly if the local planning body is not active or technically competent. In such case, it will do well to stimulate the interest of the local planning body and to encourage it to improve its technical competence. Where no planning agency whatever exists in the community, there is a wonderful opportunity for a group so strategically placed as a housing authority to take the lead in bringing into being an effective movement to establish city and regional planning as an active and permanent force in its locality. Because of the fact that housing and city planning are so closely inter-related, such promotional activity is certainly a legitimate interest of a local housing authority.

If there is an active city or county planning commission, the local housing authority should endeavor to obtain from it definite and official approval for its selection of sites. The timing of the announcement of such approval may be subject, sometimes, to the question of expediency as to when the selection should be made public. Even in communities where the local planning body is not active, or where there is doubt as to its technical competency, the housing authority will strengthen its position and lessen the danger of future attack upon its choice of sites by bringing the official planning agency into its deliberations.

In the city planning aspects of its work, as well as in all other aspects, whether technical, legal, social, economic or financial, the advice and services of the USHA are available to the local housing authority to the extent to which it may wish to make use of them.

Zoning

An adjunct and instrumentality of city planning is zoning. As has been indicated above, the mere zoning of the project or its immediate neighborhood, without relation to the more permanent elements of city planning and without integration with a broad plan of city-wide zoning, can be by itself little more than a temporary protection. Even so, such zoning protection as may be available is necessary for each housing project. The protection of the site through proper zoning should be considered one of the essentials.

Not only should the surrounding areas be so zoned as to insure continued protection for the project, but the site itself must be appropriately zoned for the type of structures which are to be built upon it.

Where there is not an adequate plan of zoning in the community, adequately enforced, there is the opportunity for the local housing authority, as in the field of city planning discussed above, to take the leadership in promoting an effective zoning program by sponsoring a comprehensive zoning ordinance.

Rezoning of adjacent areas for the protection of the project is frequently a requirement written into the contract under which the USHA extends financial assistance to the local housing authority. Rezoning is sometimes difficult to bring about, as is also the elimination of objectionable nonconforming uses under existing zoning. The matter of zoning technique and zoning procedure, including the legal problems involved in the establishment of zoning, is frequently outside of the experience of the local housing authority. A separate bulletin of this series will deal with this subject. On all matters related to zoning protection for housing projects there is available to the local housing authorities the advice of the special city planning consultants of the USHA, as well as of its legal and project planning advisers.

Preliminary Determination of Minimum Size of Site Required

Before beginning its search for a site the local authority should have determined, at least in a general way, the principal characteristics and the approximate size and racial composition of the market for the type of housing which it is proposed to build, and from this information a tentative determination should have been made of the number of residence units which are to be constructed. The services of the USHA advisers, and particularly of its Research Division, are available in this essential preliminary investigation. If the conditions in a given locality call for special consideration of major racial elements in the market and if the needs, customs and preferences of racial groups should properly enter into the question of site selection and occupancy assignment, it would be well to have, at this point, a fairly well-defined idea as to the distribution of the total number of units to be built among the racial groups which are to be served. Racial policy in its relationship to site selection is discussed in another section of this bulletin.

Although the number of units to be built will influence the question of the amount of ground which must be obtained and will establish a minimum limit to the size of the buildable area of the site, this factor will not necessarily fix the maximum size of the site. The advisability in a given case of obtaining presently land for future enlargment of the project will be influenced by the availability and the cheapness of additional suitable land. In certain cases the purchase of more land than may ever be needed for the housing project itself may be desirable for purposes of protection to the project, provided that the cost is not too great. (On the matter of the purchase of excess land, see Bulletin No. 1 on Policy and Procedure.)

There are many cases, particularly in the more congested cities, where there is no single site available at a reasonable cost which is large enough, without overcrowding, for the number of units which it may be desired to build on a single site in the city as a whole or in an approximately defined section of the city. In such cases study should be

given to the possibility of dividing the desired number of units among more than one site, and sites which fulfill the requirements of the project in respects other than size should be sought; but the reduced number of units to be built on any site must not be below the minimum necessary for operating efficiency.

Size of Site in Relation to Site Density

Although the foregoing discussion of the influence of the number of units on the size of the site suggests an aspect of the site selection problem which the local housing authority should have in mind when it begins the search for sites, actual experience shows that among projects which have been approved by the USHA there has been the widest variation in the relationship of the size of site to the number of units. The average condition as to density for a group of 72 of the sites which have been approved is 21 units per net acre. (Net acreage is the area of the developed portion of the site after public thoroughfares have been deducted.) Certain projects with exceptionally high densities, such as those in New York City and Boston, are not included in this group. The range of density in this group of 72 sites is from 39.8 to 5.4 units per net acre. The median figure for this group is 19.7 units per net acre. The principal significance of these figures is that they show the wide range of density and indicate that there can be no rule of thumb whereby the size of the site required for a given number of units can be figured with complaisant exactitude. The existence of this wide range shows that a large degree of individuality has been used in site planning and the provision of open spaces, recreation areas, and types of dwelling and non-dwelling buildings.

The density will be influenced materially by the type of structures which are built. During the development of the plans, but not necessarily at the time of site selection, there must be a decision as to the dwelling types or combination of types. These types may be apartment buildings, either of the walk-up kind or of the multi-story elevator kind, one-story or two-story row houses, flats, "twin" houses, or single detached houses. It is obvious that site density which may be appropriate for one type of housing may not be appropriate for some other type. The fundamental consideration is that density must not be so great as to jeopardize the admittance of sunlight and air, privacy, and other amenities of living for the tenants, or as to be inconsistent with the characteristics of the community and the neighborhood in which the project is located.

In thinking of the matter of site density and of the types of buildings we must not forget the objective of our program, namely, the building of housing for the lowest income groups. We must restrain our enthusiasm for the ideal and accept solutions which, while fulfilling the requirements of good housing for these people, are nevertheless within the limits imposed by the necessity of careful economy both in first cost and

in subsequent operating cost. Under ordinary conditions a decrease in density will increase the cost per unit for land, utilities and site improvements, and, in most cases, the cost of operation thereafter. This is one of the considerations which has caused the widespread adoption of the row house plan of development, frequently in cases where it was the original desire of the local housing authority to fulfill the ideal of the detached house on an individual lot.

Although the economic factors of site density must be carefully considered, there are other factors for the influencing of density and the type of buildings which must not be neglected. Among these are the geographical location of the city, which influence its climate and the habitation customs of its inhabitants, the size of the city, and the location of the site in the city in its relationship to existing densities or densities which may be contemplated by an established city plan or zoning plan. The details of the site plan will finally determine the density. The principles of site planning are discussed in Bulletin No. 11 of this series.

In the matter of appropriate densities, as in other problems of the local housing program, the advice of the local city planning body should be sought at the very beginning of the search for possible sites.

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Sectional Distribution of Housing Projects Within the City

In many cases the total market as determined for the community as a whole should not be the sole basis for the determination of the number of units for which a site must be selected. Sectional influences within the community may tend to prevent freedom of movement of families from one part of the community to another. The total market may be divided into geographic segments between which there may be but little hope of interchange of families. Such sectionalization of the market may result from the existence of various employment concentration points, together with transportation difficulties and distance or topographic barriers; or from a determined preference of special groups, racial or otherwise, for certain sections of the community in which they have long been established. The question of site selection, as affected by the number of units to be built, should therefore be studied in its relationship to the geographical distribution of the total market, insofar as such distribution may be considered as being set in a somewhat permanent pattern.

Racial Considerations in Site Selection

The second prerequisite assumption with which the local authority should begin its search for a site is that concerning the racial distribution of the total number of families to be served - that is, if the authority has decided that local conditions indicate that there should be any distribution along racial lines. This subject has been mentioned briefly above. Where it has been decided that a project should be built

to serve families who are predominantly of a given race, care must be exercised in selecting a site which will not do violence to the preferences and established habits of members of that race or to the community life of which they may be a part. The aim of the authority should be the preservation rather than the disruption of community social structures which best fit the desires of the groups concerned.

Particular care should be exercised in site selection to safeguard the interests of minority groups which may be affected. Although it is the responsibility of the local housing authority to decide its own racial policy, certain desirable principles may be suggested for application in this connection. Some of these may be enumerated as follows:

(1) The development of public housing projects for white occupancy in areas now occupied by Negroes or other minority racial groups is undesirable. This is particularly true where a considerable amount of home ownership or existing community facilities indicate that an integrated community of Negro, Mexican, or other minority composition is established.

(2) Whenever exceptions are to be made to this general policy, the local authority should demonstrate the circumstances which it believes justify the exception and there should be obtained, if possible, a statement of concurrence in the program from representative spokesmen of the racial group to be displaced.

(3) Any local program which involves the demolition of a number of houses available to minority racial groups which is considerably greater than the total to be provided for these groups in the new project is undesirable. In many sections of the country the supply of housing available to minority groups - Mexicans and Negroes particularly - is artificially limited by racial restrictions. If houses in which these groups are now living are demolished, houses in other sections of the city evacuated by tenants moving into the new projects are seldom available to these displaced minority groups. In the case of home owners of the minority groups, there will generally be great difficulty in acquiring comparable homes elsewhere in the city.

(4) If it is decided to develop sites which are either inhabited now by members of more than one race or, in the case of vacant sites, are contiguous to neighborhoods which are inhabited by different races, local authorities should plan projects open to the members of these different groups.

Study of Alternative Site Possibilities

Having arrived at a fairly well-defined decision as to the number of units for which a site or sites must be found and bearing in mind the racial implications of the problem, as discussed above, if any should exist, the local authority will do well to examine the possibilities and the suitability of as many different sites as may have a reasonable claim to attention and, by a process of elimination, to narrow its examination to a few which appear to be worthy of a more intensive study. The practice, which occasionally is followed by a local housing authority, of jumping to a conclusion in the selection of a site without having thoroughly explored the possibility of there being a superior alternative, is to be condemned.

It is strongly recommended that a tabulation be prepared to show side by side the characteristics of the various sites which are worthy of consideration. Frequently a site which may receive little attention as a possibility at first will appear in a more favorable light after a detailed comparison with other possible sites. It is to be remembered that in making such comparisons, as elsewhere in the development of the local authority's program, the services of the legal and project planning advisers and of other specialists of the USHA are available. In the following pages some of the additional factors which should be considered in connection with site selection will be discussed. The check list which is included hereafter in this bulletin may be used as a basis for rating alternative site possibilities.

Vacant or Slum Sites

Although the objectives of the U. S. Housing Act of 1937 include slum clearance as well as the building of homes for the lowest income groups, it will be well for the local housing authority to begin its site selection study without a predetermined decision as between a slum-site program and the use of vacant or partly vacant land. The availability of properly placed sites of each type should be explored and the comparative advantages, economic and otherwise, of each type should be examined.

A slum clearance site which may in other respects seem very desirable may, upon investigation, prove to be too expensive to acquire; or the problem of relocating present residents may present serious difficulties. A further analysis of the racial situation may show unexpected complications. As slum sites are generally held by a large number of individual owners, the difficulty of acquisition or the danger of delay may, upon investigation, appear to be serious. Above all, a check of land uses, both existing and trends, in the vicinity of the site under consideration, either with the assistance of the City Planning Commission (if there is one), or as undertaken by the local authority, may show that the site is better suited to other than residential uses or that it is definitely unsuitable for continued use as a residential neighborhood.

On the other hand, a vacant site may at first arouse enthusiasm because of its cheapness or its ease of acquisition, or because of its excellent topography or beautiful surroundings. But a more careful examination may show that it should not be selected because it is not properly located with respect to employment opportunities for the low-income families which would be its tenants; or because school facilities or transit facilities are inadequate and the prospect of such lack being corrected is remote; or because utilities are lacking and cannot be extended to the site without considerable expense to the project or to the city; or because its location within the city structure is such that it should logically be put to other than residential use, such as industry or perhaps a public park; or because the site is more suitable for residential development by private industry for a higher income group.

These are a few of the faults which may appear when the local authority undertakes a careful evaluation of sites to which its attention may in the beginning be hopefully directed. They are cited here in order to emphasize the desirability of making a careful comparative analysis of the merits of a number of sites, before any off-hand decision is made either as to a particular site or as between a slum-site and a vacant land program.

Where the relocation problem would be serious under a slum-site program, and particularly in communities where it may be expected that more than one project will be built, either presently or within the near future, it may be advisable to choose a vacant land site for the first development. If the slum clearance part of the program is deferred until the new housing on the first project is available or nearly available, the relocation difficulties will be alleviated.

Natural Boundaries of the Site

It is well to bear in mind the fact that it is desirable, other things being equal, that a site have natural boundaries, at least on a portion of its periphery. This is both in the interest of the protection of the project and in the interest of a logical future extension of the housing or slum clearance program. Such natural boundary may be a park, a cemetery, the grounds of a large public institution, a river or stream, a ravine or a bluff, a railroad, an important street or highway, or a well-defined boundary of a commercial or light industrial area. In a slum district or blighted area a first project will seldom clean up all of the blight. It is therefore sensible to locate such project in a position from which it can be readily expanded step by step. Should the project be set down in the middle of a slum area which may be considered as appropriate for future reclamation and residential use, the chances of spotty industrial and commercial encroachment are increased. If, on the other hand, the reclamation program should begin with a site adjacent to a natural boundary of this area, the danger of such uncontrolled spotty development would be lessened.

There are, of course, various considerations, including that of cost, which may make it necessary to select a first site without regard to this question of natural boundaries. In such cases it would be well to locate the site so that it may eventually be expanded outwardly to reach some natural boundary. This is especially true for slum clearance sites, but it may sometimes be equally true for a site in open territory. In the case of a site in open territory it is well to remember that population density on the first site should not be established at such a high level that it will tend to make more difficult the later acquisition of the adjacent land.

A somewhat different but related matter is the situation where certain street frontage is too expensive for use for low-rental housing but may to advantage be acquired and leased to private developers for commercial or other uses as a measure of protection to the project, in order to eliminate a "business slum" along its border, or in order to provide for street widening, or in order to insure desired points of access to the project. The introduction of this subject is not to be interpreted as establishing any general policy of the USHA under which the acquisition of land for commercial purposes is authorized. Any such plan must be justified by the special circumstances peculiar to a given project. But it is mentioned here because it may, in certain cases, have a bearing on the question of site boundaries.

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Exclusion of Through Streets from the Project

If possible a site should be selected which will permit the exclusion of through traffic from streets within the project. The optimum condition is where there are no streets within the project except those which are necessary for the service of the project itself. It will also be in the interest of safety for children and of quietness if there are no streets which carry heavy traffic on its boundaries. It is especially desirable that the site should not be split by a major traffic artery. It is true, of course, that in some cases other circumstances affecting site selection make the avoidance of this condition impossible. In general, the objections to the inclusion of a major thoroughfare decrease as the size of the project increases.

The closing of even minor streets which may be so located as to encourage the through movement of traffic is also most desirable. This possibility is sometimes complicated by the existence of utilities under the streets which should not be moved. Even so, it is often possible to close the streets and arrange the position of buildings so that the utility lines are left under the project open spaces. The attitude of the city government and the city planning commission on desirable street closing should be determined before a decision on site selection is made.

Comparison of Costs of Street Construction and Utilities for Various Sites

Land values are obviously governed to some degree by the extent of public improvements already built and for which the property owners have been assessed. In comparing prospective sites, it will frequently be desirable to make comparative estimates on the probable cost to the project of street construction or reconstruction and of utility installation. For comparative purposes, such costs must be added to the cost of the land.

For example, it may be found that for a vacant tract the cost of land plus the cost of site improvement items such as street paving, storm and sanitary sewer mains, and water and gas mains, will be more per acre than for a slum-clearance site where such improvements are, for the most part, already built and in usable condition.

Approximate, comparative estimates can be prepared readily and will present the facts in a concrete manner. The figures should obviously not include work which it may be safely assumed will be donated by the municipality. The cost of service roads, utility services, etc., within the project property will generally be much the same for sites of comparable size and therefore may not be particularly significant for the purpose of site comparison.

Such evaluations may be extended to cover differences in costs resulting from varying physiographic conditions, if these differences are significant; - for example, excess grading and foundation costs of one site as compared with another.

Transportation Costs

As we are considering housing for the lowest income groups only, the effect of site selection on the cost of transportation for the tenants is of great importance. Added transportation costs are virtually equivalent to added rents. The USHA is to pay subsidies in connection with these projects over a long term of years in order to reduce rents. It would therefore be illogical to select a site on the merits only of its lower first cost if its location is such that the additional transportation cost to the tenants would in part nullify the advantages of the subsidy. Sometimes there may be an approximate theoretical economic balance between the additional first cost of one site as compared with the additional continuing transportation expense which the selection of another site would impose upon the tenants. Even so, there should be compelling reasons other than first cost for the choosing of the cheaper of two sites if the resulting transportation cost to the tenants is materially increased thereby. Even where there is a theoretical balance of the economic factors it should be remembered that the policies of our present program call for greater consideration being given to the continuing expenses of the tenant than to the first costs of the project.

Consideration should be given to the possibility, however, that a present unfavorable transportation cost condition will tend to change for the better. For example, an outlying site may be justified if it is thought that within a reasonable time industry will move either near to it or beyond it and thus place it in a more favorable position as to transportation to a large field of employment.

In comparing the merits of sites from the standpoint of transportation costs, due consideration may be given to the probability that a certain percentage of the tenants will use automobiles, either individually or in a cooperative way, as their regular means of transportation. This percentage will vary in different parts of the country. There are cities where a large proportion of even the poorest families manage to own some kind of automobile. The future trend in this matter cannot be predicted.

Check List of Items to Be Considered in Site Selection

In the preceding paragraphs there have been discussed some of the factors which the local housing authority should have in mind when it approaches the problem of site selection, including some of the fundamentals of that problem. In the following list are various points which should be considered in the comparative analysis of the sites which are being investigated. The order in which they appear is not to be taken as being indicative of their relative importance. This list is not necessarily all-inclusive, since under local circumstances there may be items not mentioned here which should have an important influence upon site selection. It is suggested that in rating sites the following items be considered:

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1. Present and Future Land Uses in the Neighborhood and in the City as a Whole.

   (a) Effect of present neighboring land uses, such as heavy industry, light industry, commerce, or railroads, upon suitability of the site for residential use.

   (b) Present zoning of the neighborhood for land use.

   (c) Discernible trends or reasonable predictions as to changes in land use in the neighborhood and in the city as a whole as such changes may affect the suitability of the site for residential use or the permanency of the residential character of the neighborhood.

   (d) Effect of any particularly harmful land uses or environmental factors, such as may produce, in an objectionable degree, noise, odors, smoke, dust, flies, mosquitoes, etc.

(e) Zoning changes which should be obtained for the protection of the project.

(f) The prospects as to the possibility, from a practical standpoint, of bringing about zoning changes which may be essential for the protection of the site.

(g) Suitability of the neighborhood for the type of structures (apartments, row houses, etc.) which it may be intended to build.

2. Population Factors.

(a) Suitability of the site from the racial standpoint.

(b) Population density of the neighborhood, or prospective density, as it may have a bearing upon the type of housing project proposed.

(c) Population trends in the city as a whole as they may have a bearing upon the future population of the neighborhood and its continuing suitability as a residential district.

3. Accessibility to Employment.

(a) Accessibility of the site to centers of employment or to fields of scattered employment in which the low-income tenants of the project may be expected to be engaged, either by walkable routes or by transportation facilities which are reasonable both as to cost and as to time of travel.

(b) Adequacy of the employment opportunities to which the site is easily accessible to meet the needs of the number of families to be tenanted on the site.

(c) Stability or seasonal character of the employment to which the site is considered accessible.

4. Transportation Facilities.

(a) Existing transportation facilities within a reasonable distance from the site which can furnish satisfactory service to tenants in going to employment and to commercial or other community centers.

(b) Prospects for the establishment of needed transportation facilities where adequate facilities do not exist.

(c) Adequacy of service and schedules of existing transportation facilities or prospects as to obtaining adequate service.

(d) Cost to tenants of necessary transportation service.

5. School Facilities.

(a) The distance by walkable routes to grade schools both public and parochial.

(b) The distance by walkable routes or by transportation routes to junior high schools and to high schools.

(c) The capacity of appropriately located schools of all grades to absorb the children of the project.

(d) Where conveniently located schools of adequate capacity do not exist, the prospects as to proper facilities being provided, either through the building or enlargement of schools or through the provision of transportation to existing schools.

6. Recreational and Social Facilities.

(a) Accessibility to existing parks, playgrounds, or other recreational facilities, with due consideration to whether these facilities will be available to the tenants of the project.

(b) Prospect as to future public recreational facilities to be available to the tenants.

(c) Accessibility to religious and social facilities for the tenants.

(d) Necessity for the construction of supplementary recreational and social facilities as a part of the project if the site under consideration is chosen, and the probable effect upon first cost and operating cost of the project.

7. Accessibility to Stores and Other Commercial Services.

   (a) Accessibility of the site to existing commercial centers or to commercial centers which may be expected to be developed by private enterprise outside of the site.

   (b) Need for the provision of commercial facilities on the site as a part of the project development.

8. Topography and Physiographic Features of the Site.

   (a) Topography of the site as it affects the percentage of buildable area and the possibility of an acceptable site plan, considering its aesthetic aspects, its livability and convenience for the tenants, and its economy of maintenance.

   (b) Topography of the site as it affects cost of building construction and of site improvements.

   (c) Topography of the site as it affects vehicular and pedestrian access to the project and connections with the external thoroughfare system.

   (d) Grading requirements in general.

   (e) Rock excavation to be encountered in grading or in building construction, particularly if cellars are deemed desirable.

   (f) Underground conditions with respect to old mines which may cause "sinks," or with respect to burning coal seams.

   (g) Liability to flooding from rivers, streams or "tidal back up," and present or prospective protective measures against flood.

   (h) Ground water conditions as they may affect cellar dampness or foundation stability and possibilities as to drainage of swampy areas or lowering of ground water level.

   (i) Character of the ground as it affects its bearing capacity for foundations, as, for example, in the case of alluvial deposit requiring piling for adequate support of structures.

   (j) Conditions as to filled ground or old refuse dumps, upon which buildings could not safely be placed without expensive foundation work.

9. Availability and Adequacy of Utilities.

(a) Water supply and character of the water available (water softening expense, effect of acidity on piping, etc.), including information from qualified engineers as to the adequacy of the supply mains and of the source of supply for the number of families proposed and for fire protection for the project, and including information as to approximate cost to the project, if any, of providing adequate supply mains.

(b) Sanitary sewage disposal provisions, including information as to measures necessary for disposal, the adequacy of existing mains, and the cost to the project, if any, of providing adequate mains.

(c) Storm water disposal, including positive information on the adequacy of existing storm sewers and the cost to the project, if any, of providing adequate drainage facilities; also information on the question of the responsibility for taking care of storm water which flows from the site into adjoining streets and properties, and including any legal question arising from the need of diverting storm water from natural channels.

(d) Electric current supply, including proximity of adequate power lines and any question of cost which may be involved in the extension of service to the project, and including any question of differential rates as they may be affected by the location of the site.

(e) Gas supply (if the use of gas is to be considered), including proximity and adequacy of the mains from which the supply must be taken and including any question of cost to the project for the extension of the mains to the project boundaries.

10. Community Services.

(a) Disposal of garbage and refuse, including the responsibility for its performance and the method of disposal as affected by the site location.

(b) Fire protection, as affected by the site location and by street access, and the possible influence upon insurance rates.

(c) Police protection, snow removal, street lighting, street tree planting and maintenance, and other municipal services as affected by site location.

11. Relation to the Thoroughfare System and Condition of Streets.

(a) Accessibility to the site by way of paved streets or the prospects for the building or paving of access streets by the municipality.

(b) Condition and extent of present improvements on streets within, bounding, or leading to the site which are to remain open, and cost to the project, if any, of their paving or other needed improvement.

(c) Position of the site in the general street or highway plan of the community as it may affect the character of the project or as it may affect the carrying out of the street or highway plan by the municipality or county.

(d) Relationship of the site to major thoroughfares which may be objectionable from the standpoint of noise or hazard, either because they pass through or are adjacent to the site.

(e) The street or highway system in the neighborhood of the site as it may affect the safety or convenience of children in going to schools or commercial centers.

(f) The possibilities as to the closing of existing streets within the site, taking into account utility lines in existing streets.

12. Possibility of Later Enlargement of the Project.

(a) Possibility of future acquisition of suitable adjacent vacant or built up land at reasonable cost.

(b) Adjacent barriers to future extension of the project.

13. Cost of the Site and Acquisition Problems.

(a) The probable cost of land to be purchased.

(b) The possibility of the donation of land, either by private owners or by the municipality.

(c) The prospect of serious acquisition difficulties which may block or delay assemblage of the tract.

(d) The existence of easements for underground or overhead utilities or of mineral rights, water rights, or riparian rights, which may complicate site acquisition or interfere with the project in any way.

(e) The inclusion within the site of historical landmarks or monuments, which it would be to the public interest to preserve, or the destruction or removal of which might cause public resentment.

(f) The inclusion within the site of a considerable number of good houses, or of stores, churches, industrial plants, or other structures, the destruction of which would be hard to justify.

14. Relocation Problems.

(a) The racial aspect of the problem of relocating present residents of the site (as discussed hereinbefore).

(b) The relocation problem caused by the removal of present residents, in its relation to an existing housing shortage.

The preceding discussion of site selection may be supplemented to advantage through the reading of some of the other bulletins of this series, especially Bulletin No. 1 on Excess Land, Bulletin No. 5 on Progressive Steps in the Initiation of a Low-Rent Housing Project, Bulletin No. 11 on Site Planning, and Bulletin No. 14 on Site Engineering Design. An examination of the form provided for the use of local housing authorities in making formal application to the USHA for financial assistance will also be of value at the beginning of the site selection task by indicating the items of information concerning proposed sites which must be presented to the USHA and also the factors of need, market, and racial policy which must justify the selection of sites.

Site Selection and Publicity

The entire procedure of site selection must be conditioned by the necessity of avoiding premature publicity as to sites which are being considered or have been chosen. In the normal case publicity is generally not advisable until a certain stage in the progress of the work has been reached. Sometimes this is not until the taking of options is under way. Premature publicity may result in increased prices and in obstructive measures of various kinds. On the other hand, unnecessary secretiveness

may result in public resentment. Each local housing authority should use due discretion as to the proper time for publicity concerning its choice of site.

Conclusion

The foregoing discussion is intended to bring out emphatically the principle that the proper selection of sites constitutes the foundation upon which a housing program must be built to be successful. The full realization of this fact on the part of the members of local housing authorities and of their responsible technical advisers will go far toward insuring the success of local housing programs.

Nathan Straus

NATHAN STRAUS,
Administrator.

February 13, 1939.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

17-21-09

MAY 24 1939

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In response to your wire of May 25 we are sending herewith information on the racial occupancy of projects now being leased or managed by the United States Housing Authority or for which loan contracts have been approved for financial assistance to local housing authorities.

We trust that this is the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

ROBERT C. WEAVER,
Special Assistant.

For the Administrator.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Enclosure

[Enclosure]

Projects for Negro occupancy are now under construction in the following cities:

St. Petersburg, Florida
Augusta, Georgia
Detroit, Michigan
Buffalo, New York
Dayton, Ohio
Austin, Texas

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Construction contracts have been approved for such projects in the following cities:

Tampa, Florida
Savannah, Georgia
Louisville, Kentucky
New Orleans, Louisiana
Columbus, Ohio
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee
Fort Worth, Texas
Huntington, West Virginia

Contracts for financial assistance have been approved for the construction of such projects in the following cities:

Mobile, Alabama
Oakland, California
Denver, Colorado
Washington, D. C. (2 projects)
Daytona Beach, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, Jacksonville, and Sarasota, Florida
Atlanta (3 projects), Columbus, Rome, Savannah, Athens, Augusta, and Macon, Georgia
Chicago, Illinois
Covington, Lexington, and Paducah, Kentucky
New Orleans, Louisiana (3 projects)
Annapolis and Baltimore (4 projects), Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Laurel, McComb, and Meridian, Mississippi
Newark, Trenton, and Camden, New Jersey
New York, New York
Charlotte, Raleigh, and Wilmington, North Carolina
Akron, Cincinnati, Ohio
Chester, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston (2 projects) and Columbia, South Carolina
Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee
Corpus Christi, Dallas, Houston (2 projects), and Waco, Texas

17-21-11

In addition, loan contracts for projects for occupancy by both races have been approved for the following cities:

Peoria, Illinois
Muncie, Indiana
Cambridge and New Bedford, Massachusetts
Omaha, Nebraska
Asbury Park and Long Branch, New Jersey
Syracuse, New York
Warren, Youngstown, and Zanesville, Ohio
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Charleston and Mt. Hope, West Virginia
El Paso, Texas (Negro and Mexican)

In addition, funds have been earmarked for the construction of 95 other projects in 86 cities. Sites and racial occupancy of these projects will not be determined until the loan contracts receive Presidential approval.

(1)

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
p243k

RACIAL ANALYSIS - PWA HOUSING PROJECTS

Group A
Projects Occupied by Negroes Only

I LOCATION	II PROJECT NAME & NUMBER	III PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COSTS	IV PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION INCLUDING UTILITIES FURNISHED BY PROJECT (Covered by Utility Charge)	V TOTAL UNITS	VI UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGRO TENANTS	VII AVERAGE SHELTER RENT P.R.P.M.*	VIII AVERAGE MONTHLY UTILITY CHARGE**	IX Notes
Atlanta, Georgia	University Homes (H-1102)	$ 2,509,728	2 and 3-story row houses; 2 and 3-story flats. 2,252 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	675	675	$4.39	$1.47	
Atlantic City, New Jersey	Stanley S. Holmes Village (H-5001)	1,485,205	2 and 3-story row houses and 2 and 3-story flats. 928 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration and Gas for Cooking.	277	277	6.20	1.88	
Birmingham, Alabama	Smithfield Court (H-2902)	2,420,824	1 and 2-story row houses. 1,638 rooms. Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	540	540	4.36	0.48	
Detroit, Michigan	Brewster (H-1201)	4,642,448	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 2,449.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	701	701	4.52	1.96	
Evansville, Indiana	Lincoln Gardens (H-3801)	862,454	1 and 2-story row houses; 2 story flats. 579.5 rooms. Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration and Gas for Cooking.	191	191	4.53	0.96	
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lockefield Garden Apartments (H-1601)	3,168,640	3 and 4-story apartments; 2-story row houses. 2,586 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	748	748	4.35	2.09	
Jacksonville, Florida	Durkeeville (H-4702)	916,846	1 and 2-story row houses. 735 rooms. Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	215	215	4.48	0.34	
Louisville, Kentucky	College Court (H-2503)	719,093	1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 431.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	125	125	4.44	1.26	
Memphis, Tennessee	Dixie Homes (H-3401)	3,237,016	1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 2,083 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	633	633	3.68	1.47	
Miami, Florida	Liberty Square (H-4602)	908,704	1 and 2-story row houses. 876.5 rooms. All utilities except water purchased directly by tenants.	243	243	3.24	----	
Montgomery, Alabama	Wm. B. Patterson Courts	503,307	1 and 2-story row houses. 544 rooms. All utilities except water purchased directly by tenants.	156	156	3.82	----	
Nashville, Tennessee	Andrew Jackson Courts (H-2102)	1,766,922	1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,314.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	398	398	4.52	1.65	
New York City, New York	Harlem River Houses (H-1302)	4,104,533	4 and 5-story apartments. 1,959 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	574	574	6.36	2.00	
Washington, D. C.	Langston (H-1706-A)	1,744,177	3 and 4-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2 story flats. 903 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	274	274	5.40	2.05	
TOTAL FOR 14 PROJECTS (Group A)		28,989,897		5,750	5,750 (100.00%)			

*See Note B5. **See Note B6. ***See Note B7.

*See Note B5. **See Note B6. ***See Note B7.

(2)

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
12432

RACIAL ANALYSIS - PWA HOUSING PROJECTS

Group B
Projects Occupied by Negro and White Tenants

I LOCATION	II PROJECT NAME & NUMBER	III PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COSTS	IV PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION INCLUDING UTILITIES FURNISHED BY PROJECT (Covered by Utility Charge)	V TOTAL UNITS	VI UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGRO TENANTS*	VII AVERAGE SHELTER RENT ** P.R.P.M.	VIII AVERAGE MONTHLY UTILITY CHARGE***	IX****
(1) Projects in which there is a Section Designated for Negro Occupancy								
Charleston, South Carolina	Cooper River Court (Section for Negro Occupancy) Meeting Street Manor (Section for White Occupancy) (H-8901-B)	$ 1,243,541	1 and 2-story row houses. 747 rooms. Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	212	137	$4.10 5.45	$0.47 0.47	
Columbia, South Carolina	University Terrace (H-5201)	662,031	3-story apartments; 1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats 424 rooms. Section for Negro Occupancy: Electricity for Light and Refrigeration. Section for White Occupancy: Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	122	74	3.67 5.40	0.34 1.89	
Lexington, Kentucky	Aspendale (Section for Negro Occupancy) Blue Grass Park (Section for White Occupancy) (H-5103)	1,610,161	1 and 2-story row houses. 976 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration and Gas for Cooking.	286	142	4.75 5.18	1.62 1.62	
TOTAL FOR 3 PROJECTS CLASS (1) GROUP B		3,515,733		620	353 (56.93%)			
(2) Projects Occupied by Mixed Tenancy								
(a) Equal or Predominant Negro Occupancy								
Cleveland, Ohio	Outhwaite Homes (H-1002)	3,381,506	3-story apartments; 2 and 3-story row houses and flats. 2,205.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	579	565	5.07	1.41	
Toledo, Ohio	Brand Whitlock Homes (H-2601)	1,860,962	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 907 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	264	256	5.03	2.11	
Wayne, Pennsylvania	Highland Homes (H-9001)	336,903	2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 168 rooms. Heat and Hot Water.	50	25	4.55	2.31	
TOTAL FOR 3 PROJECTS CLASS (2a) GROUP B		5,579,371		893	846 (94.73%)			
(b) Predominant White Occupancy								
Cambridge, Massachusetts	New Towne Court (H-8501)	2,373,652	3-story apartments. 1,175 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	294	4	4.64	2.11	
Chicago, Illinois	Jane Addams Houses (Two Projects - H-1401-05)	6,924,382	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses. 3,571 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	1,027	28	5.39	1.86	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Laurel Homes (H-1801)	6,794,357	3 and 4-story apartments. 3,362 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	1,039	298	4.98	1.52	
Cleveland, Ohio	Cedar-Central Apartments (H-1001)	3,312,734	3-story apartments. 2,329 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	650	9	6.01	1.24	
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Parklawn (H-1502)	2,443,465	2-story apartments; 1 and 2-story row houses. 2,018 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	518	6	5.82	1.64	
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Sumner Field Homes (H-4201)	3,476,573	3-story apartments, 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,795 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	464	7288*	4.40	2.14	
Omaha, Nebraska	Logan Fontenelle Homes (H-2001)	1,790,162	1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,114 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	284	108	4.66	2.12	
Stamford, Connecticut	Fairfield Court (H-9001)	825,777	3-story apartments; 1 and 2-story row houses. 499 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	146	4	6.19	2.58	
TOTAL FOR 9 PROJECTS CLASS (2b) GROUP B		27,941,102		4,422	529 (11.96%)			
TOTAL FOR 12 PROJECTS CLASS (2) GROUP B		33,520,473		5,315	1,375 (25.87%)			
TOTAL FOR 15 PROJECTS (Group B)		37,036,206		5,935	1,728 (29.11%)			

*See Note B4. **See Note B5. ***See Note B6. ****See Note B7. *****See Note B4.

12-41

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
62432

RACIAL ANALYSIS - PWA HOUSING PROJECTS

Group C
Projects Occupied by White Tenants Only

I LOCATION	II PROJECT NAME & NUMBER	III PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COSTS	IV PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION INCLUDING UTILITIES FURNISHED BY PROJECT (Covered by Utility Charge)	V TOTAL UNITS	VI UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGRO TENANTS	VII AVERAGE SHELTER RENT P.R.P.M.*	VIII AVERAGE MONTHLY UTILITY CHARGE**	IX***
Atlanta, Georgia	Techwood Homes (H-1101)	$2,887,564****	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses. 2,136 rooms. Also 74 individual rooms and 40 3-room suites contained in a 3-story dormitory. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	604		$6.03	$1.26	
Boston, Massachusetts	Old Harbor Village (H-3302)	6,244,688	3-story apartments and 2-story row houses. 3,902.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	1,016		4.88	1.80	
Buffalo, New York	Kenfield (H-6703)	4,502,757	3-story apartments, 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 3,024 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	658		4.92	1.46	
Camden, New Jersey	Westfield Acres (H-6002)	2,933,353	3-story apartments. 1,849 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	514		4.89	2.43	
Chicago, Illinois	Julia C. Lathrop Homes (H-1406)	5,570,305	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 3,313 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	925		5.39	1.86	
Chicago, Illinois	Trumbull Park Homes (H-1408)	2,865,153	4-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,733 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	462		5.39	1.86	
Cleveland, Ohio	Lakeview Terrace (H-1003)	3,684,305	2 and 3-story apartments; 2 and 3-story row houses. 2,311 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light and Refrigeration.	620		6.19	1.18	
Dallas, Texas	Cedar Springs Place (H-7901-B)	948,378	2-story apartments; 1-story row houses; 2-story flats. 598 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	181		6.77	1.15	
Detroit, Michigan	Parkside (H-1205)	4,175,656	3-story apartments; 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 3,025 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	775		5.07	1.96	
Enid, Oklahoma	Cherokee Terrace (H-5401)	538,640	1 and 2-story row houses. 311 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	80		5.85	1.19	
Lackawanna, New York	Baker Homes (H-6202)	1,537,130	2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,215.5 rooms. Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	271		4.02	0.65	
Louisville, Kentucky	LaSalle Place (H-2502)	1,230,140	1 and 2-story row houses. 859.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	210		4.36	1.45	
Memphis, Tennessee	Lauderdale Courts (H-3403)	3,068,777	3-story apartments; 1 and 2-story row houses. 1,648 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	449		4.59	1.45	
Montgomery, Alabama	Riverside Heights (H-2201)	408,155	1 and 2-story row houses. 333 rooms. All utilities except water purchased directly by tenants.	100		5.35	----	
Nashville, Tennessee	Cheatham Place (H-2101)	1,889,032	1 and 2-story row houses. 1,102 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	314		5.21	1.65	
New York City, New York	Williamsburg Houses (H-1301)	12,917,362	4-story apartments. 5,719.5 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking and Refrigeration.	1,622		6.36	2.00	
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Will Rogers Courts (H-5101)	1,956,903	1 and 2-story row houses. 1,232 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light, and Gas for Cooking and Refrigeration.	354		5.73	0.98	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Hill Creek (H-3001-C)	1,971,317	1 and 2-story row houses; 2-story flats. 1,090 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, and Electricity for Light, Cooking, and Refrigeration.	258		4.66	1.99	
Schenectady, New York	Schonowee Village (H-5801)	1,350,992	3-story apartments. 717 rooms. Heat, Hot Water, Electricity for Light and Refrigeration, and Gas for Cooking.	219		4.84	2.58	
TOTAL FOR 19 PROJECTS (Group C)		60,680,607		9,632				

*See Note B5. **See Note B6. ***See Note B7. ****See Note B2.

[4]

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY
62432

RACIAL ANALYSIS - PWA HOUSING PROJECTS

SUMMARY

Table Reference	Number of Projects	Racial Type of Occupancy	Total Number of Dwelling Units	Dwelling Units Occupied by Negroes**	Percentage Units Occupied by Negroes of Total Dwelling Units**	Total Development Costs	Estimate of Development Cost by Degree of Negro Occupancy Based on Percentage of Units Occupied by Negroes
Group A	14	Occupied by Negroes Only	5,750	5,750	100.00	$ 28,989,897	$ 28,989,897
Group B Class 1	3	Built in two Sections; One for Negro Tenants and One for White Tenants	620	353	56.93	3,515,733	2,001,507
Group B Class 2a	3	Equal or Predominant Negro Occupancy	893	846	94.73	5,579,371	5,285,33[illegible]
Group B Class 2b	9*	Predominant White Occupancy	4,422	529	11.96	27,941,102	3,341,756
Group C	19	Occupied by White Tenants Only	9,632	-	-	60,680,607	-
	48		21,317	7,478	35.07	126,706,710***	39,618,498****

*Jane Addams Houses is 2 Projects. **Dwelling Units Occupied by Negroes Plus Unoccupied Units in Group A Projects Available for Negroes. ***Includes Development Cost of Dormitory for Project M-1101, Atlanta. ****Total of Costs Estimated for Group A and B Projects.

NOTES

A. Source of Data

1. Columns I, II, IV, V, VII, and VIII: Status Report of PWA Housing Division Projects, March 20, 1939, except for Management Review Division's superseding information for utilities furnished by project (Column IV) on Project M-3501, Evansville, and for shelter rents and utility charges (Columns VII and VIII) on projects M-1301-02, New York City; M-2101-02, Nashville; M-3401-03, Memphis; M-5103, Lexington; and M-8901-B, Charleston.

2. Column III: USHA Research and Statistics Division, Memorandum of April 24, 1939, transmitting data as of June 30, 1938.

3. Column VI: (a) USHA Division of Finance and Accounts, Memorandum of January 9, 1939 (for all projects except M-1501, Cincinnati; M-2001, Omaha; and M-4201, Minneapolis). (b) USHA Research and Statistics Division, Memorandum of April 21, 1939 for Project M-1501, Cincinnati. (c) Management Review Division, Memorandum of May 11, 1939 for Project M-2001, Omaha, and M-4201, Minneapolis.

B. Remarks

1. Column I: Virgin Islands project excluded.

2. Column III: Development cost of Dormitory for Project M-1101, Atlanta, $268,161, included in the total figure for that project. This item excluded from totals appearing on the Research and Statistics Division's report.

3. Column IV: Running water and indoor toilets in each dwelling unit on all projects. Cost of water is included either in shelter rent or utility charge.

4. Column VI: The estimates of dwelling units given for mixed projects are based on actual figures showing the degree of Negro occupancy at a period when these projects were at least 90% occupied with the exception of M-4201, Minneapolis, reported as 79% occupied as of May 1, 1939.

5. Column VII: P.R.P.M. - Per Room Per Month. Cost of water is included either in shelter rent or utility charge.

6. Column VIII: Monthly Utility Charge is also Per Room Per Month. Cost of water is included either in shelter rent or utility charge.

7. Column IX: Reserved for addition of special data as requested.

(U.S.-N.Y.A.)

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

OF GEORGIA

TEN FORSYTH STREET BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DILLARD B. LASSETER
State Director

February 9, 1939

17-33-246

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Chairman
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You may be interested in the enclosed copy of a report "The Negro and the National Youth Administration in Georgia" which was prepared for the second National Conference on the Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth held under the auspices of the National Youth Administration in Washington, D. C., January 12, 13, and 14, 1939.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Shell

William H. Shell, Supervisor
Colored Division, NYA
22 Butler Street, NE

WHS:ld
Enclosure - 1

[U.S. – Nat'l Youth Admin]

12-33-247

February 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Shell:

I want to thank you very much for the copy of the Negro and the National Youth Administration in Georgia which you sent me. I shall examine it with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William H. Shell
National Youth Administration
22 Butler Street Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION
OF GEORGIA

TEN FORSYTH STREET BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 10, 1939

DILLARD B. LASSETER
State Director

Dear Friend:

With the view of further extending the outreach and service of the Colored Division of the National Youth Administration in Georgia, state-wide meetings were held in Atlanta during the fall of 1936 and 1937. The Colored Division is inviting you to another of these meetings which will be held in the Assembly Hall at Camp John Hope in Macon County, seven miles from the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School at Fort Valley, Georgia, Saturday, March 18, at 10:00 A. M., Central Standard Time. You are among a representative group of Negroes in Georgia who are being invited to attend this meeting.

Consideration will be given to Student Aid, Vocational Guidance and Placement, Work Projects, Health, and Public Forums. Officials have been invited from Washington, D. C. to represent the National Youth Administration and the United States Office of Education. Mr. R. L. Cousins, Director of Negro Education, State Department of Education, and Mr. M. D. Mobley, State Director of Vocational Education, are hoping that any of the persons employed under their programs and can arrange to attend the meeting, will do so.

17-33

The General Committee on Recreation and Camping will serve a barbecue dinner on the grounds for 35 cents per plate. If the weather does not permit the meeting being held at Camp John Hope, arrangements have been made with the officials of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School to hold this meeting in the School Chapel. Markers have been placed along the road leading from the School to Camp John Hope. Persons in cars are asked to meet at the Academic Building of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School by 9:40 A. M., Central Standard Time, and join a motorcade to the Camp.

Arrangements have been made with the School officials to give overnight lodging to those who desire it for 50 cents per person.

Come and bring some one with you. If it is not convenient for you to attend, please have a representative present. Kindly let us know by Wednesday, March 15, whether you or a representative will be able to attend the meeting so that we may complete our arrangements. Enclosed is a franked postal card for your reply which requires no postage.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Shell

William E. Shell, Supervisor
Colored Division, NYA
22 Butler Street, NE

WHS:sh
Enclosure 1

[Nat'l Youth Admin.]

I plan to attend the State NYA Meeting at Camp John Hope in Macon County seven miles from the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, Saturday morning, March 18, at 10:00 A.M., Central Standard Time. (Yes)_____ (No)_____.

I plan to stay over-night at the School, (Yes)_____ (No)_____

I shall come to Fort Valley by: automobile_____
train _____

Time of arrival: March 17_____
March 18_____

Name_____

Address_____

National Youth Administration
of Georgia
22 Butler Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Official Business

Penalty For Private Use To
Avoid Payment of
Postage, $300

17-33

Mr. William H. Shell, Supervisor
Colored Division, NYA
22 Butler Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

(US - OFFICE OF ED)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1939.

12-36-45

Rachel O. Du Bois

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Your letter of December 20 addressed to President Roosevelt has been referred to this Office.

Your kind remarks with regard to the "Americans All—Immigrants All" radio series are most sincerely appreciated.

We have received much encouragement from leaders of thought and action in this field and are happy to know that our efforts are producing such favorable results.

Cordially yours,

J. W. Studebaker
Commissioner.

[U.S. OFFICE OF ED.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1939.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Replied 1/19

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In connection with the "Americans All—Immigrants All" radio series now being sponsored by the Office of Education, with the assistance of the Service Bureau for Intercultural Education, we are desirous of bespeaking your valuable cooperation in helping us build up a more extensive factual background.

12-36-37

We are doing this not only to provide the basis for those programs, occurring near the end of the series, which deal with contributions made by various peoples toward the industrial, scientific, artistic and civic progress of our country, but also for printed material to be prepared for listeners and to enable us adequately, to answer specific inquiries that come to us.

In order to make it easier for you to cooperate with us, we are enclosing a list of subjects in which we are especially interested.

It is possible that you may not have readily available, information under each of the headings in which your heritage group has made contributions toward the upbuilding of this country. In that event, we would greatly appreciate your forwarding to us at your early convenience, the information you can easily supply, leaving for a later date the material under other headings.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

Sincerely yours,

Philip Leonard Green

Research Director
Radio Division

PLG:IMD

P.S.: A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1939

J. W. Studebaker

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

As one of the people who so kindly consented to act in the capacity of Consultant for our "Americans All--Immigrants All" radio series, I know you will be happy to learn that at the Tenth Annual Institute of Education by Radio held recently at Columbus, Ohio, out of 30 network dramatic programs considered, "Americans All--Immigrants All" received one of the three awards (honorable mention).

You have no doubt read also that the Women's National Radio Committee, which comprises more than a score of national women's organizations, named this series "the most original and informative radio program of the year." This is the first government series to be accorded that honor. The enclosed news release gives the story of this award.

During the series, we found occasion to seek information and advice from many of our Consultants. We are deeply grateful to all those who consented to serve in this capacity and render invaluable cooperation toward the outstanding success which this series has attained.

I take this opportunity of presenting you with a copy of the eight-page booklet prepared for the benefit of listeners requesting it. You will no doubt be interested to know that we received about 80,000 requests for this booklet.

Many teachers and organization leaders after listening to the programs felt that, in addition to the premier presentations of this series over the air, repeat performances should be made available to schools and to civic, educational, farm and labor groups. We have therefore had transcriptions of these programs made. These are now available for educational uses, both on phonograph and regular transcription equipment.

17-36

If you know of any channels through which these recordings could serve to further the usefulness of the series, I shall be glad to receive your recommendations. Some groups have already purchased recordings for presentation to schools or colleges. Or they have encouraged school boards to buy and use this series as an aid to the promotion of tolerance through understanding.

At this time we are considering the possibility of continuing the theme of "Americans All--Immigrants All" in a new radio series. This may deal with various regions of the United States in the light of contributions made to them by people of many racial and national stocks.

Any suggestions you may wish to make with regard to the desirability or scope of such a series would be deeply appreciated.

Cordially yours,

J. W. Studebaker

Commissioner

12-31

[U.S. Office of Education]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

[redacted]

OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

Rachel Davis Bois

August 15, 1939

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

17-36-27

Knowing of your continued interest in the "Americans All--Immigrants All" radio series, I take pleasure in sending you a complimentary copy of a Handbook for Listeners and of a Manual under the title, "Americans All--Immigrants All," which suggest uses for the recordings of this series.

The Handbook should be of considerable interest to those who wish to acquire in a convenient way, more information than it was possible to give in the short time allotted to the broadcasts themselves. It indicates useful sources of additional material and suggests activities designed to promote intercultural understanding. The Manual is a companion publication to the Handbook. Both are being sent free to purchasers of the "Americans All--Immigrants All" recordings. To others the cost is twenty-five cents for the two publications. If you know of any groups or individuals who could benefit by acquiring these publications, we shall be glad to have their names. We shall also be pleased to send them complete information about the recordings.

As you see, we are sincerely desirous of spreading the "Americans All--Immigrants All" message which was first presented over the radio. In again asking your valuable cooperation toward this end, I wish to express once more my appreciation for your interest in the past.

Cordially yours,

J. W. Studebaker
Commissioner

[U.S. Office of Education]

October 4, 1939

17-36-28

My dear Mr. Studebaker:

I thank you for the handbook sent me and congratulate you upon "Americans All - Immigrants All". I sincerely hope that the government will support this type of broadcast for another year. I can conceive nothing which is more needed in the present distracted world than a rational, concerted and long continued effort to make the mass of Americans realize that all Americans are human.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. W. Studebaker
Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. - OFFICE OF ED.]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

Rachel Haws DuBois

October 16, 1939

17-36-33

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You kind letter expressing approval of our "Americans All--Immigrants All" radio series is greatly appreciated. You will no doubt be glad to know that I have been receiving numerous expressions of praise for this series.

I feel very strongly, as you do, that the values represented by "Americans All--Immigrants All" should be kept alive and that the series should be resumed, if possible.

All of us have been giving sympathetic attention to this matter and very careful consideration to certain technical problems which must be solved in this connection.

While we are not yet able to say that these difficulties have been overcome, I do wish to assure you that the matter is continuing to receive our earnest attention.

Cordially,

J. W. Studebaker
Commissioner

[U.S. Office of Educ.]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have received an application from Miss Frances Ethlynde Johnson for an exchange fellowship under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. For her research project she proposes "To work on the problem of the social class system in Haiti as an evaluation of Haitian democracy."

12-31-55

Your name has been included by Miss Johnson in a list of persons who can give us an opinion as to the value of her proposed study and her ability to pursue this study independently.

We should be pleased to receive such a statement from you. May we hear from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd E. Blauch

Lloyd E. Blauch
Consultant in Inter-American
Educational Relations

LEB/cbm

[U.S. Office of Education]

December 20, 1939

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November twenty-first, I think that Miss Frances Ethlynde Johnson would be a proper person to receive an exchange fellowship. She is a young woman of intelligence and character.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-31-56

Mr. Lloyd E. Blauch
Federal Security Agency
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

[U.S. Post Office]

17-19-85

June 3, 1939

Sir:

Will you kindly deliver all mail for me hereafter and until further notice at the YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, New York City? This cancels my previous request to forward my mail to Atlanta University.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Postmaster
Substation
West 140th Street
New York City

[U.S. + WORK PROJECTS 10 MIN.]

17-33-26

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. C. HARRINGTON
COMMISSIONER OF WORK PROJECTS

December 6, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor DuBois:

It is with considerable interest that I have noted your comment on the Work Projects Administration in your column "As The Crow Flies" appearing in the Amsterdam News, December 2, 1939. As Staff Adviser for the Federal Work Projects Administration, "Director of Race Relations" in Federal Unemployment Relief for the past six years, may I say that I am in complete agreement with the point of view you set forth.

The reasons why Negroes need unemployment relief, which you ascribe to Mr. Walter Chivers, are set forth in some detail in my article "The Negro and Relief", appearing in the March 1936 issue of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration monthly report. A marked copy is enclosed.

You may be interested to know that the Federal Work Projects Administration Division of Research and Statistics has conducted a considerable amount of research into the effects and conduct of unemployment relief. A great many of the monographs and special reports which have been issued in the last six years have sections dealing with the Negro worker. In the event these have not come to your attention I should be pleased to forward you a complete set, upon request.

It has been some seven years since I have corresponded with you. At that time, if I recall correctly, it was upon the subject of the Negro in our history or racial origins. You published a little article of mine entitled "An Outline of the World History of the Negro in 1,000 Words", in the July 1933 issue of the Crisis.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Edgar Smith

Alfred Edgar Smith
Staff Adviser

Enclosure

17-20-12

September 21, 1939

My dear Sir:

Mr. M. H. Fleming, a lecture agent in Salt Lake City, has written me August 18 that the University of Utah would like to have a lecture from me sometime next year. I shall probably be in your state in February. I write to ask confirmation of this desire on your part. My biography is in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and I am enclosing an outline of my lectures for the season 1939-40. I am also writing Mr. Fleming whose address is: 814 Second Avenue, Salt Lake City.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The President
University of Utah
Salt Lake City
Utah

[Va. State College for Negroes]

THE PAWLEY DEBATING SOCIETY
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
ETTRICK, VIRGINIA

17-19-141

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Pawley Debating Society of Virginia State College would be very grateful if you would kindly give or refer us to the best statement that you know showing how economic well being or advancement is dependent upon political activity or the exercise of the vote.

Enclosed you will find a stamped addressed envelope. Thanking you very much in advance.

Very truly yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts

Coach of Debating

HWR:SVJ

[Virginia State College for Negroes]

12-19-42

January 16, 1939

My dear Mr. Roberts:

The best recent statement on the relation of economics and politics as applied to the Negro group you will find in the November-December number of the Fisk University News, pages seven to nine. A more general and theoretical treatment of the whole subject will bé found in the works of Harold Laski, especially his STATE IN THEORY AND PRACTICE and his RISE OF LIBERALISM. For its classical background all these statements come back to the writings of Karl Marx.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College for Negroes
Ettrick, Virginia

17-23-12

MALAKU E. BAYEN, Editor
D. H. BAYEN, Business Manager

Cable Address:
"Ethiopia" N. Y., U. S. A.

THE VOICE OF ETHIOPIA

A paper for the vast Universal Black Commonwealth and friends of Ethiopia Everywhere . . .

2331 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Telephone:
AUdubon 3-0090

July 10, 1939

Dear Sir:

Just a line to thank you for the courtesy of giving us the interview the other day and for your note of July 7th.

I am enclosing a copy of your photograph which I took.

Very respectfully yours,

Malaku E. Bayen, M. D.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
35 West 110th Street Apt 5B
New York City

17-19-106

February 9, 1939

My dear Dr. Volz:

Could you come and talk to my class in Race Problems either Tuesday, February fourteenth, or Thursday, February sixteenth, at four p. m. on the Jews in Germany. A talk of one half or three-quarters of a hour would be appreciated. The class is small with five members but intelligent. Can you let me know today?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Kurt Volz
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Request for information

St. Ignatius Rectory
636 N. 43d STREET
PHILADELPHIA

March 23, 1939.

Dr W.E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Georgia.

16-81-71

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Bishop Ireton, the Catholic Bishop of Richmond, and Bishop McGinnis, the Catholic Bishop of Raleigh, have invited me to come to Richmond on May 3rd to help organize a branch of the Conference of Catholic Clergy on Negro Welfare. This Conference was organized about five years ago in the North East, and since then has continued to publicize to Catholics, especially Priests, the duty of working to remove from the backs of Negroes the disabilities that are crushing the spirit from so many of them. Last Autumn, I helped organize a branch of the Conference in the Mid-West, and at present are attached to it, priests from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri. The priests of these two branches are meeting four times a year for discussion of the problems of the Colored, and are going back to their own localities to preach the gospel of tolerance, and equal opportunity. I feel that we have in these conferences, and the action resulting from them, a distinct contribution to Negro Welfare. The Catholic Church is only at this late date beginning to have enough personnell and equippment to take care of present Catholics; and it is our hope that we can direct additional agencies to aid the Negroes to develop, where there is a present an absence of leadership. You, after all your years of struggle, surely know better than anybody else, how necessary it is to secure all possible help to raise your unjustly treated people.

I feel that I am not sufficiently acquainted with conditions in North Carolina and Virginia to offer the priests from those two states a definite and valuable account of what has been done, what is being done, and what must yet be done by Catholics for the Negro. I though that you as a historian might supply me with your memories of what has been done(such a little); and you observations on the past and present of Catholic work; and your suggestions for the future work by Catholics.

I realize that this is quite a request; but I have devoted my life to work among Negroes, and am so desirous of seeing them advance, that I do not hesitate to ask for help wherever I may get it. Would it,then, be asking too much to ask you for the above information to direct me? and Would you be so kind as to direct me to sources of information on peculiarly Catholic Work among Negroes, of individuals, trends etc? I feel that whatever I may say at this organization meeting of the Conference will give the bent which shall be taken by it thereafter. It is important, then, that I say what is correct and what will advance the deliberations and actions most expeditiously along lines of the proper development of Negro Culture. The constant meeting in the future of these intellectual leaders of the Church will become influential on this development. While your interests seem to me to be mainly economic, I am sure that the cultural development of Negroes is also of supreme importance to you.

Trusting that you will aid me, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

William J. Walsh

(Rev William J. Walsh.

17-4-92

April 4, 1939

My dear Sir:

I am sorry to be late in answering your letter of March 23, but my secretary has been ill. I may say that the best person to whom you should apply for information as to disabilities of the Negro in Virginia and North Carolina is Professor Thomas W. Turner of Hampton Institute. He is a Catholic and has been active in fighting for the rights of Negroes both within and outside the Catholic Church. There are studies of slavery and reconstruction in these states by Ballagh, Volume twenty-four of the John Hopkins' Studies; Hamilton, Reconstruction in North Carolina, Columbia Studies, 1914; Taylor, the Negro in the Reconstruction of Virginia. A good deal has been published by Hampton Institute on the Negro in Virginia and by the University of North Carolina on the Negro in North Carolina. I hope these references will help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend William J. Walsh
636 North 43rd Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

St. Ignatius Rectory
636 N. 43D STREET
PHILADELPHIA

April 6, 1939

17-61-70

Dr W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Thank you very much for supplying me with sources of information for a tak for the organization meeting of the Vorginia-North Carolina Conference of the Clergy on Negro Welfare. I have been in correspondence with Dr Turner in the past; but his name slipped my attention when I was casting about for sources for the talk. In fact, I happen to be Chaplain to the Federated Colored Catholics, of which Dr. Turner is President. I shall get in touch with him immediately.

It may be of some interest to you to know that, while browsing around Leary's Book Store on South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, I came across and purchased a copy of your, "The Philadelphia Negro". I find it of great interest to me, from a hostorical viewpoint, and for purposes of comparison. It is a long cry for the Philadelphia Negro from then until now. The some forty years from the time of the study until now have shown a vast progress among Negroes, who now are occupying many places of position and honor in this city, and who, I feel crtain, will go much further in the near future. The efforts of men like yourself have played an important part in that progress. It must be a source of some great personal satisfaction to such men as yourself to know that your efforts are not in vain.

I shall secure the books you mention, and with the backing of all the recommended sources, I hope that I shall be able to help establish a firm and powerful instrument for the further advancement of your people. We cannot expect the Catholic Church to indulge in any spectacular effort in this regard; but her firm, calm, unwavering, cautions, program, applied to the Negro, will spell within the next forty years even a greater progress for the Negro than the past. It is too bad that her personnell and institutions hampered her in the past from joining in the work of raising up to their proper places as men and citizens, this great minority; but we cannot undo the past. We can only look tot the future , and bring to bear on the needs of Negroes, the great influence of the Church. Things look very hoepful. Cardinals, Bishops, priests, sisters, and Catholic laity, are beginning to feel at long last that they must become their "brother's keeper". It takes time for the Church to undertake movements; but once she takes hold, she hangs on like the bull dog.

Thanking you again for your advice, I am

Sincerely yours

William J. Walsh

William J. Walsh.

Lester A Walton

Monrovia, Liberia, January 14, 1939

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In transmitting a copy of my commencement address delivered to the members of the graduating class of Liberia College, I hope you will forgive me for having the temerity to invade the field of education of which you are an authority. My wish, however, is that the sentiments expressed by me are very much in accord with your own.

I regret that during my visits to the United States on leave I have not had the opportunity of enjoying your company and indulging in an eat-fest at Luchow's. I sincerely trust this privilege will not be denied me upon my next trip.

Liberia has again balanced its budget in the face of a decrease in revenues in 1938 due to world conditions. President Barclay is doing all in his power to justify the existence of this black republic and it affords me considerable satisfaction to know that I am playing some part in Liberia's heroic efforts to preserve its sovereignty and autonomy. Despite rumors of probable aggression by European powers, I think I can authoritatively say to you as long as Liberia continues to make progress along economic and social lines and it receives the strong moral support of the United States Government, I have little fear of it losing its political and territorial independence in the near future.

I think I can point with pardonable pride to my record as diplomatic officer at this post during 1938. Three important treaties were negotiated and concluded at Monrovia by the United States and Liberia. A United

States

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

States cruiser made a memorable courtesy visit to this capital last October when the new Legation site was dedicated. I feel that you will be interested to know that my efforts during the year have won praise from time to time from the Department of State.

Please let me hear from you at your convenience.

With every good wish for a prosperous and healthful 1939, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lester A. Walton

15-31-111

EDUCATION

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY THE

HON. LESTER A. WALTON,
AMERICAN MINISTER TO LIBERIA,

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF

LIBERIA COLLEGE

MONROVIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1938.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR
PRINTING OFFICE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

EDUCATION

It is indeed an honor to be privileged to deliver the commencement address to this year's graduating class. Liberia College is known far and wide as the most advanced institution in the Republic for the training of an educated, cultured leadership. Its alumni includes the President of the nation, former Presidents, Cabinet officers, outstanding members of the Judiciary and bar, business men, and representative Liberians of both sex.

15-31

Foreigners who have had the good fortune to meet and talk with your leaders marvel at the breadth and depth of their intellect, their keen insight in and grasp of national and international affairs. Great surprise is expressed when informed that these leaders never attended school or college abroad, and received their formal education at Liberia College.

The prestige of Liberia College should not and must not rest on past glories and accomplishment but on the scope of the influence it exerts today. My wish is that both at home and abroad the response to appeals for financial assistance will be such as to provide the college with necessary funds requisite for the successful operation of any educational institution.

After accepting the invitation to deliver the commencement address it devolved upon me to select a subject. This task was more difficult than writing the address. At first I thought of taking it from Biblical literature and speak on: "Where There Is No Vision the People Perish. As my title of Minister is sometimes mistaken for that of a minister of the gospel, I assumed that I had a right to choose this Biblical quotation from Proverbs 29th Chapter, 18th verse.

Last spring while in the United States on leave of absence, I visited a friend at Detroit, Michigan, who is director of the local branch of the National Urban League. That evening I was invited to attend a dinner of social workers at the Brown Bombers Club, owned by Joe Louis, the world's heavyweight champion. When introduced to make a talk on Liberia, I was referred to as "Minister Walton".

Later in the evening the Manager of the club in a gesture of cordiality, approached me and with a pious expression on his countenance, very deferentially inquired: "Reverend, I hope you are enjoying yourself?" I thanked him for the compliment, but informed him that I happened to be a diplomatic minister and not a minister of the gospel Attaches of the American Legation tell me there are occasions in Monrovia when they find it necessary to do a lot of explaining that I am not a gentleman of the cloth.

I have chosen for the subject of my commencement address a one-word terminology, to wit: "Education".

Through the years, the definition for education per se remains the same; but in this changing world the curricula have become more elastic Today the types of education are far more varied than those of yesteryear. Times and customs are directly responsible for the adoption of more specific and definitive educational objectives and the employment of new ways and means to reach these objectives.

The chief reason ancient Greece and Rome were so intimately associated with classical education was that their economy was based on slavery. Hence the masters were at liberty to indulge to their heart's content becoming versed in literature. music dancing and other arts. They were not faced with the compelling necessity of educating themselves with a view to securing employment as we are in 1938; for it

was the lot of others to do the work for them.

Contemporary education primarily deals with meeting the requirements of living and forming a proper appreciation of constructive citizenship. Only in very rare cases does the writing of Homeric poems provide such fundamentals of life as a place to sleep and something to eat. Consequently, it is imperative that we impose a system of education adequate to present day needs.

15-31

Educational authorities in the United States are giving much thought to the fact that more than 85 per cent of students attending high school must seek jobs after graduating, although many high schools are insistent that a curriculum be maintained which trains all graduates for college instead of training the majority to earn a living.

In October of this year one thousand public school superintendents throughout the United States received a report entitled 'Occupational Adjustment', proposing a three point program to (1) guide; (2) train; (3) place graduates in the right jobs. Occupational Adjustment advises schools to counsel the students 'about the character and requirements of available jobs and give them practical training courses. Thus the world is becoming more and more practical as educational leaders realize that there must be a more practical approach to education.

Donald S. Bridgman in contributing a magazine article on "Education for work and Citizenship," relates that recently eight or ten personnel executives in different types of businesses were asked to state the qualities they sought in young men and women entering for mechanical or clerical work, often directly from high school, and that the replies stressed essential fundamental factors for those going into the working forces as follows:

"First, good work habits, dependability,

and the ability to get on with their fellows.

"Second, real command of the basic academic skills, the use of the English language and mathematical accuracy.

"Third, some understanding of their ability and interests with relation to broad areas of work, recognition of the value of all sorts of honest work, whether manual or mental, and readiness to enter upon that for which they are best fitted.

"Finally, familiarity with the tools used in the work to be undertaken and with the atmosphere of the job or office, and thorough grounding in the methods necessary for the development of some definite skill. Other observations made were that business seeks for its general forces the man who has some knowledge of his place in the work of the world and acceptance of the value of that place at least as a starting point, some standard of workmanship; and a realisation of what is required for skill, orderly and accurate habits of mind in using the ordinary academic tools of life, and positive qualities for character.

It is further pointed out that the growth of the population, its concentration in towns and cities and the development of modern industrial methods there have come the necessity for far more participation by government agencies in the areas affecting the daily life of the people and a growing development of governmental controls in other areas. A choice of government offices by the electorate then, involves a decision concerning their stand on problems which intimately affect us all. Freedom from fear, confidence in one's own worth, and having a part in one's family and community - things which permit us to employ the intelligence we have for social rather than anti-social industry, to look at problems objectively, to use disinterestedly such knowledge as we can acquire, are fundamental things.

I am in complete agreement with those

who advocate that there should be flexible, varied educational programs for individuals - programs which prepare for different kinds of work. This only can be done by classifying students in accordance with their natural bent. I have known students whose marks were nothing to boast of and yet later in life they became nationally or internationally famous as artists, singers, skilled artisans, etc. There is many a student adjudged mentally backward in the classroom who might prove to be otherwise if the teacher had a more accurate and sympathetic understanding of his proclivities for learning and these proclivities were encouraged and developed instead of discouraged and stifled.

One reason for so many square pegs in round holes in life and vice versa, is the tendency toward mass education. However, educational leaders are becoming convinced that minds cannot be trained en masse with the same industrial efficiency as Ford cars are manufactured. In New York and other cities in the United States, boards of education have adopted the system of vocational guidance which provides a sense of reality for the boy or girl who has little understanding for the abstract. They are educated along lines determined by their aptitude and not in accordance with a course of study prescribed for all.

To be sure, there are boys and girls who, either by catering to their own vanity or the vanity of others, educate themselves for a role in life for which they are unfitted and who inevitably meet with failure or at best moderate success.

Confidence in one's own worth does not imply an exaggerated notion of yourself. The student is taught objectively, but a student before and immediately after graduation is usually inclined to study himself subjectively. Introspection seldom makes for objectivity. No phase of learning is more essential to an individual's education as to know himself, his weaknesses and his strength. So to the graduate starting

out in this world to match wits with others I say: "know thyself". Another piece of advice is: Do not take yourself too seriously. Have a sense of humor. It is not how important you look but how important your contribution to mankind by which you are judged.

In the educational field there appear to be divergent opinions as to the aim of education, and when one is really educated.

Lin Yutang, in his interesting book on "The Importance of Living", writes: "The aim of education or culture is merely the development of good taste in knowledge and good form in conduct. The cultured man or the ideal educated man is not necessarily one who is well-read or learned, but one who likes and dislikes the right things. To know what to love and what to hate is to have a taste in knowledge. Nothing is more exasperating than to meet a person at a party whose mind is crammed full with historical dates and figures, and who is extremely well posted on current affairs in Russia or Czechoslovakia, but whose attitude or point of view is wrong. I have met such persons and found that there was no topic that might come up in the course of the conversation concerning which they did not have some facts or figures to produce, but whose points of view were deplorable. Such persons have erudition but no discernment or taste.

"Erudition is a mere matter of cramming of facts or information, while taste or discernment is a matter of artistic judgment. In speaking of a scholar, the Chinese generally distinguished between a man's scholarship, conduct and taste or discernment. This is particularly so with regard to historians; a book of brief history may be written with the most fastidious scholarship, yet be totally lacking in insight or discernment, and in the judgment or interpretation of persons and events in history, the author may show no originality or depth of understanding. Such a person, we say, has

no taste in knowledge.

"To be well-informed, or to accumulate facts and details, is the easiest of all things. There are many facts in a given historical period that can be easily crammed into our mind, but discernment in the selection of significant facts is a vastly more difficult thing and depends upon one's point of view."

The Chinese philosopher also observes that. "The danger of prescribing a course of compulsory studies is that it implies that a man who has gone through the prescribed ipso facto knows all there is to know for an educated man. It is, therefore, entirely logical that a graduate cease to learn anything on to read books after he leaves school, because he has already learned all there is to know. We must give up the idea that a man's knowledge can be tested or measured in any form whatsoever. The search for knowledge, after all, is only like the exploration of a new continent."

It has been my purpose to give members of the graduating class a bird's-eye view of some aspects of contemporary education as they directly affect those receiving diplomas from high school and college. Without design, I may have placed more emphasis on the high school graduate than the college graduate. But whether the student finishes high school or college, whether he lives in Liberia or the United States, his motivating ambition is to earn a living.

Throughout Liberia thousands of youths in settlements and in the hinterland are clamoring for education. No greater opportunity awaits the graduate, male or female, than that of rendering service in the role of teacher and leader. I make this statement mindful that every graduate does not aspire to preside over the class room and that some have selected other callings more to their liking and personal qualifications.

It is particularly pleasing to note the opinion no longer prevails that the student is educated only to hold public office. One of Liberia's paramount needs is trained agriculturists, technicians and business men, so vital to the development of the Republic's economy. In the selection of young men to enter technical and professional schools abroad, the fact should never be overlooked that the applicant must have the educational background which will enable him to meet the matriculation requirements. To use a slang phrase - "he must make the grade."

It is commendable for anyone to evince a desire to study higher mathematics, English literature, biology and social sciences. To do so is to add to one's educational and cultural stature. However, the graduate, when he goes out into the world, must not expect to assume leadership on the basis of his discussion of calculus, quadratic equations, Virgil's Aeneid and the binomial theory.

The training you have received at school and college is the foundation on which your life's work is predicated. The rest of the structure will be built largely in the arena of experience. There is a saying that experience is the best teacher. Perhaps it is the best teacher if one takes heed and really learns by experience.

In this era when educational programs are formulated more and more in consideration for the acquisition of things material, the graduate should keep in mind that no matter how brilliant he may be, there must burn within that divine spark of reverence for Him who made us all; and in your quest for fame and fortune ever keep before you that priceless heritage - your Liberian citizenship, which guarantees your liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In extending my sincere best wishes for your future success, I should like to remind you that there are some things in

life you do not learn in the classroom. No one can teach you to appreciate fully the grandeur and beauty of a Liberian sunrise or sunset; no one can teach you to rhapsodize over so fascinating a nocturnal scene as when the full African moon kisses the Mesurado River, which, as a looking glass, mirrors the harmonious blending of moonbeams and silvery rippling waters; no one can teach you to experience that feeling of exaltation and pardonable pride, when, returning from afar, you first glimpse the Liberian shores and exclaim: "This is my home, my native land!"

No one else can visualize in your mind's eye the many, many golden opportunities open to you to take an active and prominent part in the economic, social and political development of this unique and progressive African state; for vision, initiative and persistence must be born within you.

In conclusion, let me further remind you that whatever your educational aims have been, whatever your post graduate objectives may be, faith in and loyalty to your country and government are prime essentials to good and constructive citizenship.

February 27, 1939

15-31-112

My dear Walton:

I was very glad to have your letter of January fourteenth. I wish you would send me some exact figures concerning the income and expenditures and the imports and exports of Liberia covering say the period from 1930 to 1940. I am greatly interested in its development. I have just been lecturing for a committee of colored students in the University of Nebraska. Its president is Charles G. Blocah who is a native Liberian. I should think the government would eventually want his services. I am very glad to hear of your success and hope to meet you when you come again.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Walton and my regards to His Excellency, the President, and such other persons as I may know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Honorable Lester A. Walton
American Minister to Liberia
Monrovia, Liberia

17-19-102

MASSILLON URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
NO. 238 ERIE STREET S.
MASSILLON, OHIO

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE 6001

February 6,1939

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Request for information

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I was recently put in charge of arrangements of a discussion period to be conducted at Massillon High School, the purpose of which is to call attention to the participation of Negroes in the economic development of America. It has been suggested that a good approach would be to draw a comparison of the present status of our group here with that of the Jew in Nazi Germany.

In regard to the Jew, my information is terribly lacking. It is accepted more or less that the Negroe's slave heritage is the primary force conditioning his relationship to the general structure of American life. This relationship we know has been a process of evolution from slave to contrabrand of war, freedman, and then restricted citizenship. We know too that the status today is conditioned primarily by the edonomic consequences of the slave system which have only been partially overcome.

I am desirous of making some such analysis of the Jew's position in Nazi Germany, calling attention to his entree into that nation in considerable number and the nature of his relationship to the general economic life.

I had hoped to receive some suggestions regarding the interpretation which you would place on this from the clippings of your articles to the Pittsburgh Courier, during your recent visit to Germany, but I don't seem to have saved the right article. I shall greatly appreciate a reaction from you regarding this or the direction to some material such as will enable me to cope with the problem at hand.

Sincerely,

J.T. Wardlaw

J.T. Wardlaw

17-19-103

MASSILLON URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE, 6001

February 14,1939

Miss Irene Diggs,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Miss Diggs:

A reply from Dr. Dubois in regard to the problem referred to in my letter of recent date, will be greatly appreciated when it is convient for him to make the same.

With best wishes to yourself, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Wardlaw

JTW:JVD

401-61-41

February 27, 1939

My dear Mr. Wardlaw:

The best and most authoritative statement of Nazi Germany is F. L. Schuman THE NAZI DICTATORSHIP published by Knopf, 1936. In that there is chapter eight on the Jews. To that you will have to add recent articles which you could find in The Nation or The New Republic. I hope these suggestions are not too late.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. T. Wardlaw
Massillon Urban League
238 Erie Street South
Massillon, Ohio

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October 24, 1939

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Request for

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I know you will be interested to know we are putting over a "Drive" of $5,000 for preliminary expenses of this important work. The present out-look for success is most encouraging. I feel that at last we have the work, which you have kindly endorsed so long, well started for success.

17-31-25

Very truly yours,
Harriet Gibbs Marshall
Harriet Gibbs Marshall

Follett

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1255 SO. WABASH AVE.

Publishers of a GUIDE TO GOOD READING

February 17
19 39

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Social Science Department
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

17-38-56

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was my great pleasure to hear you speak at the University of Chicago Chapel last Sunday.

Due to the poor acoustics in the Chapel, I could not hear everything that you said.

I am not attempting to flatter you but I do consider your thoughts and interpretations concerning life in general and negro history particularly, quite important and for this reason I am requesting that you send me a copy of your address.

I will be only too glad to pay the cost of typing it and any other work that this request may cause.

Since you left the Crisis, I have had no way of keeping in touch with your various publications. I am wondering if you are contributing articles to any particular magazine regularly, and if you are, what the name of that magazine is.

Sincerely yours,

FOLLETT BOOK COMPANY

S. C. Watkins

ds

Na[illegible]

Chicago 2/13/39.

42-1B-13

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta Ga.

My dear Dr Du Bois.

You certainly gave us a wonderful sermon, yes I call it sermon because it was the truth. Poverty everywhere, but when I go downtown and see the beautiful stores, the well dressed people the crowded theaters and Restaurants I get the impression that we have plenty of money. It is said that 80% of our American people are one month away from starvation. Only 1% of our population earn more than $10,000 per year. But 1/2 of the people less than $1000 per year. 1/3 of our people are underfed

(2) undercultured and poverty stricken.
We hear people brag about our
large independent farms. Yes
we have them, but over a million
farms in the South alone can-
not support a family. In
the US 40% of our farms are owned
by the farmer and 60% by the
capitalists We brag about our
Radios per family, our Refrige-
rators our bath rooms and
especially our autos. What has
the possession of these to do
with civilization, education etc.
You and me belong to the
old timers. I came to the US
from Germany (now Nazis)
in 1894 and became a citizen
in 1900. I know at that time
the bulk of our people were
happier more satisfied and
better church members and Christian

2/ [illegible] yes I know the war brought the change. The war also changed my view about the United States. A country 3000 miles away from the battle fields came into the war through a pernicious, hellish propaganda and sent billions of men over there to defend America from the aggressors and make the world safe for democracy. Will we all know the results and now for the last few years we have to suffer for this terrible sin of war all my life I worked hard and saved. 1932 I lost it all. Now in my old days I have to keep on working. Old age pension, yes the average in Illinois is $18.00 per month, who can

42-B-11

(47)
live on this large gift.
It is naturally that I as a
born German should be in
terested in Germany. This
has nothing to do with my
citizenship here and is not
un-american. Yes a person
that does not love his land
of birth is a traitor a criminal.
Of course at the present time
its only unamerican for
the Germans. It is OK for the
Irish the French the English
the Greeks the Swedes etc.
It is OK for them to show
the flag of their homeland.
But dangerous to the U.S.
if a German Club should
show the flag of the new
Germany. It sounds chil
dish but it is the truth.
It is surprising that to-day

3/ people cannot make a speech
with out hitting the Nazis (The Sun-
day Evening Club included)
I take my hat off to Dr Du Bois
and to Brackett. When the Nazis
started 1933 I was not much
enthusiastic about it. I read
all I could get on Germany.
attended all the socalled
lectures. the same thing all
the time. After a few years I
bought Hitlers book and read
it I sent for newspapers and
magazines from Germany.
I started a correspondence
again with relatives and
old friends. To-day I am
still a good American but
also a good Nazi. distorted
news, nothing but Anti Nazi
Propaganda. Back of all this is

42-18-15

(7) the International Jew. [redacted]. Of course there is a reason for it. The Jew in the U.S. controles the theater, the Film, the Radio, the Foreign News Agencies and by his ads the Newspapers. The Jew makes Public Opinion for the U.S.A. He done all this in Germany and this caused his downfall there. There is a reason why the Nazis are after the Jews. All the anti Nazi Propaganda has not changed the German Government one iota. They know what they are doing and the German people too. Not so long ago I received a long letter from a young man over there. He said one of the greatest things Hitler did was the

[redacted] of the press and for (7)
this the Germans, the real
100% Germans are very thankful.
They remember what
the Jew owned and controlled
press has done to the German
people, before Hitler in the
United States we have no
free press. Every newspaper
is controlled by somebody,
they only print that, what is
allowed by the power behind.
Not so long ago the Pastor of St
Pauls German Church came
back from Germany after
a four weeks visit. A reporter
came to his house and got
up a nice article on Germany
what the Pastor said. The first
edition had this article, but
not the later Editions. Why?
because it was telling the

(8) truth about Germany and this would knock the bottom out of the News policy. The Chicago News under Mr Lawson was one of the best papers in the US To-day under Mr Knox it is one of the meanest and dirtiest sheets in our country. Did you my dear Doctor hear Hitler speak a few weeks ago? It was an eyeopener for many people So you have studied in Berlin, that means that you can read the Nazi language. Before me a letter from my brother: Jede Zeit zeigt ihre eigene Gestalt in den Bauten. Das Mittelalter in seinen Domen Renaissance ihre Schlösser und Kirchen. Die heutige Zeit in dem Bau von Großbauten: Autobahnen,

37 Verpflegungslager Ausbau von
Verpflegungsanlagen für Verpfle-
gung, Krankenhäuser Entlau-
sungsanstalten, Heilstätten,
Kinderheimen, Altersheimen,
Mütterheimen, Desinfektionen
Verwundetenverpflegungsanlagen
Flaschenwaschanstalten (Flaschen)
von Milchkasernen, Regie-
rungsbauten, Bahnsteigbauten
Fußsteg, Tunnelanlagen, Fabriken,
Neubauten für neue Werke,
Stoffe, Kasernen. Geschäftsräume
Bauten in allen Arten Bahn-
hof, Reichsautobahnen Werk-
stättigungswerke in und ge-
kommen Ausmessungen im
Westen usw. In 50 Jahren wurde
nicht soviel gebaut, wie in
den 6 Jahren des Dritten Reiches
Jetzt wird die gesamte Kunst

42-18-17

(10)

der Arbeit auf der ganzen
ganzen Osterinsel und Südsee
land verwandt. Die Leute sind
glücklich in Ihrer Weise, sie sind
da ein Meckerer, sondern sind alle
zufrieden. Kaiser Hitler ist
zurück zur Zeit der Republik
Democracy was a failure
in Germany as we all know.
I am sure Germany will
fight against it. Germany
is a poor country and can
not afford a costly system
of political grafters as we find
it in the Democracies. A
wonderful Organisation in Germa
ny. Nobody has to hunger or freeze
Every block has a volunteer leader
who looks after the welfare of all
the people. I have an old aunt
over there, she lost everything
during the inflation. Now when
the winter comes the coal is

6/ put in her basement. The rent is paid etc. When old Gustav Meyer needs a warm Overcoat and heavy underwear he gets it free from the Fürsorge. No poor family with out Christmas presents & joy. Medical service is free. And to-day the German race is the healthiest in the world. What a wonderful spirit in the army now. No more cant. The most democratic country on the globe. A former paperhanger now the head of the new Germany. Only the best and smartest boys are picked out for the future leaders and send to the schools for the training of leaders. Every boy has to serve two years in the army, no more one year for the priviledged classes as formerly.

8-11-24

And many other things. We read so much of the other side. Of church persecution etc etc. A preacher is not allowed to criticise the government from the pulpit if he does, the government is after him. The church is for preaching only. All the other activities are looked after by the State Not a single church is closed in Germany. In my home State every church has a pastor not a single vacancy to-day, this never happened before. 1933 the state collected taxes for the Protestant Churches 130 mill. Mark last years it was over 400 million Mark the churches received from the state is. You will be surprised if you learn the number of your. ger ministers that returned to Germany from the U.S.

42-113-19

Formerly it was holi me tanger for the Catholic Church. the Cath. Church lost all the Palical pow. er and the Peters Pence. now why should the Roman church not be sore at the Nazis. Yes she lost the Peters Pence and Power, no wonder the Germen government also had the nerve to clean the dirty stables of the Ro. man monasteries etc. But the Nazis know history and religious wars are a thing of the past. Religion caused the 7 year war religion caused the 30 year war. Peple that are opposed to the present Nazi govern. ment have no place in Germany, Agitators are put in concentration camps.

[14]
a splendid place for the kind
No the Nazi Germany is not
heaven. It would be a blessing
to have some National Socia-
lism here in our country.
American National Socialism
or practical Christianity
This A.N.S. has nothing to do
with N.S.A.P.S. or Nazi its for
the U.S.A. only. Nazism is for
Germany only and not
an export
Thanking you my dear Doctor
DuBois for your splendid
sermon
Yours truly
John L Weber

[Webster, E.H.]
[4-1-1939?]

MORITURI SALUTAMUS

1854 April first 1939

"O Caesar, we who are about to die
Salute you!" was the gladiator's cry
In the arena, standing face to face
With death and with the Roman populace.

Among the many, many messages, cards, letters, telegrams that came to me on this Red Letter birthday, was a telegram, which, borrowing its suggestion from the first line of the quotation above, said

"Hail, Caesar, we who are in our seventies,
salute you."

17-23

This poem, which is my favorite among the poems of Longfellow, was written for the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's class at Bowdoin College, the class of 1825.

In the poem are these two quotations which seem to belong to this note of warm appreciation to the parties to this birthday "shower."

To the undergraduates the poet exclaims,

Write on your doors the saying wise and old,
"Be bold! be bold! and everywhere, "Be bold;
Be not too bold! Yet better the excess,
Than the defect; better the more than less
Better like Hector in the field to die;
Than like a perfumed Paris, turn and fly.

To those of his class who are living, he says,

.....

But why, you ask me, should this tale be told
To men grown old, or who are growing old?
It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late,
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers
When each had numbered more than fourscore years.
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten
Had but begun his Characters of Men.
Chaucer at Woodstock with the nightingales
At sixty wrote the Canterbury Tales;
Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed Faust, when eighty years were past
These are indeed exceptions; but they show
How far the gulf stream of our youth may flow
Into the arctic regions of our lives,
When little else than life itself survives.

.....

What then? Shall we sit idly down and say
The night has come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;

.....

For age is opportunity no less
Than youth, though in another dress,
For as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

II

I taught my first school in 1881; in 1887 I entered the faculty of Atlanta University. In 1929 I was retired. I taught for 49 years without a break, unless the year I taught in the American University at Beirut was a break.

In 1929 we came to Fairhope on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Here I found a little community, trying to carry out the Henry George philosophy, that "the unearned increment belongs to those who create it by their presence," a philosophy that I am inclined to accept, in the search for a fairer deal.

III

I sometimes think of those Atlanta years (forty-two of them) as years in which I was sheltered, watched over, cared for, made acquainted with the softer, easier problems of life. I saw the colored people at their best; the ambitious, to a large part the successful and aspiring group. I count some of the most distinguished of the colored present-day group as students in my classes.

IV

Here in southern Alabama I have in a real sense met life on its rough side, its raw edge. I have an appreciation of the problems of the Southern whites, especially the farmers. I know the struggle of the Alabama Negro to rise out of the sharecropper regime, than I could ever have learned in the New England home of my ancestors, or in the shelter of Atlanta University.

And so to you, the large company of the students of my teaching years, may I say how much I appreciate your cards, letters, telegrams that conspired to make my eighty-fifth birthday one of the most significant of my life.

And may I say again in quoting

that "Age is opportunity no less than youth"

Every card, every letter, every telegram brings up a flood of memories out of a rich and friendly past.

Cordially and faithfully,

Edgar H. Webster

[Webster, E. H]

17-23-22

Fairhope, Ala., 5.20/39

My dear Dr DuBois:-

I distinctly recall reading some time in thepast that mour friends gave you a rebeption..phrhaps in Neb York..uon yo anniversdry. And as I have thought of you since it has benn with a distinct idea that you had reached thehalf century mark and..I was suoprised a year ago to find thatyou had three-sc teh birthday..So the timegets away.

In 1931 I attehded my 50th graduationyear at Bridgewater, and in somebrief remarks quoted from Morituri Salutamus. My Jubile'e comeb in 4 41; and I mayquote from thesame pooh again.

I think it was 48 years adet Dr. Bumstead asked what I thought of his inviting a young man from Harvard, who had already made a name, to th

University as Professor of Sociology. I had heard of you, and it is one of the satisfactions of my "our-score and five years, that I wrote back to him a cordial "yes."

Most of my Bridgewater classmates became masters of Boston's public schools. I escaped that and came to Atlanta University.

It has been good to have known you, and Johnson and Whitey and others who have enriched my life

Cordially and truly yours

Edgar T. Hayden

February 6, 1939

Memo to Miss Webster:

Will you please
send a bill for Du Bois' piano lessons?

Miss Lillian Webster
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

17-27-05

May 2, 1939

Memo to Mrs. Weeden:

I do not see how you are going to be able to do your work in sociology unless you can put more time upon it. Your make-up examination in RACE PROBLEMS was poor. I could give you no more than a C which leaves you just where you were before. You are behind in your reports.

Mrs. Lulu L. Weeden
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Westermann]

Internationales Institut
für afrikanische Sprachen und Kulturen

Vorsitzender des Vorstandes: The Right Hon. Lord Lugard G.C.M.G., etc.
Direktoren: Professor H. Labouret, Professor D. Westermann, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Verwaltungsdirektor
Generalsekretär: Hanns Vischer — Sekretärin: Miss D. G. Brackett

17-30-24

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London S.W. 1

Berlin-Steglitz, den 14. 1. 39
Steinstrasse 25 — Fernruf: 72 09 07
Für Einzahlungen: Dresdner Bank, Zentrale Berlin
Konto [redacted] w. Afrika-Institut
3-9088

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

I reply letter

Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have studied your proposed subject matter of the Encyclopaedia. It is very difficult to judge the whole contents from such an outline. As far as I see the outline is allright as far as the American Negro is concerned. If the Encyclopaedia will in the first line deal with the American Negro, then I consider your proposals acceptable, but if the African Negro is to be included, the number of subjects must be very largely increased. The African names occurring in the list, seem to me altogether arbitrary, a few of names of tribes and peoples are included, but others of far greater importance are omitted. I must confess that I do not at all understand this kind of selection. You should either exclude Africa altogether or you should include what is essentially important and then a corresponding list would have to be drawn up by a person who knows about Africa.

Very sincerely
yours

D. Westermann

INTERNATIONALES INSTITUT

fur afrikanische Sprachen und Kulturen

Berlin-Steglitz, den 14. 1. 39
Steinstrasse 25

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have studied your proposed subject matter of the Encyclopaedia. It is very difficult to judge the whole contents from such an outline. As far as I see the outline is all right as far as the American Negro is concerned. If the Encyclopaedia will in the first line deal with the American Negro, then I consider your proposals acceptable, but if the African Negro is to be included, the number of subjects must be very largely increased. The African names occurring in the list, seem to me altogether arbitrary, a few names of tribes and peoples are included, but others of far greater importance are omitted. I must confess that I do not at all understand this kind of selection. You should either exclude Africa altogether or you should include what is essentially important and then a corresponding list would have to be drawn up by a person who knows about Africa.

Very sincerely
yours

~~C.G. Seligman~~
D Westermann

THE WHEELING COMMUNITY FORUM
717 CENTRAL UNION BUILDING
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

17-33-159

January 4, 1939.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In re the matter of your Wheeling engagement, would February 14th or 16th be satisfactory to you for your appearance on our Forum platform here? Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Schudt

President, Wheeling Community Forum.

CJS/fd

January 6, 1939

17-33-160

My dear Mr. Schuck:

I regret to say that the dates February fourteenth and sixteenth have been taken and the only date that I can offer you now is Tuesday, February twenty-first. I shall have to hear from you soon, however, in order to save this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles J. Schuck
Wheeling Community Forum
717 Central Union Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

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FEBRUARY TWENTY FIRST SATISFACTORY. PLEASE CONFIRM. LETTER FOLLOWS.=

:CHAS J SCHUCK PRESIDENT WHEELING COMMUNITY FORUM.

17-33-162

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TELEPHONE
WHEELING 601

CHARLES J. SCHUCK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CENTRAL UNION TRUST BUILDING
WHEELING, W. VA.

January 11, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Confirming telegram this day sent you, will say that February 21st is satisfactory for the Wheeling Forum, and the Board of Education has given its permission for the use of the High School auditorium on that evening. Will you kindly let me know your subject, in order that it may be properly advertised? Also send me a short synopsis that we may use for advertising purposes.

Trusting to hear from you favorably, I am

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Schuck

CJS/fd

17-33-161

January 13, 1939

17-33-163

My dear Mr. Schuck:

I have your telegram and your letter of January eleventh. I am enclosing a list of my subjects and will be glad to have you choose the one most suitable for your community or to suggest any other that I would be able to treat.

I am speaking in Chicago, Monday night, February twentieth and plan to come from there to Wheeling and must leave Wheeling so as to get to Atlanta, if possible, Thursday morning. Would you kindly look up the railway schedule for me and advise me as to the best trains to take for these two trips. I presume that I will have to come by way of Pittsburgh although that is rather roundabout.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles J. Schuck
Central Union Trust Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

TELEPHONE
WHEELING 601

CHARLES J. SCHUCK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CENTRAL UNION TRUST BUILDING
WHEELING, W. VA.

January 16, 1939.

17-33-164

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am pleased, indeed, to note that February 21st is satisfactory for your speaking engagement in Wheeling. Of course, you will be obliged to leave Chicago shortly after your lecture on the 20th, in order to arrive in Wheeling in ample time for your engagement here. I believe the Baltimore and Ohio has a train leaving Chicago about 11:00 o'clock P. M. You can leave Wheeling for Cincinnati at 11:40 o'clock P. M., the night of your lecture here, and be in Cincinnati the next morning and at Atlanta on the evening of the 22d.

In view of the fact that we are endeavoring to have the negroes of our City join with us in the work that we are doing in the Forum, I trust you will find it convenient to speak on the subject "The American Negro After the Depression".

I will be pleased to supply you with any further information you may require in connection with your trip here.

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Schuck

President, Wheeling Community Forum.

CJS/fd

[Wheeling Community Forum]

12-33-165

February 7, 1939

My dear Mr. Schuck:

Will you kindly have this chart either put on a black board or copied on a large sheet of manila paper and hung in the auditorium where I am to speak? It illustrates the income status of Negroes of the United States. I shall thank you.

As I now plan I shall arrive in Wheeling at 1:33 Tuesday afternoon, February twenty-first, over the Baltimore and Ohio from Chicago and leave at 11:40 p. m. for Cincinnati.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles J. Schuck
Central Union Trust Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

[Wheeling Community Forum]

February 25, 1939

17-33-166

My dear Mr. Schuck:

Thank you for the opportunity of talking to the Wheeling Forum. I wish with you that we had had better weather but it was an intelligent audience. Will you express to Mr. Jones, the lawyer, and his friends my thanks for their kind hospitality?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles J. Schuck
Central Union Trust Building
Wheeling, West Virginia

December 7, 1939

17-26-01

Gentlemen:

I am returning the revision proof enclosed. It is my invariable rule in cases of this sort to refuse to make any payment whatsoever in order to have my name included in a reference book. My feeling is that if there is demand for knowledge concerning me that the publishers should meet it at their own expense and be repaid by the sale of the book. If there is no such demand, I have no interest in creating it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Who's Who in American Education, Inc.
110 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

January 14, 1939.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-31-2

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Schools of higher learning have two sources of income--state and national endowment and endowment by public and private philanthropy. Without one of these two sources of income, no school is able to foster a program of educational development and vocational guidance for the betterment of its youth.

For over eighty-two years, Wilberforce University, founded for the education of the Negro youth, has found it necessary to rely upon the latter--public and private philanthropy--for its very existence. Like many other institutions, a specific time in the school program is set aside when the alumni, students, teachers, business associates, and friends are called upon to contribute something toward the financial support of the institution, and this we call our Founders' Week, celebrated the week of February 20 to 25.

Each faculty member and employee of the institution is asked to raise a quota towards this end, and my quota is $30.00. I am calling upon you to help me in this worthy cause. From past business association, I know you are willing and cooperative and will do your part to help the institution in this annual drive. There are many improvements we would like made, both on the campus and our Wilberforce Farm, and with your help, much can be accomplished.

For your convenience, I enclose a self-addressed envelope. May I have your support, however small your contribution may be? Proper credit will be given you.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) W. D. Rush.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

January 14, 1939.

17-31-3

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will remember me as the wife of Rev. J. A. Rush, who was pastor of the Central Avenue church for a number of years. I own a little cottage on the old Atlanta University campus right near where the old Ware's Home used to be, on the same lot with the Herndon's facing Vine. My daughter there is Mrs. Emma Cunningham.

Why I was prompted to write you, at a banquet last Monday night given to the one-hundred and thirty-five teachers and employees, Dr. Walker spoke beautifully of you--your ideas and your work, and asked them to read an article written by you they would find in our library. Dr. Walker spoke highly of your attempt to change certain things while you were here, and how, in this article, you spoke of how useless it was for you to fight something that stood out above everything.

This is my sixth year at Wilberforce. When I came, I found the school was badly in need of things in my department and I began raising funds by selling lunches, etc. Up until last February, I had raised over $1,571.00. My regards to Mrs. DuBois if she is there.

Yours sincerely,

I will be grateful for a very small amount.

January 26, 1939

My dear Mrs. Rush:

I have your letter of January fourteenth and remember you quite well. I often see your daughter when I pass through Durham. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best wishes.

I enclose a very small contribution and wish I could make it larger.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. W. D. Rush
Box 155
Wilberforce, Ohio

17-31-4

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

January 28, 1939.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

17-31-7

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You can't imagine how much I appreciated your letter, since it found its way to me in the St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Dayton, Ohio, where I underwent an operation. I was brougt home yesterday, and so far am doing nicely.

I want to thank you very much for the $2.00. I shall put in on my list and you will receive official acknowledgment in due time. Ruth has often mentioned the pleasant visits they have with you when passing through Durham.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) W. D. Rush.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

GEORGE H. VALENTINE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

17-88-71

February 25, 1939

Donations

Dr. W. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your contribution of Two Dollars ($2.00) for our Founders' Day.

We thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Geo. H. Valentine,
Secretary-Treasurer

GHV:WF
(thru Mrs. Rush)
Rec. 17913

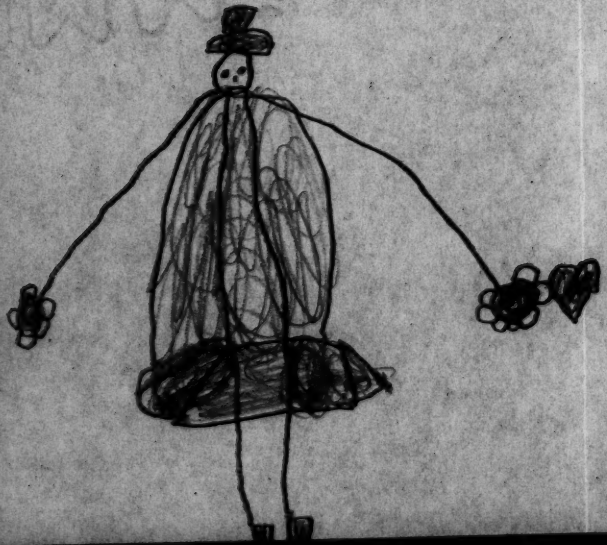
GRANDPA.

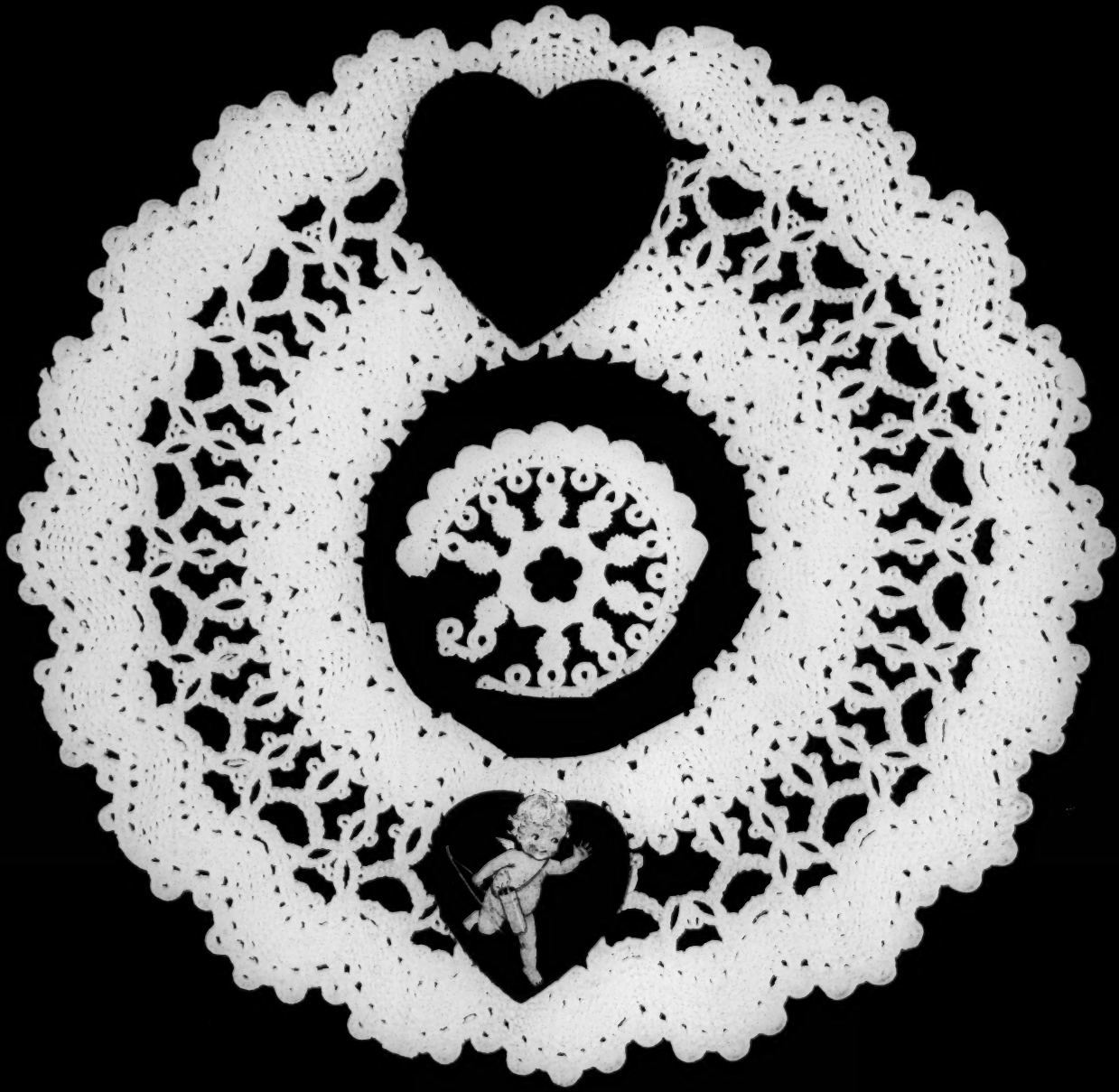
DU BOIS.

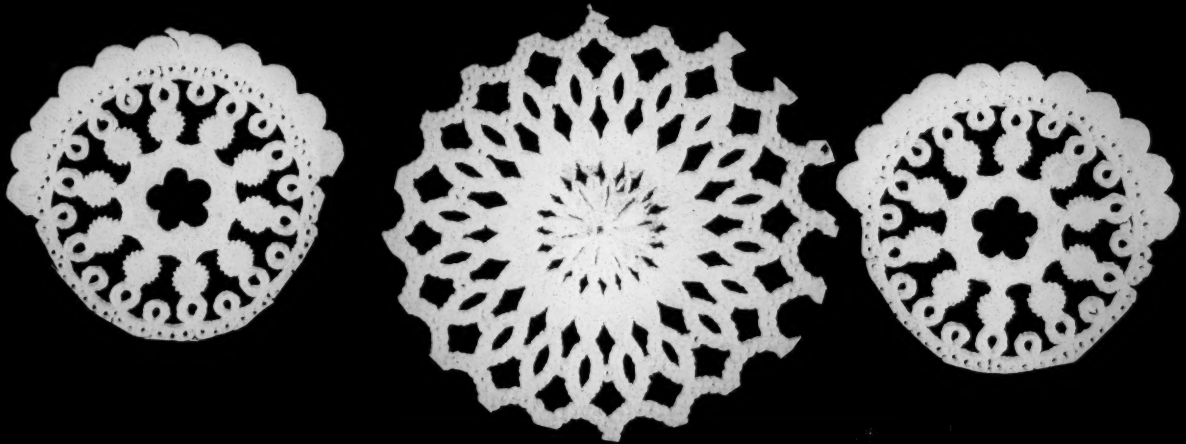
BOOK

[Cowboys
Williams
1939?]

VALENTIME.
GREETING.







[DuBois Williams]

17-36-5

234

Atlanta University Dormitories

Atlanta, Georgia

May Twenty-Sixth
Nineteen Hundred Thirty-Nine

Five p. m.

Miss Lillian Webster
Instructor

Du Bois Williams
will play the following pieces:

1. America
2. Indian and Cowboy
3. Yankee Doodle

* * *

4. Lightly Row
5. Mulberry Bush

* * *

6. Hot Cross Buns
7. Scotch Song
8. Dance of the Bells

* * *

9. Dance of the Gnomes
10. Parade of the Lollypops
11. Little Puppets' Dance

[Williams, DuBois]

September 18, 1939

My dear Du Bois:

If you will take a map you can trace my trip down to Atlanta. First to Baltimore through Philadelphia. In Baltimore I saw your Mother and she talked about you. Then to Washington and there I saw Aunt Virginia who also inquired after you. From Washington I went to Warrenton, Virginia and then up to Front Royal. From Front Royal I took the long drive along the crest of the mountains with the valleys on either side. They were very beautiful. Finally I came down to Waynesboro and then to Lynchburg. In Lynchburg I stopped at Anne Spencer's home where there is a beautiful garden. From Lynchburg I drove to Danville and then passed into North Carolina through Winston-Salem and a number of small towns until I came to Asheville. There I spent the night. From Asheville, I drove through Sylvia and Johnson City and Clayton and came down to Atlanta. In Atlanta many people have asked if you are coming and I have told them with great regret that you are going to stay in New York next year. You will have to write letters to some of your friends here especially Miss Webster, Mrs. Shivery and Miss Diggs. Write and tell me all about the new school.

17-36-1

Yours with love,

17-23-32

October 9, 1939

Dear Du Bois:

This will reach you on or about your birthday and I want to be among the first to congratualte you upon attaining the age of seven full years. You are no longer a baby now and must be feeling quite grown. I hope you will do very careful and earnest work in school. Above all I want you to give great attention and careful thought to your arithmetic. Learn the multiplication tables perfectly and be sure to understand all of the processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. I have lots of men and women in my classes here who cannot do their work well because they do not know arithmetic.

I have sent your toys and hope they will arrive unbroken and that you will be generous in allowing your fellow pupils to use and play with them. The swing is also on the way.

My best love to you and hope for your future.

The apartment seems lonesome without you but nearly every morning I see Minnie Rose on the way to school and hear her loud voiced little brother. Often I see the children playing at Oglethorpe. Many teachers ask about you. Miss Moore is no longer there but the first grade is being taught by Minnie Rose's aunt. Miss Johnson has gone to Fort Valley and someone I do not know is in her place.

Good bye and have a lovely birthday.

Yours with love,

Miss Du Bois Williams
154 West 131 Street
New York City

December 5, 1939

17-36-4

My dear Du Bois:

I received your letter with great joy. I thought perhaps you had forgotten me and was waiting to hear from me. Your story about the poor children was very moving. I hope you will tell me other stories. Probably Grandmother has already told you that I am going to see you Saturday, December ninth.

Yours with much love,

Miss Du Bois Williams
154 West 131st Street
New York City

17-A-44

February 27, 1939

My dear Sir:

I used to be in the editorial and publishing business but I am now teaching. I regret to say that I have no pamphlets to distribute. I have published several books but they are sold through my publisher. You will find a list of them in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA under my name.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Fred J. Williams
Medical Department
Port Moresby
Papua

[Williams, Mabelle]

179 West 137th Street
New York - March 28

Dear Dr. DuBois:

17-33-251

"The Revelation of Saint Argue the Damned" has reached me. I am very proud of my autographed copy and very grateful to you for remembering me among your host of friends. I admire the make up of Mr. Gon and I look like brown and tan!

My admiration of the covers, however, is as nothing compared with my keen

years (or longer) something which you have said to me at some time has come into my mind and helped toward a decision. Sounds a bit involved but you know what I mean!

I think of you very often and we miss the Du Bois' in New York this winter. I did not see Mrs. Du Bois often but her and Du Bois' going has left a void. And have you given up New York entirely? I hope not.

I am planning a vacation now, and then hard work preliminary to and through

appreciation of the contents. Your mental penetration no longer astounds me — I am accustomed to it! — but it still delights me immeasurably. And I know that your words of wisdom have influenced many lives as they have influenced mine.

But I have an even greater gift from you — the things you have said to me. I am sure that in every major crisis in my life during the past fifteen

(4)
the camp season. I went to Macon in January for the funeral of our aunt. The trip was too hurried for a visit to Atlanta. I stopped over from 6 A. M. to 7 A. M. for breakfast with Claude and Kemper and wished to stay longer.

Please give my love to Mrs. Du Bois and Du Bois and accept again my warm thanks for Saint Orgne!

Faithfully yours,

Mabelle

Marcus Hook, Pa

2411 Green Street
Marcus Hook, Penn
November 19, 1939

Professor W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

12-19-39

Dear Professor Dubois:

I have been appointed by Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Industrial Consultant for the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to make a survey of the "Negro in Delaware County."

This work will be centered around the social economic and political aspects of the Progressive and Non-progressive Negro. The scene of the "economic water-shed," is to be considered, as well as group progress and individual achievement.

I find that reference material here, is limited in that the libraries are small, however arrangements have been made for me to use the City Library and the Library at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

I shall feel greatly indebted to you, if you would do me the favor of making out a list of reference books, that I might use as a guide in the making of charts etc.

During the last semester of the year 1938

I was an undergraduate student from Morris Brown College in the American Negro Culture Class, of which you were the instructor at Atlanta University. At which time, a few of the assignments that I compiled for you were, "Alabama" in regards to reconstruction, and "Negro Housing".

I shall be grateful to you for all the advice And information that you are able to give, because it is my aim, "to establish the Truth, on which Right in the future may be built."

Thanking you.

Sincerely Yours

Robert Williams

17-14-30

[Williams, Yolande]

January 3, 1939

My dear Yolande:

I hope you are settled and at work and that you had a pleasant journey north. We all enjoyed your visit very much. Du Bois held up very well after you parted until night when I was reading a fairy story. Then quite without rule or reason she burst into tears and wanted her Mother. She is now engaged in counting up the number of months until she shall see you again.

17-36-6

Look into the house business and take these matters into account: what about the water supply at Morgan Park - do they have good city water and sewage connections? How about school facilities out there for Du Bois and how easy could you get from there to your school? Of course, as you say a house in town would have better investment value and on the other hand it would be unpleasant for the summer. Nevertheless it should be considered.

I hope you are keeping to your budget and getting out of debt. The only reason why I should hesitate to invest in a Baltimore home would be that I should be a little afraid of your debt habits. You must get where you pay as you go and have a surplus. There is no reason in the world why you should not. Next to that is the old preachment about health: you are tob fat as of course you know and the only remedy for that is not to eat so much. Excessive dieting is dangerous, don't try it.

I am enclosing a letter which came from International House sometime ago. Keep in touch with them.

I am looking forward to getting the family together again.

Yours with love,

[1939]

Friday

Dearest Father

Well — Mama did like the home we liked — in fact she did'nt care much for homes — general — Bath — She said she'd write you about it 2-d one we saw — I discarded after you'd been here. She liked it better but it's a Madison — a car line — up there right at the entrance to Druid Hill Park

36-16-9

of a house across the street for her - $5,000, hard wood floors - oil heat - extra bath & 3-d floor; yard - nice condition. Do Mrs Cross' house - what I know & I know it well kept. She's going to move to Boston since her husband died & wants to sell.

These are the two best I've heard of & Mrs Ford said she'd have to come & look them over & see if your

as far as being high & dead is concerned & lonely - has a wide front porch & a upstairs back porch - a double cement garage - a yard & a hot-water furnace - the alley is kept very clean because of the wealthy people over on Eulaw Pl. & could be a lovely home but needs about $1,000 spent on it & $800 at least & the one wanted $5,500. or rent $90.00 - can be bought at any time this Cook told mother

money be invented.

We got our name !!!

Love, Yolande.

134
90
224

224
90
314

[1939]

Thursday

19-34-12

Dearest Father —

I was glad to get your letter & hear about the trip. It was successful — all ways I was sorry ye did'nt have time & stop by Roe ye planning to be this way this during the Spring? The reason I ask is because I a home for sale up Madison Ave. It is where Mame lived when she was here & homes are'nt available there often. It can be gotten I think for $5500 — which under F.H.A. would be about $500 or $600 down payment — the Baltimore folks like the Cooks say it

is a bargain because it is "in fee simple" - which means no ground rent which so much of this property has attached to it. The car barn is not across from the end of the upper end of the block & is not used so much. I understand a bus line is to take the place of the one car that still comes up there. The property across the street is clear & gained. In naming advantages I never say in a good neighborhood - a reasonable price - payments including taxes $50.00 a month or under. Clear alley behind - bordering a white neighborhood - mostly white & not likely to move. within stone's throw of Druid Hill park which is a

19-34-13

very lovely park - nice stretches of
grass lawn - trees & lakes -
same play grounds too. I have to
see the conductor of the maids
- that the man says it has a
new hot water furnace - 2-car
cement garage - 2 baths - has
been recently painted & papered
& 8 rooms. This block of
Madison is said to be the
highest point - Baltimore
Wide sidewalks & - wide
front porch give a feeling
of privacy & space

I have been trying to
figure on a place to rent for
June but available property
for renting is scarce -
Boston - that is decent places.
Virginia said she had a
plane we could use for the

19-34-14

month of June - Washington - which I guess I would do just as well because ya could look around just as well from there. I. Anyhow however ya could find a better neighborhood or a better price than this one on Madison. Virginia suggests renting but any place we'd want big enough - & the besides - would come to $45 or $50 or month & that could be buying the home. Well, my debts out of the way I could carry myself whenever necessary ya remember I paid $35 a month for a apartment. Anyway ya think it over - the more I'm going to find out more about it for me to take me to see. D.

Dec 7 I guess we never made love, I'll have to make it up to you.

10-31-51

~~3 [illegible]~~
31 W 11 apt 3

R. J. Ellzy

428 Lenox ave
Brooklyn
NY

TI-5-3600

ED-4-3854

Wad-2-318

Rachel
Gramercy 7-6031
5222

Cray
Auburn 3-7862

[April 1, 1939]

Wed

Dearest Pops —

I presume ye reached home safely & that ye enjoyed your trip. It was fine getting a couple glimpses of ye — even that they were short — I have been to the Morgan Co — owners of the Dots of Morgan & (although until he the endorsed

22-36-1

(3)

made mate of - suppose
the life - time ~~of~~ estr.
no deterioration. All
the paths are 4 bed-rooms
one duplex & flat -
and the company ma-
thought that the enclosed
plan could be done
for $6500 on a $1000
lot if we used
asbestos shingle - the
lot is a resale one
50 x 75 & 121 x 121. It
is one located near
the corner & higher than

plan is a rough copy of a
blue-print he sent me.
I also talked with Alfred
Moore - who you know
is a builder - so of
the moore, I lined with
another contractor - they
all see to agree that
it could be done
under $7500 including
the grading. If we used
brick it would be $9,000.
However they recommend
this new asbestos
shingle which is a

(4) the home that I and there for sale. There is another lot - a little larger which we could get for private persons for $95.00 but would also have the down payment on the home besides. Being there the company on a $1000 lot would be financed through the F.H.A. All the other lots that have I've said are $135.00 $150.00 & $160.00 man. People tell me that $1000 is cheap for the lots and then no. I'm enclosing the duplex payment plans possible on a $75.00 home.

The smaller home for $6,000 - 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, 1 car garage, 1 closet.

April 24, 1939

Dear Yolande:

I have been talking with your Mother concerning the Baltimore home. She is still as opposed as ever to living in Baltimore or in any southern city unless, of course, it is absolutely necessary. That makes it necessary for you to calculate concerning a home in Baltimore without counting on your Mother's living there at least for some years. Considering your own needs, I presume you would rather have the Madison Avenue house. There are, however, these points to consider about that: any house of that size and age is bound to need a good deal in the way of repairs, hard wood floors, painting and paper hanging, general cleaning, probably overhauling of the plumbing, cleaning out the cellar, fixing the backyard and garage. I imagine that before you could move in this would call for anywhere from one hundred to five hundred dollars worth of work. The price $6,000 is high. Perhaps you could get it down to $5,500. I should be willing to offer a down payment of one thousand if the price was five thousand five hundred.

17-36-7

Next would come the question as to how this house could be financed. Would the FHA help in that and could you get in direct touch with them and not through agents who would have to have their percentage? Finally always in that situation would be the question of neighbors, noise and heat.

In both this case and Morgan Park you would be entering upon a twenty year contract which is a long time. If you moved into the Madison Avenue place could you immediately rent the third floor? In that case it would have to be fixed up in first class condition.

Personally I would greatly prefer the Morgan Park proposition and I think that if a nice house was put up there your Mother would eventually like to live in it but the scheme is costly and I am afraid unnecessarily so. Where the whole thing depends upon contract with one corporation there is no way to hold them down to good materials and workmanship. They may do a very shoddy job which would mean almost rebuilding within five or six years. I do not understand the extraordinary dimensions of that lot. You say "50 x 75 and 121 x 121". Has this extraordinary lot got four dimensions or are there two lots together: one 50 x 75 and one 121 x 121? Does the lot slope? And any way what about the basement?

If you bought the nine hundred and fifty dollar lot why could we not get FHA help? Are we compelled to build through the Morris people? But in addition to all that and most important, if we did build out there could you live out there until your Mother decided to come in a year or so? Or would it be more practical and convenient to live at Madison Avenue. In Morgan Park I could squeeze out the initial payment of $2,100 but I shouldn't like to put quite so much in it unless the whole family was going to settle there. Then again the e is the question about the little girl's education. If she came to Baltimore next year or the year after, where would she go to school? If we bought the Madison Avenue place and where would she go if we bought the Morgan Park? Is there a good elementary system at Morgan Park? If there is, I think that fact would greatly influence your Mother. She is worried about the child's education.

Here then are the matters to be considered; take each point up as soon as you can and write me. Don't wait too long.

We are all well and the spring weather is very beautiful.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

436 W. Biddle St -
Monday.

Dearest Papa —

12-31-16

This is the second letter I've written in answer to yours - I'll get it straight eventually.

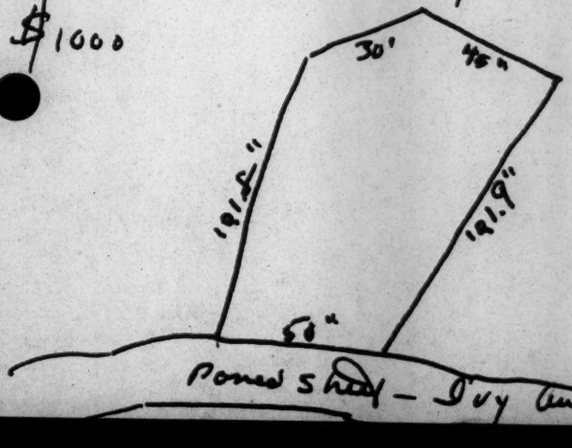
I also, would greatly prefer Morgan Park as am involved just now in trying to see if it can't be done cheaper than $4500. I have consulted the contractor who is best recommended by those in Morgan Park & he seems to think we can build of asbestos cement shingle or siding for about $3500. This does not include the lot but perhaps we could get that for $900 or less. The F.H.A. (the contractor tells me) lends 90% of the price of the home of you own the land. I'll have it if I want

19-34-17

the office of the F.H.A. - I found out definitely but the very lo figures & - it costs for about $17.00 cars (this includes transfer charges) and $40.- odd a month. This asbestos material - every one tells me, (Alfred builders who know) is as durable as brick - warmer in winter & cooler - seemed no upkeep.

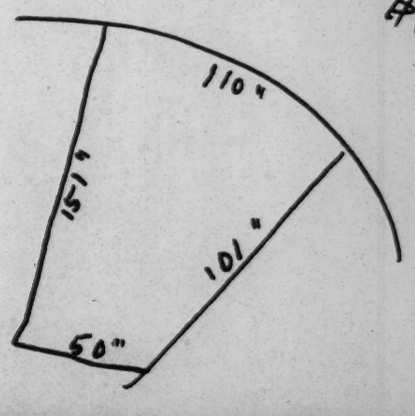
I enclose some of the plans he submitted to me - they are marked. Of course the one on grey paper is by far the most desirable for us. We really need 4 bedrooms do we? Here are the lots - may be this way is clearer.

$1000



No Slope!

$950



Thus you see the dimensions are not so extraordinary.

Please return these plans at once as I have made exact specifications - the large colored to see if it can be done for $5500. All of these are planned for the asbestos material. I have marked on the sheets with the smaller names the items included. Both of these command a lovely view down hill & toward the sunset.

Morgan Park being only 10 or 15 minutes from town - the baby need go - with me to school. Leaving - the suburbs

19-34-18

19-34-19

are covered pick whatever school we wanted for her - Some are better than others. The car line is about to run by Mary Alaska away - It is only nearly a far as from Valle and Wetaler - It does hill just like that so you can see Marys is high. (in altitude as well as price.)

By the way, any breeder moved home to give you a well built job under the F.H.A. They send out 3 different sets of inspectors to see to that.

I'm sorry Mary's sick again Bobby. And I know she'll correct to spend a little time - Mary's pork when she needs it. I'll so glad to do. I can easily stay there alone temporarily..

as anyone as very helpful & neighborly. There are 3 teachers who live out there alone.

I think I can get a room for the summer at Morgan Park in case we build & I want to keep an eye on the proceedings. I can run up to N.Y. for a week or so and spend the greater part of the time there. The builder says it takes about 3 months so if we're going to start it ought to be by June in order to get in by Sept.

Today, I'm going to look at a house this contractor has built - asbestos. I am also, on second thought mailing a diagram of the lots - please return it

19-34-20

soon with the home plans as it is the only one I have. I have marked it so I think it ought to be fairly plain.

Later

I have seen Mr Carter who owns lot 72. He will sell for $900.00. the F-H-A. will loan enough to build the home of yr own the land that is - 800 or 90 yds. I'll find out that definitely. However I know yr can't get a lot any cheaper, as yr can see from the plan it is one of the best wooded lots. Yr can also see how much higher the lots from the company are. I think yr ought to "grab" this one. If he should sell back to the company - we'd have yr $ & make $1200 on $300. so I told him & told & told I would [illegible] yr. Have [illegible] Yours

12-13-21

May 5, 1939

My dear Yolande:

I have just received your letter. I was about to write you again and tell you more of our summer plans. I think we have secured, at any rate the offer was made and I have written accepting it, that we take Brenda Moryck's three and a half room apartment in New York from July first to September eleventh. The apartment is on 110th Street, third floor, facing the park and the lake. As I wrote before we can leave here June sixth and by coming slowly reach Baltimore by the tenth to spend four or five days or possibly get there even by the ninth. At any rate this is the time to go thoroughly into the house matter and convince your Mother if possible. So I think we will leave that question until we come.

17-36-8

During July I shall probably go to my camp in Maine and you can be in New York with your Mother and Du Bois can go to Mildred's camp. During August I think it would be nice if you and Du Bois went to Fern Rock. Don't you?

I haven't had a chance to digest the plans you sent yet and I note you say nothing about the Madison Avenue house but I will go over your letter carefully. At any rate write me about the stopping over as soon as you can. We might of course stop in Washington during that time but that would be some distance from Baltimore.

I am enclosing a program of a pageant in which Du Bois took part today. She was in scene two, the new progressive school, and went through with self possession and concentrated interest.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

[1939]

Sunday

Dearest Pops—

I got your letter & the summer plans sound very grand. It looks as tho' I might see that pylon after all. Is the baby & get a glimpse of the fair? I think she should—don't ya? I'll be very lonely for her & will think of the kids again. I.D. is

19-34-11

done over - rooms with
private baths etc. It
caters to the better
group. Anne De Berry
stayed there & some
guests of Mrs Wallis

I saw the rooms
when I went to see
Anne & they were very
clean. Dr. Young's
brother is manager.
I'll get exact terms
for 2 rooms with
bath for the 8th or
9th of June. 4 or 5
days I think you said.
I talked to Virginia

also smell of home -
"pied à terre" (is that right)
in New York. Mama'll
like that. I'd like to
be a Fern Rich architect
- especially of course
in there home plans.
I'm pressing for
don't want to bother
the Hawkins' for all
of you for that length
of time. I'll get the
place first & tell them
afterwards. There is a
hotel here - recently

the other night. I'll
ride over there next
Saturday. Of course
she'd be there for you all
to be over there but
since you'll want to see
the lot of morgan & etc.
it would be more
convenient to be here.

The architect &
builder called on
says the house, as
follows can be built
for $6,000. That makes
the total $6,900 - which
is $900 more than

[May, 1939.?]
[fragment]

The modern American home
and of course you get
a new home and a
good sized lawn -
110 ft. frontage gives a
lovely sweep of lawn.
The home, at this
price, is to be of asbestos
cement shingle - to
contain 4 bed-rooms
tile bath & lavatory, living
room full length of
home with fire place,
porch, garage, attic;
cement cellar & space
for recreation room (in
cellar), kitchen pitch

22-36-2

I'll write again when I find the price of the rooms & let make a engagement with the breeder & owner of the last & go and & Morgan so let me know what day you'll want & see them.

Thanks for the Ogletharpe program. I'm glad the baby did well. Do'b

with kitchen sink & cupboard unit, incl. gas range, - painting & papering & grading & seeding the lawn. Oh, yes and also oil heating & insulation. There I guess that's all the additional information I have. No made any further enquiries about the tractor as - have - I think we have all the information on that & he had. The price is still £6,000.

forget the picture of her on "Old Main" campus before you leave.

Lots of love,

Yolanda.

May 16, 1939

17-36-9

Dear Yolande:

I wrote to Mabelle about you and Du Bois coming to Fern Rock. Enclosed is a copy of her letter and the accompanying blanks.

I am returning the material that you have sent me concerning the house. The final figures look attractive. I am enclosing a sheet with a few definite questions which you might get answered before I come. Also you might consider lot like eighty-five which I imagine slopes toward the back so that there would be nothing between us and the view. Of course the whole project is still undecided in my mind because: a. of your Mother's attitude toward Baltimore; b. how long my own health and strength is going to last and c. whether you are going to be able to keep up the rather hard grind of your school life. We will talk that all over.

I think the hotel idea is a good one. Let me hear from you. As it is now I still plan to start from here on the sixth stopping over-night in Spartanburg, Durham and Richmond and reaching Baltimore on Friday the ninth and be in New York on Thursday the fifteenth. We have accomodations at the Y from the fifteenth to the first and that will give ample time for Du Bois to see the fair.

Your flowers came and also roses from Carrie. They make a gorgeous view in the parlor.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Queries

1. Total cost

2. Down payment

3. Can the garage be attached to the house so that its roof could form an elevated porch or perhaps an enclosed study?

4. Heat, hot water, air conditioning

5. Are there any trees?

May 31, 1939

My dear Yolande:

For the third time if not the fourth, I beg to say that we are arriving in Baltimore, Saturday, June tenth about four p. m. I am writing your Mr. Young and I am making no deposit.

17-36-11

We are all well. The snap shot that you wanted has been made. We will leave here Wednesday the seventh at ten o'clock. You can reach us at any time enroute by wiring Miss Diggs here.

All join in love,

Father's Day Greeting

[JUNE 11, 1939?]

by WESTERN UNION

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NS262 FT520=BALTIMORE MD

DR W E B DUBOIS:

=Y M C A 135 ST=

17-36-15

LOVE AND BEST WISHES TO THE NICEST DAD IN THE WORLD=

YOLANDE. Williams

September 18, 1939

17-36-12

My dear Yolande:

I have the news from the FHA and presume that Gregory has told you. I will furnish the extra seven hundred dollars. I do not know what sum this will call for on your part but if it doesn't make too great a strain a fifteen year is much better than a twenty-five year mortgage. The latter calls for a much greater outlay of unnecessary interest. On the other hand if it does call for fifty or sixty dollars a month, I shall have to help you out some way so as to bring it down within possibility of your making the payments. Find out about this as soon as you can.

Get Mr. Perdue and Mr. Haug together and see about the other corrections in the drawings. If they are important let me know before you decide. I am writing Mr. Haug and Mr. Perdue. Hurry up about this so we can actually get to the excavation.

I had a nice trip down.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

October 17, 1939

17-36-16

My dear Yolande:

I wish you would write more regularly and tell me about the building in Baltimore. Also Mr. Perdue advised you to go and find out what the monthly payments are going to be. You ought to see about this at your earliest convenience. How about your budget? How is it getting on? I think you ought to plan to run up and see your Mother and the baby at not too long intervals.

I shall send you this week a check for five hundred dollars to be paid Mr. Haug and a certificate for him to sign. Attend to this promptly just as soon as you get the check.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

October 26, 1939

My dear Yolande:

I have heard from Mr. Perdue and decided on certain things which you should watch over in a general way. I am going to leave out the shower connections in the bath room and install a complete shower in the basement. I am going to provide an extra cabinet for supplies in the bath room. You ought to see also that there are plenty of towel racks installed. There are to be two china closets in the dining room. You ought to look up their design and placement. I think they ought to be set into the wall as far as practicable. In the living room are to be two sets of open book shelves. I did not order the club floor colored because that would cost about $15 and I thought we could let that go for a while but I did ask additional base plugs. With regard to the attic the plan provides for louvres instead of windows and of course there will be electric lights installed. Windows would cost eight dollars extra. If we want heating pipes up there they would cost another $10. I rather think we can wait for the expenditure of this $18 until later. I gave up also the idea of a ventilating fan in the kitchen. Mr. Perdue thinks there is enough cross ventilation from the windows. Also the door between the dining room and kitchen is to be solid with double acting spring hinges which will probably be all right. I hope you are visiting the building regularly and if you see anything that should be brought to my attention, please let me know immediately.

I am well and hope you are.

With love,

17-36-17

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

November 4, 1939

My dear Yolande:

Just how is the budget getting on this year? I have had one remittance from you for ten dollars for October and hope you will keep this up regularly. Our summer sojourn was pretty costly. I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I am sending to Perdue about the lights. Please consult him about this. It is costly to install lights after the building is done.

17-36-18

Also have you tried to find out what the monthly payments are going to be? We ought to know this as soon as possible so as to make plans.

Your total indebtedness to me for 1939 and saying nothing about 1938 is, I believe, $147. I hope you can see Mother and Granddaughter Thanksgiving. I am quite well.

With best love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

November 13, 1939

17-36-19

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a check for $739 to Mr. Haug and I am also sending two receipts for him to sign. He is to return one to me and keep one. Get this to him as soon as possible.

With love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

November 16, 1939

17-36-28

Dear Yolande:

Two matters on which please send me an immediate reply: first, have you consulted the mortgage people in order to find out approximately what the monthly payments will be? We ought to get an idea of this as soon as possible. Secondly, what have you done concerning that investment trust to whom you wrote at my dictation? Matters like that are very important. It is much better that you loose the $66 that you have paid in than to keep on paying aimlessly when you have no valid legal contract. Let me hear from you about these things.

I am so glad you are going to New York. I shall probably be North the first week in December.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

November 29, 1939

17-36-21

My dear Yolande:

I shall be in Baltimore, Sunday, December tenth. We can look over the house and have that terrapin dinner. I shall be leaving Monday the eleventh. You might ask Mr. Hawkins for his hospitality.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

December 5, 1939

17-36-22

Dear Yolande:

As I wrote you, I shall arrive in Baltimore, from New York, Sunday December tenth, on the Pennsylvania at 1:46 p. m. If I have to change this hour I will wire but I think it will stand. We could drive from the depot to the house and inspect that together with Mr. Perdue and then return to the city and have that terrapin dinner at four or five o'clock or any hour you set. I shall leave Monday afternoon about two o'clock for the South.

Meantime, why do you not get those figures as to the probable monthly payments which we have to make on the house?

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore, Maryland

December 13, 1939

My dear Yolande:

I have just sent a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, to Mr. Perdue. The memorandum which Gregory gave me on the monthly payments is as follows: for interest and amortizement, $32.60; for FHA insurance, $1.96; and in addititon to this one-twelfth of the annual taxes. I imagine there will be some other payments for fire insurance but that probably will have to be paid for by the year or three years in a lump sum. Then there may be some additional attorney fees. It is because of these various payments that I have to go very slow in santioning any improvements on the house which we can possibly wait for. Of course if your Mother wants the tubs, and I can understand, we will have to have them.

17-36-23

I hope your side is better. Daily outdoor exercise and careful diet is the cure for your ills. Nothing else will have any real effect.

I think the house is going to be very nice indeed and I hope we shall all be very happy there. It was nice to see you even if for a minute but you were rather thoughtless in the matter of the Hawkins. Don't do it again!

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
436 West Biddle
Baltimore, Maryland

December 18, 1939

17-36-24

My dear Yolande:

I expect to be in Baltimore with my car Sunday, December twenty-fourth. I will take you to New York if you are ready. I will let you know the exact time of my arrival.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore, Maryland

September 21, 1939

My dear Dr. Williams:

Will you kindly send me five dozen capsules of caprokol (HW&D). Please pack them carefully and rush them to me with bill. I will remit promptly. I would send a check herewith but I have no idea of the cost.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Williams Drug Store
129th at Seventh Avenue
New York City

medicine

WILLIAMS PHARMACY
2161 Seventh Ave.
New York City

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia,

My dear Dr.DuBois:

In reply to your letter of the 21st inst, I am happy to state that your valued order for capsules of Caprokol was filled and mailed parcel post Saturday afternoon. I hope same will reach you safely and in due time.

Enclosed is a bill for Five dollars ($5.25) and twenty-five cents. Thanking you kindly I am

Very sincerely yours,

Oscar H. Williams

Oscar H.Williams

Sept 25,1939

17-26

November 9, 1939

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a refill of prescription No. 138576, Dr. Alexander, June 22, 1939 with bill?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Williams Pharmacy
2161 Seventh Avenue
New York City

April 4, 1939

17-19

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my draft for $1.65. Please reserve for me one seat for the Tuesday afternoon matinee April eleventh. If you cannot fill this order, please put the draft in an envelope. I will call during the day.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Box Office
Winter Garden
Broadway and Fiftieth
New York City

A1...

Request information

518 ERSKINE UNIT 627
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
MARCH 10, 1939

Dear Sir,

DR. DUBOIS, I WAS PROFOUNDLY AFFECTED TODAY, IN FACT TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT YOUR IMMEDIATE AID IS REQUIRED. I WAS SITTING IN MY GOVERNMENT CLASS TODAY, THINKING OF NEGRO ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THEN IT DAWNED UPON ME THAT AS A GROUP THE NEGRO HAD MADE NO NOTABLE STEPS IN HIS PRESENT POLITICAL HISTORY. LOOKING AROUND THE CLASS I SEE BRILLIANT JEWS AGITATING FOR ZIONISM AND STILL OTHERS PROPOUNDING COMMUNISM BUT I DON'T SEE ONE NEGRO THINKING BROADLY UPON THE NEGRO'S FUTURE OR THE POSSIBILITIES OF THERE BEING ANY SUCH FUTURE. CAN YOU PICTURE SUCH A CLASS WHERE THIRTY PERCENT OF THE CLASS ARE NEGROES AND THE OTHER SEVENTY PERCENT LARGELY COMPOSED OF VERY BRILLIANT JEWS. YET IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE HIGHER EDUCATED THESE NEGROES become, THE MORE THEY SEEM TO BECOME CONVINCED THAT THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S TASK LIES IN BECOMING A PERFECT IMITATION OF HIS WHITE MASTER. WHEN I SEE THIS IN OUR COLLEGE TRAINED YOUTH AS WELL AS IN OUR PUSSYFOOTING LEADERS HERE, THEN I BECOME SICK OF THE WHOLE RACE AS I WOULD OF ANY TYPE OF MONGRELS. BEING A BROWNSKIN NEGRO AND A MEMBER OF OUR SMART SET HERE, YOU CAN WELL UNDERSTAND THAT IT ISN'T THE ANTI-SOCIAL NEGRO WHO SPEAKS TO YOU.

I AM ASKING YOUR AID IN SECURING INFORMATION AS TO THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER IN WHICH A NEGRO YOUTH CAN FIT HIMSELF FOR THE POSITION OF AFRICAN LEADERSHIP. SHOULD I TRAIN AS A LAWYER, ECONOMIST, DOCTAR, ENGINEER OR A STATESMAN? I FEEL I HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY, TIME AND BRAINS TO TRAIN FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROFESSIONS. WHAT PERTURBS ME IS AFTER COMPLETING SAID COURSES JUST WHERE DO I MAKE

13-19-49

17-19-95

MY CONTACTS IN SUCH A COUNTRY. I HAVE NO ILLUSIONS AS TO THE DIFFICULTY OF STEPPING FROM AMERICA TO AFRICA AND STRIVING TO COÖPERATE WITH ESTABLISHED AFRICAN LEADERS IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF THEIR PEOPLE. I ALSO REALIZE THAT IT MUST SOUND A BIT CONCEITED FOR ME TO TALK OF LEADERSHIP IN SUCH A MATTER OF FACT MANNER. HOWEVER I HAVE AN INTENSE DESIRE TO PLACE MY RACE ON TOP OF THE MASS WITH A NEW AND LASTING CULTURE. I DISLIKE BEING ON THE LOSING TEAM AND SO IT IS WITH THE BLACK RACE. MOST OF THE BOOKS TREAT OF THE NEGRO IN SUCH A VAGUE MANNER AND SO VERY SLIGHTINGLY THAT I THINK IT IS TIME TO EVOLVE A WARRIOR RACE TO DEMAND WHAT IS OURS.

Dr. DUBOIS, I AM THE YOUTH TO WHOM YOU ANSWERED THE QUESTION OF WHETHER NEGROES OF AFRICA WOULD EVER REGAIN THEIR POLITICAL FREEDOM. DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN LATER YOU WERE SO VERY KIND AS TO GIVE ME A SHORT AUDITION, AT WHICH TIME YOU MENTIONED A BOOK WHICH YOU WOULD PUBLISH THIS MONTH? I AM SPEAKING OF THE TIME WHEN YOU WERE IN DETROIT THIS FEBRUARY. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE PRICE OF THE BOOK AND WHERE IT MIGHT BE PURCHASED. I HOPE IT WILL BE AS ENLIGHTENING AND INTERESTING AS YOUR FORMER old one COLUMN IN THE "PITTSBURGH COURIER" WAS TO US. THANKING YOU TO THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART, I REMAIN,

Your obedient servant,

Clarence Woods Jr.

P.S. I PRINTED IN ORDER TO SAVE YOUR EYES

17-19-96

March 14, 1939

My dear Sir:

Earnest young thinkers are apt to think they are the only ones striving for social uplift but that is a mistake. There are plenty of young Negroes training themselves today who will eventually give a good account of themselves. Also in contemporary life and in the past the record of Negro leadership has been very good. I should advise you to read Benjamin Brawley, THE NEGRO GENIUS published by Duffield and Company in 1938. My own book which I mentioned, BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, will be published by Henry Holt and Company within the next month.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Clarence Woods, Jr.
518 Erskine Unit 627
Detroit, Michigan

RASSEMBLEMENT MONDIAL CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME

WORLD RALLY AGAINST RACIALISM AND ANTISEMITISM
WELTBEWEGUNG GEGEN DEN RASSISMUS UND ANTISEMITISMUS

PRÉSIDENT : BERNARD LECACHE

60 MILLIONS D'ADHÉRENTS

ANGLETERRE
ARGENTINE
BELGIQUE
BRÉSIL
CANADA
DANEMARK
ÉGYPTE
ÉTATS-UNIS
ESPAGNE
FRANCE
PAYS-BAS
PALESTINE
ROUMANIE
SUISSE
SUÈDE
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
URUGUAY, etc...

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF INTERNATIONAL
40, RUE DE PARADIS, 40 — PARIS (10e)
Tél. : PROvence 47-47 Télégr. : Liginter-Paris

Paris, le 19 Mai 1939

Monsieur le Dr. W.E.B. Du BOIS
Atlanta University
ATLANTA (Georgia)

12-31-22

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Nous sommes, l'un et l'autre, de vieilles connaissances et bien que la vie m'ait empêché de continuer à suivre directement vos beaux efforts, je sais, cependant, par des amis communs toute l'action que vous menez.

C'est pourquoi je me fais un plaisir de porter à votre connaissance que le prochain Congrès International Antiraciste se tiendra les 21, 22 et 23 juillet 1939 à Londres.

Etant donné votre haute autorité et la sympathie que vous avez toujours manifestée pour les idées qui nous sont chères, nous serions infiniment heureux que vous nous fassiez l'honneur et le grand plaisir d'accepter de faire partie du Comité de Patronage de ce Congrès.

Dans l'espoir de votre réponse favorable, je vous prie de me croire, cher Monsieur Du Bois, votre très cordialement dévoué.

Le Président
Bernard Lecache.
Bernard Lecache

[May 26, 1939]

RASSEMBLEMENT MONDIAL CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME

WORLD RALLY AGAINST RACIALISM AND ANTISEMITISM
WELTBEWEGUNG GEGEN DEN RASSISMUS UND ANTISEMITISMUS

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ROUMANIE
SUISSE
SUÈDE
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
URUGUAY, etc...

17-19-5

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF INTERNATIONAL
40, RUE DE PARADIS, 40 — PARIS (10e)
Tél. : PROvence 47-47 Télégr. : Liginter-Paris

Paris, le 26/5 1939

Docteur W.E.B. DUBOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, Georgia

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to let you know that our next ANTI-RACIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS will be held in London, the 21, 22 and 23 rd. June 1939.

Your authority in the question that interest us is well known, as well as the sympathy you showed for our ideas, and your acceptance to take a part in the Patronizing Committee of our Congress will be a great honour and a great pleasure for us.

Hoping to receive from you a favourable answer,
We beg to remain, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully

The President
Bernard Lecache.
Bernard Lecache

[June, 15, 1939]

RASSEMBLEMENT MONDIAL CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME

WORLD RALLY AGAINST RACIALISM AND ANTISEMITISM
WELTBEWEGUNG GEGEN DEN RASSISMUS UND ANTISEMITISMUS

PRÉSIDENT : BERNARD LECACHE

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URUGUAY, etc..

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF INTERNATIONAL
40, RUE DE PARADIS, 40 — PARIS (10e)
Tél. : PROvence 47-47 Télégr. : Liginter-Paris

12-19-4

Paris, le 15/6 1939

Monsieur le Professeur
W.E.B. DU BOIS
Université d'ATLANTA
(Georgia)

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Au nom de l'Exécutif du Rassemblement Mondial contre le Racisme, je vous prie de trouver ici l'expression de notre gratitude la plus profonde pour l'adhésion que vous avez bien voulu accorder au Comité de Patronage du CONGRES INTERNATIONAL ANTIRACISTE du 29/30 Septembre et 1° Octobre 1939 à Paris.

Le témoignage d'amitié et de solidarité que vous nous apportez sera très sensible à tous ceux qui, à nos côtés, luttent contre la barbarie raciste et pour la défense de la cause commune.

Je vous prie de me croire, Cher Monsieur Du Bois, votre très sincèrement dévoué

Le Président
Bernard Lecache.
Bernard Lecache

June 2, 1939

My dear Sir:

I have your kind letter of May nineteenth. I shall esteem it an honor to be among the patrons of the International Congress against Racialism and anti-Semitism which assembles in London, July 21, 22, 23. I only wish I could have the pleasure of being present but I am afraid I cannot.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

17-31-23

Mr. Bernard Lecache
40, rue de Paradis, 40
Paris 10e
France

RASSEMBLEMENT MONDIAL CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME

WORLD RALLY AGAINST RACIALISM AND ANTISEMITISM
WELTBEWEGUNG GEGEN DEN RASSISMUS UND ANTISEMITISMUS

PRÉSIDENT : BERNARD LECACHE

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PALESTINE
ROUMANIE
SUISSE
SUÈDE
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
URUGUAY, etc...

17-19-6

AK.

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF INTERNATIONAL
40, RUE DE PARADIS, 40 — PARIS (10e)
Tél. : PROvence 47-47 Télégr. : Liginter-Paris

Paris, le 28 juillet 1939

M. le Prof. W.E.B. DU BOIS
Atlanta University
ATLANTA (Georgia) U.S.A.

Cher Monsieur,

Mon ami Bernard Lecache m'a demandé, avant de quitter Paris pour quelque temps, de vous écrire et d'insister très chaleureusement auprès de vous pour que vous nous fassiez l'honneur et la joie de participer effectivement aux travaux de notre CONGRES INTERNATIONAL ANTIRACISTE qui aura lieu, comme vous le savez, à Paris (et non pas à Londres) les 29-30 Septembre et Ier Octobre.

Vous avez dû recevoir l'odre du jour du Congrès; nous nous sommes permis d'y faire figurer votre nom, car nous ne doutons pas que vous allez être des nôtres et que vous allez nous faire le plaisir d'intervenir dans le débat sur la QUESTION COLONIALE.

Je vous serais infiniment obligé de nous faire connaître d'urgence votre arrivée en France et dans cet espoir, je vous prie de me croire, cher Monsieur, votre très cordialement dévoué.

G.A. TEDESCO

Président du Comité Français.

August 11, 1939

17-19-7

My dear Mr. Tedesco:

I thank you for your invitation of July 28 but regret to say that I would be quite impossible for me to be in France during the World Congress Against Racialism. I am sorry. I would like to take part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. G. A. Tedesco
Comite Executif International
40, rue de Paradis, 40
Paris 10e

III° CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL ANTIRACISTE
IIIrd WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST RACIALISM
III INTERNATIONALER KONGRESS GEGEN RASSISMUS

PARIS - 29-30 Septembre et 1er Octobre 1939

CENTRE MARCELIN-BERTHELOT, 28 bis, Rue Saint-Dominique

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ARGENTINE

Docteur Emilio TROISE, etc.

ESPAGNE

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Francesco NITTI, Professeur Lionello VENTURI,

BULGARIE

KOSTA TODOROFF, etc.

SUISSE

Pasteur SCHORER, Henri GROSSELIN, etc.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Stefan OSUSKY.

■

Comité d'organisation :

40, RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS-X°

Téléph. : PROvence 47-47

Télégr. : Liginter - Paris

PARIS, le 15 Septembre 1939

A TOUTES LES ORGANISATIONS
ET TOUS LES AMIS ANTI-RACISTES.

Chers amis,

Le CONGRES INTERNATIONAL ANTIRACISTE des 29-30 Septembre et 1er Octobre 1939 est ajourné.

Alors que la France, l'Angleterre et la Pologne luttent, les armes à la main, contre l'hitlérisme, alors que tant des nôtres sont mobilisés, il eut été indécent que nous persistions dans notre projet.

Ce Congrès International Antiraciste se présentait sous des auspices singulièrement favorables. Des adhésions massives nous parviennent de tous côtés. Déjà, bien des amis étaient en route de tous les coins du monde pour rejoindre Paris.

Mais le moment est grave. Nous attendrons des jours meilleurs pour tenir le Congrès.

Nous vous prions de rester étroitement en liaison avec nous et de travailler pour le triomphe des alliés contre la barbarie raciste.

Croyez-moi, chers amis, très cordialement vôtre.

Le Président
Bernard Lecache.
Bernard Lecache

Recycled paper made in Docelles

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Taylor, Jr.

announce the engagement and

approaching marriage of

their daughter

Lilyan Mathiele

to

Mr. Arnold Wood Wright

Reception: Thursday night seventeenth of August

nineteen hundred thirty-nine

eight o'clock

at their residence

3009 Eighth Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

At Home after September 10th
231 East Second Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

17-38

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois send
congratulations and best wishes to
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood Wright on
the occasion of their marriage.

17-34

Atlanta University
September 20, 1939

[Mrs John C. Wright?]

Mr. E. J. Diggs
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta, Ga.

Builder of St. Orgne

17-33-189

My dear Mr. Diggs.

Please send Dr. Du Bois
Commencement address
to Dr. Jas. Foster,
Box 257, Brenham Texas
and send the bill to
Mrs. John C. Wright
388 Angier Ave
Atlanta Ga.

Ph. Ma 4796.

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

17-30-40

March 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your recent letter relative to your bladder condition, I would state that it seems to be purely a local thing in the bladder, judging from the urinary report which shows only a few pus cells. For this, I would suggest that you take some Caprokol capsules and I am enclosing prescription for same. They are to be taken one (1), four (4) times a day. A little additional rest rest is also indicated until the condition shows a tendency to subside.

Kindly let me in about a month how you are getting along.

With kindest personal regards from my family to your family, I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

Louis T. Wright, M.D.

Enclosure
LTW:CD

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 25, 1939

12-33-199

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Box 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of, and express my sincere thanks for the brochure entitled, "The Revelation of Saint Orgne the Damned".

It is a splendid speech and so applicable to our present day problems that I shall have my daughters read it for their own enlightenment.

I hope you are feeling better. With kindest regards, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

Louis T. Wright

LTW:CD

35 West 110th Street
Apartment 5-B
New York City
August 11, 1939

Dear Dr. Wright:

I took the specimen of the urine down to the chemists at Tenth Street and Third Avenue and told them to send the report to you. I am enclosing the last report made by the Life Extension Institute. I shall call Monday.

Very sincerely yours

17-30

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York City

R. R. WRIGHT, SR., PRESIDENT

PHONE PENNYPACKER 9044

Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Co.
N. E. CORNER 15TH & SOUTH STREETS
Philadelphia, Pa.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

17-30-37

November 20, 1939

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received from a friend in France, permission to use some material which he and I collected during my stay of the first Worlds' War of the Senegalese troops employed in the late war.

I received from Mr. Diagne his own version of the assembly of these troops for the Worlds' War.

I have made a book of about three hundred (300) pages, and I did not publish it at that time, because I did not think it would sell. Since the Senegalese are again engaged in the present war, do you think that such a book would now be salable? If you think so, will you please send me the initials of your French Professor, Dr. Cook, to whom I may submit my translations of the various items or facts from the French. I should like to have my translation verified.

By the way, I have some very interesting matter from General Dodds, with his autographed letter. I have also Admiral Mortenol's description of himself which he wrote in my album, Dr. Cook wrote of him.

I am under the impression that a book like this, and at this time, might prove valuable. Let me have your reaction.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Wright, Sr.
President

RRW/sw

17-30-38

November 29, 1939

My dear Mr. Wright:

Our French professor is Dr. W. Mercer Cook. I am interested in what you say about your book. You know I have collected for years a large amount of material concerning the Negro in the World War which I hope sometime may be published.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. R. Wright, Sr.
Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

R. R. WRIGHT, SR., PRESIDENT

PHONE PENNYPACKER 9044

Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Co.

N. E. CORNER BROAD & SOUTH STREETS

Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

17-30-39

December 11, 1939

Dr. William E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have packed up my folio to send to Dr. Cook for review but since thinking over the letter which you sent me some time ago in reference to the matter which you had collected, I am wondering if you would read this manuscript before I turn it over to Professor Cook for the literary translation of the French, from which I have already translated.

I am somewhat of the feeling that this book would be a propos. Hence I would like to have your cooperation as I think the book would sell.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Wright

R. R. Wright. Sr.
President

RRW/m